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IN THE CONVENTION-HALL

HOW THE PROCEEDINGS IMPRESSED AN OBSERVER.

All of the Gentlemen Who Had Names to Present Labored Under the Disadvantage of Having to Speak to a Noisy Gathering—The Different Styles of Oratory and How They Affected the Audience—The Demonstration After Forsaker's Speech.

[Verbatim Convention Report on Page 9.]

On the opening of the convention yesterday morning the Committee on Platform reported through Mr. McKinley of Ohio. The report was adopted without debate. The text will be found elsewhere.

The real interest of the convention for the twelve or more thousand people in the hall then fairly began. The roll-call was ordered for the presentation of candidates for President. California asked to be passed; "for the present," added Mr. Haymond with a significant pause. Illinois came next among those having candidates; and a generous shout went up from all over the house as the venerable friend of Abraham Lincoln—the

MR. M'KINLEY READING THE RESOLUTIONS.

well-known figure of Leonard Swett—passed up the aisle to the platform.

Mr. Swett, therefore, set forth the character and availability of Judge Gresham under great disadvantages. The first to address the house, he was buffeted by all the noises incident to the tardy arrival of thousands whose efforts to find their seats on the floor or in the galleries and around the Speaker's platform distracted those who would have preferred to listen, and increased the stagey whisper of conversation which more or less generally prevailed in all parts of the house. Mr. Swett has spoken so many years in court-rooms that the rotundity of tone which was once his valuable possession has been necessarily modified. He failed at the outset to subdue the house. He proceeded bravely and in time won consideration. But at no moment during his address was the convention in order; and no portion of his speech was heard by any large proportion of the delegates.

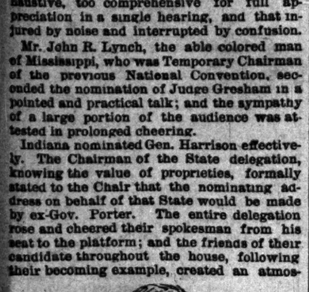
The speech itself is precisely such as the modest and manly character of Judge Gresham would desire to be made; and plain, thoroughgoing, direct, logical, and conclusive, as it was inevitable Mr. Swett, with

MR. MARINE MOVES THE ADOPTION OF THE PLATFORM.

his well-known characteristics, would make. He recalled the inspiring circumstances attending the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln; the early devotion of Gresham to the young Republican party; his military career, with its incidents of valor and indifference to personal safety; his lofty civic conduct, and his stainless citizenship, as shown in his life apart from judicial office. It is a better speech for the eye than it was for the ear. It is too thoughtful, too exhaustive, too comprehensive for full appreciation in a single hearing, and that injured by noise and interrupted by confusion.

Mr. John R. Lynch, the able colored man of Mississippi, who was Temporary Chairman of the previous National Convention, seconded the nomination of Judge Gresham in a pointed and practical talk; and the sympathy of a large portion of the audience was attested in prolonged cheering.

Indiana nominated Gen. Harrison effectively. The Chairman of the State delegation, knowing the value of proprieties, formally stated to the Chair that the nominating address on behalf of that State would be made by ex-Gov. Porter. The entire delegation rose and cheered their spokesman from his seat to the platform; and the friends of their candidate throughout the house, following their becoming example, created an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality for Indiana before Gov. Porter opened his mouth. He opened it to some purpose. He presented his man with an earnestness, an animation, a diplomacy, and a copiousness that not only compelled attention but conquered antagonism. He dwelt upon the tactical advantages of placing at the head of the National ticket a man who would make Indiana sure; and whose record in National affairs, military and civil, was so widely known and so admirable that he would render every other doubtful State equally sure. There was good politics in the speech; the candidacy of Harrison was unquestionably aided by it.



MR. SWETT PRESENTS THE NAME OF GRESHAM.

One of the most adroit, judicious, and telling speeches was that of Mr. Hepburn nominating Senator Allison. The Iowa contingent on the floor and in the galleries were bound that every point for their favorit should be felt; and Mr. Hepburn managed to make the fitness of Senator Allison known

MR. LYNCH SECONDS GRESHAM'S NOMINATION.

and to procure for the subject of his eulogy frequent outbursts of approval. Senator Davis of Minnesota, who seconded the nomination, delivered the only academic discourse of the day. It was melodious, poetical, rhythmic, polished.

The Alger boom came in forthwith. All the men who have been marching around the streets by day and sleeping in the armory by night were in the convention. All the people in the Michigan counties near the Illinois border had come in on excursion trains, admission to the convention being provided (presumably) on the round-trip tickets. The visitors had been deposited in small groups at regular intervals throughout the hall, and there was a signal by which, whenever any one of the Algerites made any sign of consciousness, all the other Algerites responded with ejaculations. This became apparent as soon as Mr. Frazer of Michigan stepped upon the platform to make the nomination speech. The clamor, altogether genial and enjoyable, lasted for some time, and the Alger boom was found to be a remarkably lively infant. Mr. Frazer made

MR. DAVIS SECONDS GRESHAM'S NOMINATION.

one of the best speeches ever delivered in a nominating convention in this city. He possesses notable natural qualifications. His voice would make a suspension wire across Lake Michigan if Gov. Alger were, say, at St. Jo, and would "good morning" the Governor without any extraordinary effort. His head is large, well-shaped, and intellectual. His face, ruddy and amiable, is handsome and expressive. It had been intimated that he would indulge in some buffoonery; that his ready wit would be given audacious play; that his caustic humor would seek weak spots in rivals, and that the presentation of Gov. Alger would amount to a scene not altogether elevated or serious.

Mr. Frazer disappointed all these expectations. He spoke with earnestness, emotion,

GOV. PORTER NOMINATES HARRISON.

and eloquence. He held the house easily during the longest address made during the day; and he neither offended against decorum nor uttered a word of disparagement of any candidate. It would probably be conceded by even himself that he spoke a little too long, and that, instead of carrying his address higher and higher and augmenting its force as it drew near its close, he weakened it by protracted sentimental passages and gave it almost the wound of anti-climax by the manner in which he capped the allusion to Gen. Logan. He did not state the fact that Alger was about the lowest candidate on the ticket when he ran for Governor. There were seven others on the ticket with him, and he stood at the foot of the poll. If the popular vote is to be taken as an index he is not popular in Michigan.

The most notable of the seconding speeches for Gen. Alger was that of Mr. Egan of Nebraska. His voice was robust and everything he said was terse, apt, and judicious from the party view. He spoke briefly, and on appearing and retiring was generally and cordially cheered. The criticism that it is rather soon for him to take so conspicuous a part in American National politics must be answered by the young and alert State that commissioned him as one of her delegates-at-large. He has been a citizen long enough to have voted for Blaine four years ago, and if his early participation in our politics be the subject of comment, it cannot be on the score that he did not set out on the right side. The same objection might have been urged against Charles Thompson, Secretary of the First Congress, who officially notified Washington of his election as President; against John Dunlop, Printer to the First Congress, who printed the Declaration of Independence; against John Nixon, who read that document first to the people from a window of Independence Hall; and against four signers of the Declaration, who did not bethink them to inquire how long Irishmen had to be American citizens before they were capable of performing the highest duties attaching to it, and incurring with benefit to their adopted country, the gravest civil and military responsibilities.

After the Alger boom had waned from exhaustion, the one picturesque episode of the day occurred.

During the recess the clouds had carried off the scorching sun and in the cooling breeze that sported along the lake-front hundreds of delegates lingered long after the hour set for business. They returned to the hall ready for frolic. The convention, it must be owned, had been a rather tame body. The multiplicity of candidates made it impossible that any of them should receive the magnificent indorsements which were the dramatic features of previous conventions, when there were at the most three candidates, and when each was supported with a warmth and devotion derived from conditions not now existing. Up to the hour when Ohio was called the speakers had been advocates only of men, of sections, of classes, of interests. Senator Hiscock had found that out in nominating Mr. Chauncey Depew. His speech was doubtless as good a one as any man except Mr. Depew himself might have made for the candidate of the delegation. But it evoked scarcely any general enthusiasm. It was seconded by a Minnesota gentleman whose peculiar trait was a flail-like swinging of his right arm; who assumed to speak for Minnesota as supporting the candidacy of Mr. Depew, when in fact Minnesota had been already recorded in be-

A GALLERY DEMONSTRATION.

half of Gresham; and whose fantastic claims of Granger majorities for Mr. Depew set the convention laughing—that part of it that was paying any attention to the proceedings.

But when the name of Ohio was called a new spirit appeared. It was a National spirit as distinct from local pride. It was the spirit of the Republican party as distinguished from the spirit of the favorit son. It was, in fact, the spirit of Foraker, who has stood in the convention from the first as the representative of Republican partisanship in its heroic and picturesque aspect. Forsaker accomplised the miracles of miracles. He set the river on fire. He changed ice to flame. It was he who transformed a listless, weary, uncivil, indolent mass of inharmonious human beings into a frantic assembly of wild partisans who at last remembered that the Republican party has memories worthy of reverence, achievements that compel the homage of reason, and aspirations that inspire *furor Americanus*. Of all men before the convention it might have been assumed that John Sherman was the last to receive the tumultuous, protracted, wild indorsement which was bestowed upon Grant, Garfield, Arthur, and Blaine in preceding conventions.

Senator Sherman was most fortunate in his presentation to the convention. The nominating speech was made by Gen. Hastings of Pennsylvania, a comparative stranger to the largest portion of the convention. A tall, soldierly man, his voice easily commanded the entire area of the hall as perfectly as a battery would a hillside. He rose immediately to a National key, and he discussed not paltry personalities, but great questions of American National politics. He did not weary the convention with fulsome eulogies nor expatiate at interminable length upon godlike qualities in human obscurities. He swept the mighty harp of Americanism and the heart of the convention responded for the first time with that spontaneous and overwhelming energy which nothing less arousing than National pride can bring forth.

Gov. Foraker's seconding speech was full of shot and shell. It was full of explosive. Every sentence was dynamic and every point scattered fire and sparks over the convention. A perusal of it will show that it is a series of short, sharp sentences. Its punctuation consists only of periods. It has no involved phrases. A semicolon could not creep in anywhere in its compact terms. He did not hesitate to taunt by transparent sneer the pretensions of the Depew New-Yorkers. He made a capital point when he said that it was unnecessary to prepare a biographical sketch of Sherman, and by keeping the level of his speech lofty, by the incisiveness of his logic, the pungency of his allusions, and the daring of his sallies, he completely captured galleries, floor, and, to a considerable degree, the delegates themselves.

When he stepped off the platform the scene that will always be remembered as the striking episode of the convention of 1888 occurred. The structure of the Auditorium does not admit of the spectacular marching recreative madness which rendered preceding conventions somewhat hippodromic. But the enthusiasm which ensued, and which spoke not for Sherman in any narrow personal sense, but was an honest and tremendous outburst of mere Republican ecstasy, availed itself of every possible advantage the place afforded. The cheering went on, and on, and on. Thousands of printed squares containing the effigy of the American flag had been distributed as an advertisement during the recess. These were put to use, and their fluttering lent a gay, if flimsy, color air to the demonstration. There had been one Blaine outburst. But it did not touch the delegates deeply or generally. The delegates were, three-fourths of them, on their feet or their chairs, yelling like maniacs and waving flags, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, hats, and canes. Ladies in the balconies attached a number of tiny flags to handsome light parasols and swirled them outside the balcony rail. Up in the galleries men took off coats and vests and waved them. In the topmost gallery men seized the long strip of bunting that runs from north to south and shook that. It was not a personal tribute to Sherman so much as a relieving sacrifice of reserved power finally demanding vent to prove that this is a Republican convention.

Judged purely by its qualities of composition and delivery, the speech of John M. Langston (colored) of Virginia seconding Sherman was not only the finest delivered in the convention, but would take rank with the best ever heard in any National deliberative assembly; and that of another colored man, who followed, was admirable in the force of its arguments, the correctness of its diction, and its natural and pleasing elocution.

When everybody was worn out, Mr. Charles Emory Smith nominated Mr. Fitler of Philadelphia in a long and well constructed speech; and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, who arose to put in nomination her favorit son, Rusk, made a favorable impression.

Balloting will begin at 11 this morning.

THE BLAINE INFLUENCE.

HOW IT IS FELT IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It Is Said that There Is No Longer Any Doubt of a Scheme to Nominate the Plumed Knight — The Sherman Men Cause the Friends of the Maine Man to Close Up Their Lines—A Conference of His Followers Last Night—Carnegie's Interview Discussed.

[Verbatim Convention Report on Page 9.]

There is no longer any doubt of a scheme to nominate Blaine. The controlling influence of this convention is the Blaine influence. The problem is now to nominate Blaine in such manner that he can accept. These facts, long ago perceived by the discerning, and repeatedly described in these columns, yesterday became more than ever apparent. Blaine's friends are running the convention. They control the organization and the composition of the body. Admitting Mahone for prudence sake, a majority of the seated delegates from Virginia are Blaine delegates. Behind the

GEN. HASTINGS PRESENTS SHERMAN.

Blaine Chairman of the convention stands Steve Elkins' clerk. Elkins himself is the most active man on the platform which the delegates face. It was yesterday the boast of Steve Elkins that there are 500 Blaine votes in this convention, and that Blaine can be nominated whenever the time shall come for the word to be passed.

Wednesday night's test of the Sherman strength, and yesterday's Sherman demonstration, precipitated by the theatrical Mr. Foraker, has tightened up the Blaine lines. There is some danger of Sherman's nomination, and that is not to be thought of by the men who have been and it appears still are dominant in the party councils. The Blaine influence and the Sherman influence are the two strong centres of energy in the party. These lines now stand face to face. The Blaine men do not intend to permit the nomination of Sherman. More than that, they do not intend to permit the nomination of anybody but Blaine.

A conference of Blaine men was held last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It was attended by seven or eight men, among them ex-Senator Platt, Senator Hiscock, William Walter Phelps, Fessenden, Elkins, and Powell Clayton. Carnegie's interview was discussed. The complexities of the situation were gone over. Substantial agreement was reached that Mr. Blaine is willing to accept the nomination if it can be secured in the right way, but that it is the duty of his friends to make an honest effort to nominate one of the candidates now in the field. A decision was reached, or at least the most trustworthy information obtainable is to this effect, that Ben Harri-

MR. HISCOCK NOMINATES DEPEW.

son—Elkins' business partner—is first to be given an opportunity. Such votes as are controlled by the men in the combination are to be thrown to Harrison—whose pecuniary entanglements with Elkins are well known—after the first ballot today.

But Harrison is not to be nominated. Harrison's friends probably understand this. Harrison is to be used as a feint by which Sherman is to be beaten. Sherman is to have his day in court, and, failing, is expected to hold his peace. Ex-Senator Platt particularly is intensely antagonistic to Sherman. He has a personal grievance, and on top of it puts a deep conviction that Sherman cannot be elected. Hiscock is not ferocious against Sherman, but goes with Platt. It was Platt and Phelps who got up the council of leaders and regulators of things who took hold a few days ago.

ROBERT E. FRAZER PRESENTS ALGER.

That council had two purposes. One was to convince Depew of his utter uselessness in the field of politics. Hoar and the New-Englanders were drawn into the scheme. Depew's comb was cut, though it took him a day or two to find out that he was not cock of the walk. The other purpose was to check the recklessness of those Californians, who threatened to spoil everything. Thurston, an original Blaine man, was put forward and that word "crime" interpolated in his speech rather against his wishes. Then Estee was elected on a bargain that his influence was to restrain Haymond. It is needless to say that Haymond has been restrained. The beauty of all this is that while the council of Blaine men is thus sitting on the safety-valve, where so much steam is supposed to be confined, none but Blaine men are allowed to get anywhere near the machine. The disaster of a premature explosion is averted, but care is taken that the engineers and stokers are friends true and tried. Haymond came down reluctantly and not gracefully, but he came down. He and his fellow-enthusiasts will vote for Blaine this morning, but they will not place his name in nomination. The Blaine moment has not yet arrived.

But Depew is in the way. Two or three days ago Depew believed he was going to be nominated. Now he knows he isn't. But he is exceedingly wroth at the men who formed that combination against him. Depew is a Blaine man, but he feels that he has been badly treated. He is ugly about it. The other Blaine men did not want him to make the stand in the first place. They foresaw that with Mr. Depew's vaulting ambition it would be easier to tie the delegation to him than to untie it. The trouble is that the untying part of the process in the nature of things largely rests with Depew himself. The New York delegation having committed itself to him cannot well leave him without his consent. He is likely to hold them as long as best suits his own purposes, and not to correspond with the convenience of the men who entered a combination against him. This explains Platt's opposition to the Depew program. Platt has a following, but he is not leading it just now. Depew is in Platt's shoes for the time being. Concerning Depew, Blaine, and some other matters a talk had last night with a prominent Blaine man will be found to contain news.

Said he: "I have no secret to keep from you if my name be not used. Our quandary is how to nominate Blaine without giving offense. We believe he will accept and that he can be elected. All the candidates are to have a fair chance. As it stands today the only men in the race are Sherman, Harrison, and Allison. We do not regard Alger or Gresham as possibilities. It is not fair to say we are trying to deadlock the convention. Suppose this should occur. We throw Harrison a good deal of strength, and he runs up toward Sherman for a few ballots. Sherman will go in with about 300 votes. It he

PATRICK EGAN SECONDS ALGER'S NOMINATION.

does not get the other hundred before the fifth ballot he will be beaten. It is our belief that he will fall back after four ballots. Now, it is possible Harrison may be nominated. We mean to give him a fair show, but do not believe he can attract much strength aside from that which we give him. Allison will stand firm; neither Alger's nor Gresham's strength is likely to go to Harrison. If Sherman fails and Harrison fails it will begin to look as if nobody could be nominated. Mr. Clarkson is exceedingly confident tonight of Allison's success. That comes from his knowledge that, after Harrison, Allison is to have a chance. Now, as I say, one of these men may be nominated. We want Blaine, but can't afford to crowd him on the convention. In giving the other promising candidates an opportunity we must take our chances on their success. But if Sherman can't be nominated, nor Harrison, nor Alger, who is there left but Blaine? The situation may be summed up in a few words. One man after another is to have a chance, and with them out of the way, then Blaine is to come with the consent of them all. Should Harrison go on the ticket with Blaine, as now seems likely, that would make Indiana safe, and Gresham's friends will make Illinois and Minnesota all right.

"As for Depew," continued this New-Yorker, "I and my friends opposed his candidacy. We saw the trouble it was leading to. Depew told Senator Hiscock only yesterday he could be nominated. But tonight he admitted he could not win, and yet refused to act reasonably about the matter. I don't mind telling you that tonight we sent a man to Depew and asked him to join us. We wanted him to let New York scatter her votes among the candidates and at the proper moment lead the break for Blaine. Depew absolutely refused to do so, and complained of having been treated with bad faith. Said Depew: 'Had I been honestly supported I could have secured this nomination.

MR. HEPBURN PRESENTS THE NAME OF ALLISON.

But men supposed to be for me have joined a combination against me. They have robbed me of my strength in New Jersey and New England. Once before I denied that I was to be used as a stalking-horse for Blaine. I now repeat that declaration. I know,' Depew went on, 'that Mr. Blaine was sorry he wrote the Florence letter. He wrote it to please his wife. I know he wrote the Paris letter because he saw so many other candidates had taken the field that he must make his withdrawal complete. He probably wants this nomination, but I decline to be used as a stalking-horse for anybody.' That is what Mr. Depew said. He added that he did not expect to be nominated, but declined to say what he would do further than that he would do all in his power to prevent the nomination of Phelps for Vice-President. We do not know what Depew intends doing, and are anxious about him."

The suggestion being made to this New-Yorker that the Blaine program appeared to be in effect to take up the enemy and whip him in detail, he replied: "No, that is not it. I tell you Sherman and the others are to have a fair chance. We are not to juggle with the thing. If one of them wins, all right. We do not expect to see a nomination before Monday. Sunday it is likely a conference of the friends of the candidates will be held."

This, then, is the Blaine program. It is noteworthy that while all the candidates save Alger and Depew, who are not regarded as available, are to be given a day in court to satisfy them and their friends, a hearing does not seem to be accorded Judge Gresham. Is it because he is too available, and that any disposition to take him up and see if the country wanted him would be too likely to result in his nomination? It is noteworthy, too, that Gresham is the only man

THE SECRETARY CALLING THE ROLL.

in the list who has attained any great strength with the masses of the Republican voters. He is more popular than any other man besides Blaine in the great Republican States of Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon, Minnesota, West Virginia, and Kansas. He has popular strength in Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Iowa, California, and in other States. Would it not be an odd thing if the coterie of managers such as Steve Elkins and John New were to find the party wisdom stronger than their self-assumed authority?

As a part of the program thus arranged New England is to scatter its votes. The theory is that with Sherman's Southern support standing firm till Blaine's name is brought in, with the other candidates holding their strength as firmly as possible, nobody can be nominated. If placating must be done after the job is finished there are Cabinet positions to be disposed of. But what if Indiana refuses to join the scheme, and after Harrison has had his day in court insists that Judge Gresham shall have his? What if Minnesota stands firm, and Wisconsin, and the consideration that is to be accorded other candidates be demanded for the candidate of Illinois? What, again, if Depew, who has been lured into a hopeless candidacy and then asked to stand as a stalking-horse, joins his friend Warner Miller in going over to Sherman? What if Alger should demand the same opportunty that is to be given Harrison and Allison? And how about Rusk?—the nub of all this being that there is no hostility to Mr. Blaine in the camps of Alger, Rusk, or Gresham, but a conviction that, if Mr. Blaine's nomination is to be made possible by a demonstration of the convention's inability to name another, all the candidates who have been put in the field in good faith should be treated with that fairness which, apparently at least, is to be shown two of them.

With this understanding of the underlying influences at work in this convention today's balloting will possess an additional interest.

There was no doubt of what the platform would be, and no doubt of the favor with which it was received when read to the convention in the ringing voice of McKinley. This smooth-faced young man—he is only 40—is now the leader of the protection forces in Congress. McKinley made a fine impression on the convention. He stood before it, not as a man who had sent his friends into the galleries to call him out, as some of his colleagues from Ohio have done. McKinley had the fine sense in doing his duty as Chairman of the Platform Committee to confine himself exclusively to the business in hand. He attempted no personal buncombe, did not improve the opportunity to show himself. McKinley impressed the convention as a man entitled to a place by virtue of brains. Yet he is a specialist. He started out as a prosecuting attorney in Ohio twenty years ago to familiarize himself with the tariff question. His studies were confined to wool and iron. He is the best authority in Congress on wool and iron tariff. McKinley's handiwork is seen in the platform, which is the strongest protection declaration the party has yet made. The convention indorsed it by a rising vote which Chairman Estee pronounced unanimous, and yet those spectators who had the thing in mind noticed that many of the delegates from Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas kept their seats. In all the talk there is of dark horses, and there is a great deal, McKinley's name always figures.

Gov. Porter's friends say his speech for Harrison was the poorest speech he ever made. Porter is a good deal of an orator, if his heart is in the work. In a speech before the Indiana State Convention he spoke with deep feeling of the soldiers of Indiana, particularly of Gen. Gresham, who he thought was being neglected on that occasion. Porter's reference to Gresham was then warm and magnetic, and it attracted great applause. Yesterday Porter was cold. He had unwillingly accepted the task of nominating Harrison. When first asked to perform the duty he refused, but Harrison's friends persisted in their request. After the morning recess of yesterday they were bitter in their condemnation of their orator. "He put in one word for Gen. Harrison, one word for Gresham, and two for himself for Vice-President. You can't imagine how nervous we were when he went on talking of Harrison's pedigree. That was bad, and his mention of Gresham was treacherous." Such remarks were common among Gen. Harrison's friends.

These convention crowds are always on the alert for covert points. Praise of one man which negatively hits another is quickly recognized and applauded. When Mr. Hepburn said the candidate from Iowa had nothing to boast of in birth or pedigree the hall rang with shouts interspersed with laughter at the expense of Gen. Harrison, whose lineage Gov. Porter had described in detail. Allison's name was well presented, and if he hailed from a doubtful State, and had been a soldier, nothing would be less surprising than the convention turning to him as a way out of its difficulties. Another evidence of their alertness was found in the quickness with which Robert Fraser's unfortunate words were caught up. "Michigan," said he, "offers you help. We offer you the ways and means with which to carry this campaign." Of course the orator had no sinister thought, but a significant smile extended across the hall.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Burglars Appear with a Circus.

MASON CITY, Ia., June 21.—[Special.]—Today during the parade of the Sells Bros.' circus several residences were broken into. Freight Agent Crippen of the Milwaukee Road had $600 stolen from his house. No arrests have been made.

Gibin Convicted of Murder.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The jury in the trial of Gibin, the murderer of Mrs. Goetz, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

HARRISON'S CAMPAIGN.

TRYING TO GET HOLD OF THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

The Position in Which Senator Quay Is Placed—A Battle for the Leadership—Harrison's Promises to the New-Yorkers—Object of Depew's Candidacy—Sending Out Runners Among the Delegations—Trying to Capture the Wisconsin People.

It is claimed now that the Depew movement was only a blind in the interest of Ben Harrison, and the followers of Indiana's "machine" candidate were correspondingly jubilant last night because they think they see a solid front for Ben Harrison after the Pennsylvania delegation drops Sherman on the third ballot. Matthew Stanley Quay, now the real Republican leader of Pennsylvania, was put in charge of the Sherman boom at Chicago, Don Cameron, who married John Sherman's niece, consenting to Quay taking the helm of the Sherman ship.

John Sherman will get just forty-five votes on the first ballot. Mayor Fitler, the head of the "Dry" movement against the "Wets" in Philadelphia, will get just thirteen votes.

When Quay heard of the "wage-workers' friend Depew" movement he said: "This, if it is not still-born, will kill the Republican party." But it is now clear that the "three territorial adventurers," as Conkling called them, were only fighting for position. Charles Emory Smith was the father of the Fitler boom to divide the Pennsylvania delegation and hold the thing in check, while waiting for a chance to stampede the convention for the man from Maine. And it is now openly asserted that all of the Pennsylvania delegation not under Quay's wing will kick over the traces, repudiate Quay's leadership, and go for Harrison after voting for Sherman three times. The Depew boom has served its short-lived purpose, and it may be that all the votes that Depew controls will go straight to Harrison as soon as they can get there. But Gresham has friends in the New York delegation, and these refuse to be delivered to the "Harrison and Morton" combine, for Harrison's friends agree to deliver votes enough to nominate Morton for Vice-President. There are several parties to the second part who denounce this bargain and sale business. T. C. Platt has promised to give Alger twenty votes from the New York delegation when they had sufficiently complimented Depew. In the Pennsylvania delegation there way a row last night and there are muttered curses both loud and deep. Edward M. Stuart, President of the Young Republican Club of Pennsylvania, has already voted for Gresham, and says: "He [Judge Gresham] is my ideal of a clean, safe, and able statesman, who will run like a prairie on fire and who will carry every Northern State." Gresham has other friends in the Pennsylvania delegation. Quay was alive and about last night till the "wee, sma' hours" of the morning, and deson't willingly propose to surrender the control of the delegation to the friends of Mr. Blaine and his crowd. With Mr. Quay it will be a question of future leadership in Pennsylvania if he surrenders to the new Blaine-Harrison combine. It is not certainly known where James McManes is, but it is believed he trains with Gresham, as Quay may on Friday. The fight will be a desperate one, and McClure thinks Quay will show a full hand when the Blaine-Harrison combine try to deliver the goods in convention. The Harrison men tried last night to placate Phelps of New Jersey with the promise of the Vice Presidency. Phelps fought shy of the offer.

TRYING TO DRUM UP VOTES.

The Harrison people bestirred themselves last night. A dozen or more scouting parties were sent out charged with the double duty of disseminating Harrisonian doctrine and gathering little scraps of information here and there. According to the claims of the Harrisonites, their man would receive not only the solid vote of Indiana, but considerable strength from Vermont, New Hampshire, Oregon, Virginia, and Massachusetts. They had heard Delaware would give its delegation to their candidate, and the pickets who brought in this bit of information were greeted with applause. Several were deputized to wait upon New Jersey and cultivate more Harrison sentiment. They were authorized to intimate to the Jersey men that Indiana would remember any votes received for Harrison, and would reciprocate in case William Walter Phelps was named for the Vice-Presidency. Presently the Harrison men were thrown into convulsions over the receipt of a story that there was to be a big break for Blaine. This bit of information required immediate and thorough investigation and trusty men were sent to look after it. The messengers returned with the statement of Mr. Platt of New York that there might tomorrow be a concerted effort to engineer a stampede for Blaine, but in his opinion the scheme would not work. Harrison's friends are afraid of the Blaine people, fearing all the time some of the adherents of the man from Maine might recall some events of the campaign of four years ago and wreak their vengeance upon Mr. Harrison. Taken all in all, the Harrison people were by no means confident of success. They talked a good deal, to be sure, and claimed all sorts of impossible unions. In fact they claimed everything except that their candidate would be nominated on the first ballot; but every mother's son of them did declare that at some time, not earlier than the second ballot, Mr. Harrison would surely be nominated. They hoped to get some votes out of New York, but do not exactly see their way clear to accomplish this result. They are willing to make any kind of a trade or swap, but the New-Yorkers had not up to a late hour expressed any specific desire to desert Depew for the first two or three ballots and the deal lacked the element of reciprocity. Harrison's friends are working hard to secure the Fitler votes in the Pennsylvania delegation. They express more fear of Sherman than of any other candidate, and are secretly hoping the delegation from Ohio will break early in the game. They are well organized and working like good fellows. They deny the truth of the statement that a single invidual in the Indiana delegation contemplates at any time, near or remote, the desertion of Harrison. Some of them even went so far as to offer to bet a little money on Harrison's nomination, carefully and specifically barring Mr. Blaine. They are evidently on the trade with every other delegation, but labor under the difficulty of having nothing specific to deliver in return for votes for Harrison. John C. New and James N. Huston were about the last of the contingent in the Indiana headquarters. These gentlemen declared themselves entirely satisfied with the outlook, but gave no intimation as to the delegations from which they expected, with the aid of Indiana, to nominate Mr. Harrison.

A new wrinkle in the Harrison-Indiana movement came to light yesterday. A visitor wearing the regulation badge on his coat—"Indiana solid for Harrison 1888,"—accidentally exposed another badge. This was on his vest. It read "Protection—Gresham 1888."

"Yes," he said, when asked about it, "a good many of the boys are wearing these Gresham badges already, and more of them have the same thing in their vest pockets ready for quick use. I come from a district in Indiana in which four-fifths of the Republicans want Gresham, yet our delegate is howling about Indiana being solid for Harrison and the Republicans of the State having no second choice. He knows better, and

if he goes back home after making a record of that sort he'll never be heard of again in political life. We are solid for Harrison for enough ballots to show whether or not he has any settle for the nomination. Then, if it is proven that he hasn't, and our delegates play the dog in the manger against Gresham, they'll hear from the people they misrepresen ed."

The Harrison delegates were actively engaged last night in working a scheme to check the growing Gresham movement which threatens to stampede the Harrison delegates who have been won over with so much trouble. They directed special attention to the Wisconsin and Minnesota delegates known to be favorable to Judge Gresham, and cautioned them against voting for a man whose Know-Knothing record would cost the party the bulk of the less intelligent foreign vote. So far as can be learned these malicious falsehoods had little or no effect. Mr. Joel P. Heatwole of Minnesota was one of the delegates approached.

There was a rumor that Senator Warner Miller would go to Harrison when the balloting got to the stage where Harrison might be put through with a rush. No one in authority could confirm the rumor, but it seemed to help Harrison just the same, and his friends were claiming a gain of strength from the outside as a consequence. Last night they were claiming 120 votes on the first ballot today.

WORKING ON WISCONSIN.

Harrison's Friends Make an Impression on the Delegation.

Wisconsin is on the point of slipping away from Judge Gresham. Unless his supporters in the delegation make a most determined stand at its meeting this morning the insidious work will be done. The delegation held a meeting last night to settle what it should do when the business of complimenting Gov. Rusk was through with. Speeches were made by Senator Spooner and others, but the discussion was for the most part informal. It was found that the Harrison people had been holding out the idea to the Badger State that Harrison would have the unwavering support of his State from beginning to end. It was stated in the Wisconsin meeting that there were only four Gresham men in the Indiana delegation, that these had concluded they could not afford to prevent the State from getting the nomination which would fall to Harrison, and that their adhesion to the favorit son was now unreserved. Further statements were made well calculated to boom Harrison. One of these was on the authority of Senator Hiscock that New York stood ready to give Harrison a solid column of seventy votes. It was also claimed that Harrison was going to get a good slice of the Pennsylvania delegation, and that Senator Quay was for him after Sherman. Quay is the friend of all the candidates, so that this is an easy claim to make. As to Gresham, the theory on which it was sought to run the meeting was that he was out of the race now and that the delegation should seek a candidate in some other quarter to whom it could give its undivided support. Some of the time-worn, exploded objections to Judge Gresham were repeated; but these had no influence. The real point was Hiscock's assurance that New York was going to give Harrison seventy votes, and similar claims about other doubtful States. If this were true the idea given out was that Wisconsin delegates should get on the winning side. If it were not true it was important that they should not be caught with chaff and made ridiculous. Gen. Alger has had some friends in the delegation, and it was necessary to labor with these also. The demonstrations during the afternoon in the convention were cited to show that his boom was likely to burst and that its supporters would be covered with ridicule For Wisconsin to support him, it was urged, would be simply throwing away strength. Despite all the talk, it was decided to take no action till the situation was fully canvassed. That this might be done sub-committees were appointed to visit the New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Michigan, and other delegations and find out how much there was in the claims of the Harrison managers. The sub-committees were at work after midnight, but they had not gathered enough information to warrant any conclusion. The reports will be made at the meeting of the delegation which is to be held at half-past 9 this morning. If the sub-committees find that the Harrison scheme has been one of bluff, and that its chief reliance has been borrowed, that will be the last of the Indiana candidate in the Badger State. But if the reports are the other way, the chances late last night seemed to be that he would get a majority of the Wisconsin votes. It was, however, understood that Judge Gresham had four or five friends in the delegation who would not desert him under any circumstances. A report was current that an effort was making through Senator Sawyer to turn the delegation over to Sherman, but it was conceded this could not be done, though three or four delegates were well disposed toward him. So far as a Blaine stampede was concerned there was an understanding that Wisconsin would coöperate with Sherman, Harrison, and Alger to prevent it until each of them had had his chance.

GREAT RAINS RELIEVED THEM.

Residents of Central Illinois Freed from Heat—Damaged by Too Much Water.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21. — [Special.]— This afternoon the city experienced the heaviest rainfall in its history. In one and a half hours the precipitation amounted to over two and three-quarter inches. Sewers failed to carry off the water and cellars are flooded in all the lower section of the city. The basement of the woolen-mills was flooded, the floors torn up, large quantities of dyestuffs destroyed, and work stopped. The spouting on J. M. Fitzgerald's wholesale grocery overflowed, turning torrents of water into the upper stories stocked with tea and sugar. His loss is heavy. The new sewer work in the city is nearly ruined. Awnings were broken down by the sheer weight of water, and pavements and sidewalks are torn up in various places. The thunder and lightning were severe, but did little damage. Damage to crops is heavy.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The intense heat of the last week was alleviated today by a number of heavy showers, one this afternoon lasting two or three hours. The ground is thoroughly soaked. Crops will be greatly benefited. Lightning has been severe, and in a number of instances trifling damages are reported.

HARDSHIPS OF COD-FISHERMEN.

Fourteen Sailors Drowned After They Had Abandoned Their Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 21.—The steamer Bertha, from Kurluk, Alaska, brought three of the sailors of the cod-fishing schooner Isabel, which encountered a gale May 1 and two days later had to be abandoned. The men took to the boats, but in the storm got separated. The eight skiffs which contained the nineteen men on board the Isabel at first divided themselves into two parties of four skiffs. The skiffs of each party were lashed together. After being out three days two of the men went mad from the hardships endured. They had to be put into separate boats and soon were drowned. Another boat capsized, and Capt. Nickerson, in trying to save the lives of the men, was drowned, as were also the men whom he tried to rescue. It is believed that the men in two of the boats which got separated from the others were also drowned, making fourteen who lost their lives.

Three Exercises at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 21.—[Special.]—Many visitors attended the thirty-fourth annual commencement exercises of St. Clara's Academy, Sinsinawa Mound. Diplomas were awarded to Miss Susie McCullough and Miss Grace Kennedy Laurel. In this city was also held the fifteenth annual commencement of St. Joseph's College, a seminary for the education of young men for the priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church. The Dubuque High School commencement exercises were held this evening in the opera-house.

THE EVE OF THE BALLOT.

THE SITUATION AS IT APPEARED EARLY THIS MORNING.

Harrison's Men Hard at Work for Him—Utilizing the Blaine Feeling—Sherman and the Pennsylvanians—Allison Has Hopes—Judge Gresham's Chances—No Show for Depew—Laboring with the Californians—Harrison Claims Votes There.

At 10 o'clock this morning the majority of the delegations will be holding caucuses to determine preferences for the several Presidential candidates. It will be more a formality than a necessity. Apparently it will be to give the Chairmen of the several delegations an insight into and accurate knowledge of the true feeling of their people; but in reality it will be to afford these same Chairmen an opportunity to give instructions to their delegations how to vote on the second ballot. There was not a little fine work accomplished last evening. It partook both of a progressive and checkmating nature. In both Mr. Blaine was the potential factor. The progressive move was to so completely tie up the convention on the several candidates as to make a nomination altogether out of the question and a dead-lock inevitable. The workers in this fine deal were Stephen B. Elkins, T. C. Platt, William A. Hamill, and R. C. Kerens. These gentlemen were in consultation all the evening. The result of their deliberations was not made public. This much was learned, however: that the Indiana men who have been shouting Harrison the loudest were the hardest men at work shouting Blaine last evening. Their object, as has been explained, was to keep Blaine in the field till they could secure his friends for Harrison, in the meanwhile blinding the eyes of other candidates to the work they were doing. Blaine was everywhere in the air. The cry was taken up first by one delegation, then another. Connecticut has given up Depew and is nearly wild over the Plumed Knight at present. New Hampshire, it was claimed, was ready to drop Harrison, and would do it the moment the Indiana boomers gave the word to take up Blaine. Colorado, California, Nevada—in fact, the entire coast—will take up the cry, and it was asserted last evening that New York's vote would split on the second ballot, and that those votes controlled by ex-Senator Platt would go also to Mr. Blaine.

Kerens and Elkins have been working it exceedingly fine these last two or three days. So much was done and said by the friends of the other candidates that any compromise on their part was altogether out of the question. Promises of a substantial nature have been made the Hoosiers, who, it was said last even ing, had decided to throw over their candidate and accept second place for him on the ticket with Blaine. The object was of course to prevent a concentration on some other candidate. Huston, who was asked about it, denied it strenuously. Secretary of State Griffin said it would not be done under any circumstances, and Black asserted that the delegation had neither been approached with that end in view nor would such a proposal be considered. Nevertheless there are good reasons to believe that the combination which will be sprung on the convention and shoved through unless headed off will be Harrison under the mask of Blaine.

The checkmate move that was being worked last evening was exactly this heading-off undertaking. It was in the hands of some good men and it met with such hearty response that the other combination may be defeated. And John Sherman is the man who has been picked to carry this matter out. Not one of the true friends of Mr. Blaine countenance this purpose. Maine will sit on it; Arkansas has decided to lump her fourteen votes solid for Sherman on the second ballot, while New Jersey and Massachusetts will give him also a share of their votes. It was there that matters stood.

The marching of the tin bucket brigade has had its effect upon a number of the delegates. That Gresham has been growing since Wednesday is an incontestable fact. The labor demonstrations are having their influences, backed up by the arguments of such good men as Senator Teller and Gov. Routt of Colorado, Judge Jehu Baker, Senator Farwell and a score of others equally prominent. Said one of them yesterday: "The delegates are seriously contemplating the labor vote, which its leaders are promising the Republican party if Gresham is nominated. That is a thing of no small consideration, either. The labor vote of the country is something over 1,000,000. No one of the candidates mentioned can command this power but Judge Gresham. Likewise the German vote. And without the first we can win this campaign; while without the second we are badly crippled."

"Have you heard," was asked of Gov. Routt, "of this proposed dash for Blaine?"

"Yes," said he, "I have. I know they are working at it. I do not believe the old heads coincide in the move or at all countenance it."

"Blaine is bound to be the nominee if our plans don't miscarry," said Kerens, and a beautiful smile spread over his face. Powell Clayton admitted that his delegation would vote solid on the second ballot, and for a Western man. Whom! He did not care to say.

Scenes unparalleled in the history of the Grand Pacific were transacted in its lobby and rotunda last evening. A Blaine transparency was suddenly brought in. A band had been playing some patriotic pieces, when all at once the cry of Blaine was started. Then the transparency was waved aloft, the shouting increased until a man hurriedly thrust up a broom, on one side of which was Judge Gresham's picture. A tin-bucket hung at the butt end. Immediately an immense shout went up. Cries of Gresham rent the air. Then the Blaine chorus came in. The shouting increased. A Gresham transparency was brought out. Stamped on one side were the words, "It is 1860 over again." The transparency was waved aloft. Cheer after cheer went up. The crowd swelled up and filled every square inch of space in the room. The shouting grew into an uproar. In their wild desire to put up their transparencies into greater prominence the Blaine and Gresham supporters climbed over each other. One man climbed upon the shoulders of another and held the mottoes aloft. The crowd cheered and cheered. Then one man climbed up the immense iron pillars and reached the top. A Blaine motto soared to the ceiling. It could not go higher. A Gresham transparency had also reached the ceiling. For one solid hour the deafening cheers, shouts, cries, and applause reigned. It seemed as if pandemonium was turned loose. When order was restored two deafening shouts went up for Blaine and Gresham, in which many of the delegates joined.

LABORING WITH CALIFORNIA.

Trying to Get the Westerners to Hold Off on Blaine.

The headquarters of the California delegation was the objective point of many political missionaries last night, and the "favorit sons" were fairly represented. There were orators from New York, persuaders from Ohio, pleaders from Indiana, and brass bands from Michigan. The aim of each was the object of all. Pressure of all kinds was brought to bear. Thus far Mr. Blaine's name has not officially come before the convention, and the efforts of the missionaries were directed towards staving it off as far as possible. They looked upon it as a sight draft, and three days' grace would be a sweet boon. The California people were implored by some of their visitors not to vote on the first ballot as a unit for Mr. Blaine. The same old reasons were again presented. As one of the Argonauts said: "They want a sight for their money and don't believe in bluffing." It was suggested that the proper thing to do under the circumstances would be to give on the first ballot 4 or 6 votes for Harrison and the remaining 10 or 12 for Blaine. A split of this kind, it was urged, would harmonize all sections and let everything down easy. Next came the question of a second choice. The merits of the candidates, their availability and strength in various localities, were gone through with at great length. The Californians declined to commit themselves to any proposition that was made, and although the leaders of the delegation say they are unanimous for Blaine from the start it is within the range of possibilities that on the first ballot the delegation will split on the basis of 10 for Blaine and 6 for Harrison. Steve Elkins was a persistent visitor at the California headquarters during the day and evening, and it is believed by those who are watching his movements that his labors have not been absolutely without avail.

Half a dozen of the Californians organized themselves into a praying band last evening and devoted their labors towards emancipating Nevada from the Shermanite influence of Senator Jones, who, it is said, claimed all day that his State had been wheeled into line for the "gold bug" candidate from Ohio. The Nevadans squirmed and wriggled as the Californians labored with them, and promised to come into line as far as possible with California on the second ballot.

WHERE NEW YORK STANDS.

An Irish Protest Against a Rumored Alger Trade.

The New-Yorkers began to work a little more industriously last night. They had during the forenoon appointed several committees for the purpose of visiting the various delegations where it was believed votes could be captured, and after the convention adjourned these missionaries moved out upon the performance of this duty. They dropped into the headquarters of the several States, and for hours were engaged in sowing broadcast the arguments which politicians so well know how to use to prevent coalition upon this or that candidate who might be deemed especially distasteful to the East. Delegates from other States also were hovering around New York debating the issues, and it was especially noticeable that there was an apparent bond of sympathy between the Empire State and Iowa and Michigan. Committeemen and ordinary delegates looked wise and mysterious and professed to know of no bargains or compromises, but it was quite evident that there was a general comparison of notes going on and some hard work doing to swell estimates in favor of the various candidates. Mr. Depew's nice little boom is still carefully nursed by his enthusiastic friends, and Mr. Depew himself, usually a long-headed, far-seeing, cool politician, is more than usually excited over the prospect he sees for his elevation to the highest office in the land. Mr. Depew appears to be thoroughly convinced that he is the particular one upon whom the opposing forces are to unite; his partisans tell him so, and all the wild stories concerning his strength which float into his headquarters are taken as gospel truth by his lieutenants. Mr. Depew claims now to be able to swing 100 votes, or about twenty-eight more than his entire State will give him. Successful candidates have started lower in the race, but the conditions were by no means so complex. There was a good deal of talk about New York headquarters that there was active missionary work going on in behalf of Allison and Alger, and by some this was stated to be the prospective winning ticket; others insisted upon Allison and Morton, thus giving New York a small sop in the way of second place; while others were predicting Harrison at the head and an Easterner at the tail of the ticket. At the same time Johnny O'Brien was declaring in the halls that he proposed to vote for Blaine on the first ballot even, and "Shed" Shook was also booming the Maine man in a pronounced way.

The rumors current during the day of a prospective compromise on Alger and Allison stirred up the Irish contingent, and they were furious last night. The feeling was so pronounced that it had taken the form of an emphatic protest and an appeal, which two documents will be presented to the convention today. These gentlemen, who claim to represent the Irish independent vote in New York and Pennsylvania, declare that Western Irish politicians have struck a bargain with Gov. Alger, over their own signatures, promising to deliver the Irish vote to him in case of his nomination. This action they repudiate, and the protest declares that if the scheme is carried out the independent Irish voters of the East will emphasize this repudiation at the ballot box and cut the political throat of the candidate. They are not opposed to Allison, but have trained their guns specially upon the Michigan Governor. The appeal to the convention from representative Irishmen of the East and the West declares that a large number of Democrats of this nationality will vote for any good Republican candidate on account of their antipathy for Cleveland growing out of his foreign policy and acts in relation to foreign legislation. But they declare that should Gov. Alger be nominated for first or second place they will refuse to vote the Republican Electoral ticket; and this because, as they state, a bold, bad bargain has been struck between the same Irishmen and the Michigander for the delivery of the Irish vote. The pledge of payment alleged to have been made by Gov. Alger for this job lot of votes is a Cabinet appointment.

A prominent New Yorker who stands close to Senator Hiscock said last night that the plan for today is that three votes are to be taken at the forenoon session, when an adjournment will be taken until evening. Then the nomination will be made, and his prophecy was that it would be Allison and Alger. Depew and Harrison, he declared, were out of the race. He also stated that the chief reason for the motion to adjourn made by Senator Miller yesterday was to prevent a ballot and to head off the bare possibility of a manifestation in behalf of Blaine.

The New York people last night claimed to be as strong as ever for Depew. Representative delegates declared that the delegation was for him until ice was formed an inch thick in certain sections supposed to be meteorologically beyond skating possibilities, and when it was suggested that deals were being perfected giving the vote of the State to Harrison, Allison, or Alger the reply was that no such conditions exist. It had been reported that the delegates-at-large were to meet and perfect a slate—presumably Allison and Alger—but that this had been done was denied. "No four men," said a delegate last night, "can cast the vote or make up a slate for the other sixty-eight delegates. They are not to be controlled thus, and you may set down as idle gossip any statement of that sort. What we propose to do is to hold a meeting tomorrow forenoon at 9 o'clock —that is, of the full delegation— and it will then be decided for whom we are to stick. If it shall be shown in the balloting that Depew cannot be nominated then the State will go to pieces, and 'the devil take the hindmost' then. Why, we have had assurances today from Tennessee, from Gresham men in Minnesota and elsewhere, that they were for Depew. We are earnest and anxious to nominate Depew, and we believe it can be done."

There was a report abroad late at night that New York was to cast her vote for Harrison. This was attributed to Senator Hiscock, but it did not analyze perfectly, for it can hardly be accepted that that particular faction of New York politics can by any possibility be made to coalesce about a sentiment with which it is not in harmony. The Elkins-Blaine forces are hardly to be counted as members of the Hiscock-Platt family circle.

The committees to talk up the situation and persuade any weak-kneed brethren to promote the New York preference had nothing to say last night. In fact, many of the members had not been able to find their committees as a body, and had done no proselytizing, but Payne and Shook and others had been industrious all the night.

The meeting which was held at the headquarters yesterday in the interest of Mr. Depew was largely attended and was enthusiastic in every particular. Mr. Depew's friends made brave speeches for their favorit and took action in the selection of "missionary" committees which looked to earnest and urgent labor in behalf of their choice. There were present delegates, alternates, and workers who have come up from every part of the State. The committees who were selected and the delegations in which they were to do their work are as follows:

New England—William H. Robertson, W. W. Bramam, H. G. Burleigh, S. C. Millard, —— O'Connor, S. E. Payne, H. F. Tarbox, B. B. Taggart.

Pennsylvania—A. R. Whitney, O. E. Jones, E. T. Brackett, John W. Jacobus, S. B. French, M. D. Wheeler.

Southern States—Lewis F. Payne, E. S. Howe, Reed Benedict, David Wilbur, J. H. Camp, Ellis H. Roberts, William H. Johnson, George B. Deane, J. B. Hamilton, Joseph Mullin, Sheridan Shook.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and Indiana—G. M. Gleason, N. M. Curtis, Charles A. Gould, H. A. Phillips, John A. Sleicher, Geo. Urban, Obed Wheeler.

Pacific Coast and Territories—J. M. Bailey, H. H. Warner, J. H. Starin, J. S. Fassett, Gen. James S. Husted, Francis Hendricks, Robert Ray Hamilton.

These committees will make their report to a meeting to be held this forenoon in the headquarters room.

HOW GRESHAM STANDS.

He Will Be Nominated or Will Decide Who the Nominee Is to Be.

Judge Gresham will either be the nominee of the convention or he will decide who will be. His managers have demonstrated his fitness for the Presidency, his availability is everywhere conceded, and his nomination would be a certainty if it was not for a few designing politicians who would rather have him defeated now than the party successful in November. John C. New and Wharton Barker, the Chinese agent, and Steve Elkins have waged unceasing warfare on Gresham, but his strength has been such that they last evening renewed their efforts to stampede the convention to Blaine. With them it is anything to beat Gresham, and recognizing the impossibility of nominating Harrison, their sole refuge from annihilation is in the Plumed Knight.

It has never been the desire of Gresham's managers that he should appear too strong on the first ballot and their object has been to let Alger and Harrison antagonize Sherman. They have directed their efforts towards securing second-choice votes and these they will receive when Indiana breaks. It is the absolute knowledge of the fact that Indiana cannot be held in line for Harrison longer than the first ballot that has given the Gresham people confidence, and John C. New concedes that in that event the alleged candidate of Indiana will be out of the contest.

Last night the Gresham leaders conferred and were satisfied with the outlook, and while some of them visited various delegations they did so solely in a social spirit. They had kind words for all the candidates and they evinced a willingness to let their case rest with the intelligence of the delegates. "We will nominate Gresham just as sure as you were born" was the enthusiastic prediction of Col. George R. Davis, "and he will be elected. The delegates have grown to him and he stands preëminently the most available candidate."

The following dispatch was received yesterday at the Gresham headquarters:

NEW ALBANY, IND., June 20, 1888. — *Morris McDonald, Gresham Headquarters:* People here without regard to party affiliation all anxious for Gresham's nomination. He is the only Republican that can possibly carry the Third Indiana District and Floyd County. Would have our unreserved support.

T. S. WINSTANDLEY AND OTHERS.

DELEGATION PREFERENCES.

How the Votes Will Be Distributed on Early Ballots.

Kansas may possibly not cast a complimentary first ballot for Ingalls. Outside of this vote the preferences of the delegation are as follows: Gresham, 6; Blaine, 3; Harrison, 3; Sherman, 2; doubtful, 4. No information regarding further ballots can be obtained. Kentucky's first vote will be 10 for Sherman, 3 for Gresham, 7 for Harrison, 3 for Alger, 1 for McKinley, and two may go anywhere. Nobody can be found who professes to be able to form any opinion where the votes will go after the first ballot. West Virginia will cast on the first ballot 3 for Blaine, 2 for Harrison, 2 for Gresham, 1 for Alger, and 1 for Sherman. The talk in the delegation last night was to the effect that the delegation might ultimately turn to Harrison. Sherman, they thought, would have less on the third ballot than on the first.

The first ballot of Mississippi will be 14 for Sherman, 3 for Gresham, and 1 for Depew. The vote may stand at these figures for some time and is apt later on to go to Gresham and Depew. The anti-Mahone Virginia delegation will cast on first ballot 3 for Gresham, 1 for Sherman, 3 for Alger, 3 for Harrison, 3 for Allison, and there is one vote—that of Senator Riddleberger—that has not yet been committed to any one. A dark-horse candidate—Foraker—is considerably discussed here and the Ohioan has many warm friends in the delegation as well as being popular in the State. The Mahone delegates—ten in number—are solid for Sherman, and Mahone considers his nomination certain. Rhode Island will cast her eight votes for Allison on the first ballot, and as she stands committed to him by her seconding of his nomination yesterday the eight votes will probably stay for some time. Missouri will cast a complimentary vote for Henderson, as arranged several days ago, and no reliable information as to its second can be obtained. Tennessee will cast ten votes at any rate for Sherman, and the rest of her vote will cover the entire field: Alger, 4; Gresham, 4; Allison, 2; Harrison, 2; Depew, 1. Florida has four for Sherman and one for Harrison. The other three are talking Fitler and may vote for him or may not. The later destination of all but the Sherman votes is doubtful, with some talk of Alger.

Gresham still continues the strongest in the Texas delegation, with anywhere from eight to twelve votes. Sherman has seven, and the rest may go anywhere. Gresham may grow here. Nevada has not yet announced the destination of her six votes. They are not for Sherman or Depew, but that is all that is known. On the second ballot the vote of Dakota will be divided between Gresham, Harrison, and Sherman. On the third ballot Gresham will get half and Sherman half. The Delaware delegates held a meeting yesterday morning and decided to cast their solid vote for Harrison on the first ballot. What they will do after that will depend on circumstances. It is still uncertain what Vermont will do on the first ballot. The delegation held no meeting yesterday, and will hold none until the balloting begins. It still expects to vote as a unit, but will decide who its votes will go to on the floor of the convention hall. The Massachusetts delegation tried to hold a meeting last night to talk over the subject of candidates, but the noise was so great that they adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. The members of the delegation say they will not know what they will do until after the meeting and perhaps not then. The vote will undoubtedly scatter.

The Michigan delegation held a caucus last night in Room 24 of the Grand Pacific and perfected their arrangements for today's battle of ballots. The Alger people are somewhat discouraged at the outlook, but promise to make the best fight possible under the circumstances. They admit that their case is hopeless unless New York drops Depew, in which event they anticipate a good vote from that quarter. Several of the New Yorkers called at the Michigan Club headquarters last evening and complimented Frazer upon his speech nominating Alger.

"Arkansas will scatter her votes on the first ballot, and cast them solid for a Western candidate on the second," said Delegate Williams. A caucus was held last night, and after considerable discussion a positive program was adopted.

"What Western candidate has been selected?"

"That is more than I care to tell at present," said Mr. Williams.

Several of the delegates were questioned, and while admitting that the vote would be cast solid on the second ballot, declined to name the fortunate candidate.

The New Hampshire delegates are talking of Blair as a candidate for Vice-President. They urge that his temperance views will serve in place of the omitted temperance plank.

Charles H. Treat of Georgetown, Del., in talking over the situation last night with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, said that it was his impression that his State would cast six votes for Harrison. There had been some talk favoring Depew, but it had become manifest to his delegation that the President of the New York Central Railroad would be of no avail in the West, and they were therefore obliged to release him from their thoughts.

There was no conference of the New England delegates. The Gresham procession and the pyrotechnic display made by the Kansas City Flambeau Club in front of the Leland Hotel proved too much of an attraction for the Puritan statesmen, and the meeting which was to have been held failed to materialize. The Vermont delegation had experienced no change of heart at midnight, and the only difference in the attitude of the Massachusetts delegation was an accession of one vote for Robert Lincoln. The Bay State will give him three votes on the first ballot.

The fight in the Massachusetts delegation between Alanson W. Beard and William Cogswell over the resolutions committeeship has put the delegation in such a fix it can unite upon no one unless it be Blaine, and for Blaine a part of the delegation would go if given a small opportunity. The delegation had a meeting yesterday morning. Maj. Gould, who represents Massachusetts on the sub-committee from the New England delegations appointed to see if they could not unite upon some candidate, was asked to report. Maj. Gould was troubled. He reported progress. Another meeting was called for at 8 o'clock last evening. At that time all the delegates were not present and the meeting was postponed until 9 this morning. This is the way the delegation stands according to Senator Hoar: Sherman, 7 or 8; Alger, 8 or 9; Lincoln, 2; Harrison, 2; Allison, 3 or 4; Gresham, 2 or 3. This table leaves 2 or 3 votes unaccounted for, as the delegates number 28. Mackintosh and Gaylord are the two Lincoln men. They were instructed. At this morning's meeting a ballot will probably be taken.

A careful census among the Alabama delegation gave their votes as follows on the first ballot: Sherman, 11; Alger, 5; Gresham, 1; Depew, 1; Harrison, 2. On the second ballot they profess to stand: Sherman, 8; Alger, 4; Gresham, 5; Harrison, 3.

The Tennessee delegation was found to stand on the first ballot: Sherman, 12; Alger, 2; Allison, 2; Gresham, 8. An anti-Sherman member of the Alabama delegation professed to be certain that the vote on the first ballot would be: Sherman, 6; Gresham, 8; Alger, 3; Depew, 1; Harrison, 2. He gave their second ballot as Sherman, 3; Gresham, 10; Alger, 5; Harrison, 2.

A TIN-PAIL PROCESSION.

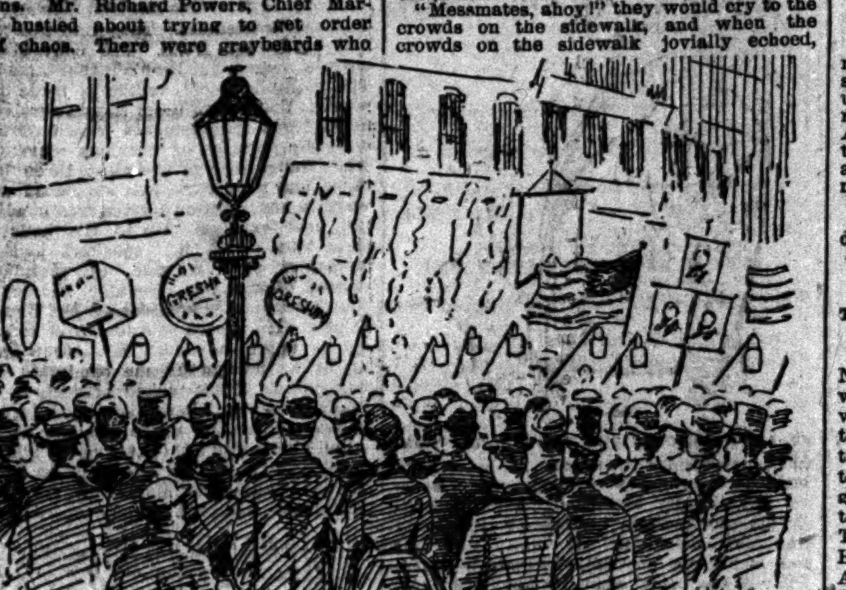
A HUGE WORKINGMEN'S DEMONSTRATION FOR GRESHAM.

Several Thousand Mechanics and Laborers Make a Public Manifestation of Their Preference, the Illinois Candidate—Nearly All the Trades Represented in the Line—The Speeches at the Grand Pacific—The Kansas City Flambeau Club's Display.

O we are the tin-pail brigade,
For Walter Q. Gresham array'd—
The hero who fights
For the homes and the rights
Of the men of the tin-pail brigade.

So sang the workingmen who marched last night for Gresham. Over their shoulders was a shovel, in their left hand a dinner-pail. They were genuine workingmen, sun-tanned, toil-worn. Their enthusiasm was not wild; it was deep and sincere. No more significant parade has been seen in Chicago.

The meeting-place was Market street, to the north of Madison. By 7 o'clock a mass of workingmen there assembled. They were of all crafts and all nations. Mr. Richard Powers, Chief Marshal, hustled about trying to get order out of chaos. There were graybeards who had paraded for Horace Greeley; young fellows now making their first parade; Germans who had marched *for* the fatherland; Frenchmen who had marched to suppress the Commune; Italians who had marched under Garibaldi.



A PART OF THE PARADE.

The tin-pails were stored in a corner. At a word of command men came out bearing the precious emblems. The crowd rushed at them, threw them down, scrambled on the ground for them. "It's all right, men," said Mr. Powers; "there's enough for all."

When the ranks were reformed the pails were distributed, and with one accord the men began to sing, to the tune of the "Old Oaken Bucket," this verse of their new campaign song:

The trusty tin bucket we hail as a treasure;
For often at noon when at work in the field
We found it a source of most exquisit pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature could yield.
The old tin bucket,
The lunch-bearing bucket,
The trusty tin bucket
That served us so well.

The line was then formed:

First came the Topeka Flambeau Club, with their torches in position. Then 300 street-sweepers, broom in hand. Next 300 Irish laborers whose symbol of office was the shovel. The aides of Mr. Powers followed. They were John Boyd, John W. Kelleher, J. A. Worth, C. Jones, D. W. Underwood, Capt. Robbins, Thomas Lyons, M. Mahone, and Philip Carboy. Behind them marched the glass-workers of La Salle, men from the rolling-mills, butchers, machinists, lumbermen, sailors, carpenters, printers, shoemakers, painters, bricklayers, plasterers, and stonecutters. There was Maj. Sulger's band, a fife-and-drum band, and a band from Lafayette, Ind.; and in the rear came Henderson's colored band, with a detachment of colored men, and a last company of torch-bearers.

The transparencies of the occasion were many. Some were explicit:

> Walter Q.
> We march for you.

Others were imperious:

> Hurry up and nominate
> Gresham.
> We need him at the front.

Others were in the nature of pledges:

> He will protect our Industries
> And the Republican Party.

But the symbol of the occasion was universally the tin pail. Tin pails were rattled. Tin pails were waved in the air. Sticks were beaten against tin pails. The elders were not slow to take part in the demonstration. Old men thumped their tin pails as the end-man in a minstrel show thumps his tambourine. The tin horn was entirely displaced by the tin pail, and for a distance you could hear the rattling of the pails like the patter of musketry far away.

In Market street before the start there was a grand pyrotechnic display. Rockets were given out by the marshals. On each side of a transparency was a rocket-bearer. They flamed away magnificently.

Two little girls dressed in long red woolen frocks made application to Mr. Powers to join the parade.

"Who are you?" he asked.

"Gertie and May," said the little girls.

"Well, Gertie and May, who is your candidate?"

"Gresham," said the two little girls, and

THE MARCH OF THE GRESHAMITES.

they showed a white badge gleaming against the red stuff of their dresses.

"Father's a carpenter," said Gertie, "and father's for Gresham."

"He's home with rheumatism," said May. "And as we're all for Gresham mother thought you would let us march in father's place."

Mr. Powers was in doubt. He was not sure that he could accept the substitutes. The substitutes, though pretty, had short legs. Finally he gave them into the custody of one of his aides, and Gertie and May, armed each with a tin pail, accompanied the parade as far as the Grand Pacific.

Then came a man with a white plume in his hat. "Blaine plumes," he cried, "who'll buy Blaine plumes?"

"This is for Gresham, man," said the Marshal.

"Faith," said he, "it's all the same. I've a large stock of white plumes on hand. If you'll take these cheap I'll buy tin pails in place of them."

His offer was not accepted. The vender of white plumes retired discomfited.

It was 8 o'clock before the torches of the Topeka Flambeau men were lighted. A final volley of rockets was shot into the gloom of Market street. The street-sweepers shouldered their brooms. The Irish laborers shouldered their shovels. Everybody rattled his tin pail. "Forward, men, for Gresham!" cried Mr. Powers. And forward they moved, the band striking up the "Red White and Blue."

"What are they?" asked four well-dressed young men at Adams and Market streets.

"Greshamites!" came the reply.

"Then, by thunder, we'll parade too," said the well-dressed young men. And, shouldering their canes, they dropped into line.

But the street-sweepers, among whom they placed themselves, resented their presence. "Say, young fellows," said a glassworker, "this is no place for dudes."

"We are not dudes," pleaded the enthusiastic youths.

"Then where's your tin pail?" asked their critic triumphantly.

For want of a tin pail the young men were disqualified. They withdrew to the sidewalk, vanquished but not dishonored.

No part of the parade was more notable than that of the Italians. They were not ignorant Italians. On the contrary, they had a good understanding of the situation and of the merits of Judge Gresham. They were long familiar with the tin pail. They marched as well as though they were still Garibaldians at Aspromonte; and to step in good time, being distant from a band, they sang with lusty voices the hymn of Garibaldi:

Si scopron' le tombe, si levon' i morti.
I nostri morti son' tutti risorti.

The sailors came along at a rollicking pace. The ywere a little incumbered with their tin pails, having no marine use for that utensil. But they were full of nautical good nature, and their lungs were of immense service to the parade.

"Messmates, ahoy!" they would cry to the crowds on the sidewalk, and when the crowds on the sidewalk jovially echoed, "Messmates, ahoy!" they would add, "Gresham's the boy!" and would rattle their tin pails like the sturdiest farm laborers.

The blacksmith carried the sign:

> HE STANDS WITHOUT HITCHING.

The colored men were supremely happy. The drum major of their band was an imposing personage. He swung his baton with immense dignity. But for the swinging of his baton nobody would have known that his band was playing. The colored men were thumping their tin pails, and when they thumped their tin pails they were determined that no other music should be audible.

Before the Grand Pacific the hubbub was tremendous. The windows of the Gresham headquarters were black with spectators, who shouted themselves hoarse as the Topeka Flambeau men began to blow their flames into the air. Such a rattling of tin pails, such a shouting for Gresham, such volleys of applause from the sidewalks, must have awakened the silence of convention hall if the night winds bore them thither.

Some of them carried hammers over their shoulders, and from time to time they swung them with an energy that made the spectators recoil.

When the parade had finished the wonted march it returned to the Grand Pacific, where a number of orators awaited it on a table erected on the staircase before the Gresham headquarters.

Mr. Kimball of West Virginia was introduced by Mr. Underwood. He said that G and G made a good jingle. He was for Gresham first. "And after Gresham," said he, "we have a little man named Goff in West Virginia. He was taken prisoner by the Rebels, who said to the North, 'Give up a certain prisoner or we'll shoot Goff.' And Goff sent word, 'Give nobody up. Let them shoot me.'

"Such a man as Goff," added Mr. Kimball, amid great applause, "is the only man whom I would put on the ticket with Gresham."

When the rattling of tin pails and the tooting of horns was silenced, Gen. A. D. Straight was introduced as the man who had dug his way out of Libby Prison. Gen. Straight modestly said that his achievements in war had been nothing to those of Gen. Gresham.

"When Gresham led his sore-footed boys," he said, "he made them ride his horse and went afoot. He is a man of the people. He fought the railway-grabbers in the people's interests. And he said, 'Pay the laborers first.' Workingmen, do not forget it."

And the tin pails rattled their applause.

The wind then played fantastic tricks with the light, sparse hair of Dr. Voiles of Indiana while he said that Gresham had been tried and never found wanting.

"All wool," cried a voice, amid a clatter of tin pails.

On which a negro with a strong voice and a humorous twinkle in his eye sprang on the the table. He was "Broadaxe" Smith, a Pittsburg editor; and he prophesied that with Gresham at the head of the ticket "President Cleveland and his Anna Maria may go a-fishing next November."

The tin pails set up a final hullabaloo, and the workingmen's parade was closed with universal handshakings and congratulations.

THE KANSAS CITY FLAMBEAU CLUB.

The Organization Makes a Grand Display on Michigan Avenue—Other Parades.

The Kansas City Flambeau Club gave its famous march and fireworks display on Michigan boulevard last night before a crowd numbering not less than 50,000 people. It was the finest display of the week. The men were drawn up in open files of four in front of the Exposition Building. Each man was supplied with a canvas satchel filled with Roman candles. A cart filled with an extra supply of candles preceded the organization while on the march. The rear was closed with the sky-rocket brigade, which did great work. When all was ready Capt. James S. Cameron gave the command, and with slow and measured step the march began. At a signal indicated by a whistle the men drew candles from the satchels, ignited the fuse with the flambeaux, and the fun started. The two right files fired to the left, while the left files fired to the right. The precision was astonishing. The colored balls of fire crossed at a point about 100 feet above the heads of the marchers and fell in a fiery spray on both sides. Pop! fizz! bang! A fusillade of fire spatters against the front of the Leland Hotel. The ladies withdraw for a moment in terror, but the display was too grand, and they faced the music and joined in the applause that burst from thousands of throats. Whiz! whir-r-r! The sky-rocket brigade is in action. There is something about a sky-rocket that commands respect. The knowledge that a healthy rocket can cut a clean, round hole through a man adds just enough of the element of fear to make the display exciting. The manipulators of the rockets understood their business, however, and no accidents occurred. The moon looked down upon a scene of splendor.

As the club passed the Leland a shout of applause went up which was a hearty recognition of their splendid performance. The boys responded by executing a double-quick movement, firing with both hands. The march lasted for fully half an hour. There were no halts or intermissions. A couple of boys were detailed to keep the marchers well supplied with candles. The display was not confined to candles and rockets, but included all of the finest products of the art. As a small boy said, "It beat Fourth of July all hollow." The marching of the organization was superb, and showed that the club merits the pride that Kansas City feels in it. It is one of the finest-drilled organizations in the United States.

Half a dozen carriages, loaded with Blaine boomers, paraded Michigan and Wabash avenues early in the evening. There being mud under foot and more than a suspicion of moisture in the air, the band, which led the procession on foot, was not particularly enthusiastic. The occupants of the carriages wore white plumes in their hats. These the crowds in the street, having been much impressed with the strength and energy of the bucket brigade, chose to ignore and persisted in shouting:

"'Rah for Gresham!"

"'Rah for Blaine," the men in the carriages would remonstrate, whereupon the crowd would retort:

"Get out and walk, then."

"It is a weak boom that has to ride."

"'Rah for Gresham!"

Scattering detachments of Blaine sympathizers marched about the principal streets until late in the evening, one of which got mixed up with the Mansfield Sherman Club at Monroe and State street. The Sherman men came east on Monroe, sticking carefully to the sidewalk. The Blaine detachment was traveling north on State, also on the sidewalk, and undertook to pass between two of the hindermost files of Mansfield paraders. The effort proved disastrous to them, for by making a dexterous flank movement the small Blaine contingent was taken prisoner, and for the distance of half a square was forced to march for the glory of Sherman.

Meantime, however, the Californians in the Palmer House rotunda, out of the wet, were creating great excitement. A stump-speaker standing at the front of the rotunda balcony gave a glowing résumé of the deeds of the man of Maine to the accompaniment of a hundred tin horns in the mob below. In the centre of the crowd was a huge transparency uplifted bearing the announcement:

> OUR CANDIDATE:
> JIM
> BLAINE
> OF
> CALIFORNIA.

A dozen silk hats held aloft on canes surrounded the transparency. Not a word the speaker uttered could be heard above the uproar, but whenever he appeared to have reached a climax the applause was terrific. At the conclusion of the speech about 200 of the crowd formed two abreast and marched around the others declaiming in a chanting minor key:

"Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine."

Whereupon the crowd melted away in the direction of the bar.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The Graduating Class at the Northwestern University—Other Institutions.

Yesterday was commencement day at the Northwestern University. The exercises were held in the Methodist church, which was crowded. In the choir gallery behind the platform were arranged the faculty and trustees, while President Cummings sat on the platform arrayed in Oxford cap and gown. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. W. A. Spencer of Philadelphia. The speakers and their subjects were: Miss Helen M. Pearsons of Evanston, "Matthew Arnold"; Mr. Charles E. Linebarger of Evanston, "Poetry and Science"; Charles H. Booth of Onarga, "John Milton"; Miss Cora Allen of Turner Junction, "Ralph Waldo Emerson"; Columbus Bradford of Licking, Mo., "America as the World's Asylum"; Miss Belle E. Alling, "The Poetry of the Future"; John E. Hunt of Franklin Grove, "Henry Clay"; Oscar Middlekauff of Rockford, "God in History"; Mr. Cragie S. Thoms of Elgin, "The Evolution of Law."

The presentation of diplomas was made by the President, who conferred the following honorary degrees: Frank M. Bristol, Doctor of Divinity; Melville W. Fuller, Doctor of Law; Mrs. Elizabeth W. Andrews, Master of Arts.

Prof. Pearson, Secretary of the faculty, then announced the prizes for the year. The one in which the most interest centered was the "Kirk," which was given to Edward C. Quereau. The exercises closed with the benediction.

Following are the names of the graduating class, and of those to whom honors were awarded:

Cora L. Allen,	Elmina Belle Alling,
George Arthur Bass,	Perkins Burnham Bass,
Charles S. Bennett,	Charles Horace Booth,
C. B. H. Caddock,	Harvey R. Calkins,
Ira C. Cartwright,	Chester C. Clifford,
George L. Conley,	Eric A. Davidson,
Mary Hattie Earle,	Arthur R. Edwards,
Julia P. Fitch,	Wellington Frizzelle,
Isaac R. Hitt Jr.,	Caroline Louisa Hunt,
John E. Hunt,	Isaac Johnson,
C. E. Linebarger,	Frank Little,
Ellen Fowler Marsh,	Norman Allen Marsh,
Oscar Middlekauff,	Samuel H. Middlekauff,
Edward C. Page,	Arthur Pattison,
Helen M. Pearsons,	Edmund C. Quereau,
George O. Richardson,	Mary E. Sumner,
Mabelle Thatcher,	Craigie Sharp Thoms,
Charles B. Thwing,	F. J. Tourttelotte,
William H. Tuttle,	R. O. Vandercook.

At 4 o'clock the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Dearborn Observatory occurred. Prayer was offered by Dr. Milton S. Terry. A brief address was made by Dr. H. A. Johnson, President of the Chicago Astronomical Society. The laying of the stone was superintended by Mr. J. B. Hobbs of Chicago, who some time ago gave $25,000 for the erection of the building.

The annual reception to the graduating class was held last evening at the home of President Cummings, on Chicago avenue.

The Normal School.

Several hundred people attended the commencement exercises yesterday at the Cook County Normal School. Col. F. W. Parker officiated as master of ceremonies, and with him on the platform were Dr. A. H. Champlin, President of the County Board, A. G. Lane, Herman Raster, Commissioner Hodgkins, V. C. Alderson, the Revs. Granger, Brittian, Welles, Tate, Fathers Dorney and Hisben, and many others. The Rev. J. R. Brittran offered prayer and the chorus rendered Handel's hymn. Miss Carlotta B. Scobey delivered the salutatory and Hermann Raster deliver the address of the day. Elsie Payne of the graduating class rendered a serenade. The class history was read by Miss Antoinette G. Brigham and the valedictory by Miss Lucia Warner. Dr. A. H. Champlin presented the diplomas. The exercises closed with the benediction. In the afternoon occurred the class dinner and in the evening a reception was held. The graduates were May Alexander, Anna Arnold, Kate Bockman, May I. Barwick, Antoinette G. Brigham, Mariella Brown, C. Lorella Burdick, Nora Cavnon, Mary E. Corn, Lily M. Cory, Ida B. De Lamater, Hester A. Fox, Juan Fox, Ella G. Fox, Lizzie G. Fisk, Jane Frances, Addie J. Gordon, Minnie Gray, Caroline H. Hall, Anna Holliday, May E. Hecox, Emma E. C. Horn, Madge Hornbeck, Minnie I. Irwin, Nellie E. Jewell, Sara F. Maby, Cora F. Lyons, Anna Leaming, Frances Labe, Julia Langworthy, Helen M. Kister, Frankie Mayo, Lizzie McKellopp, Frances T. McMullen, Lydia B. Myers, J. H. Nichols, Emma Onde, Harriet Paddock, Elsie Pagen, Ruth M. Randall, Nellie E. Richman, Margaret E. Rogers, Anna E. Scalinfeler, Charlotte B. Scobey, Ida Shinn, Mae J. Scanlan, Carrie J. Sisson, Clara F. Smith, Emma L. Smith, Catherine L. Snow, Helen M. Strong, Minnie Tyler, Mae Womer, Elizabeth Walker, Mary Waters, Mae M. Weaver, Lulu Wernberg, Anna Whiteside, Kittie Ridgeley, Sara M. Wright, Katherine S. Willmott.

Degrees and Prizes at Lawrence.

APPLETON, Wis., June 21.—[Special.]—This was commencement day at Lawrence University. The following were graduated: May Harward, Appleton; Helen Underwood, Appleton; Bertha Hammond, Appleton; Edith Ames, Appleton; Nellie Mead, Waterloo; Jennie Woodhead, Merrill; Lela McKesson, Appleton; J. C. Dickson, Kilbourn City; L. B. Coleman, La Crosse; W. B. Hill, Boscobel; H. H. Albers, New Holstein; J. W. Heard, Anaka, Minn. The master's degree was conferred upon Genevieve Faville, Edward Humphrey, Julius Leidenberg, Jessie Nevison, James Reeve, Lucius Whitcomb, and Andie C. Fellows. The prizes were announced as follows:

Lewis prize for best intellectual and moral improvement during the year—First, E. C. Dixon, Kilbourn City; second, Hattie Lummis, Appleton.

President's prize for excellence in declamation—First, W. D. Cole, Appleton; second, W. B. Millar, Richmond.

University prize for excellence in English composition—First, F. D. Williams, Ottawa; second, Hattie Lummis, Appleton.

Brook's prize for highest proficiency in Greek language and literature—F. S. Morse.

Smith prize for excellence in mathematics—Harry Lummis, Appleton.

Tichnar prize for excellence in English literature—Bertha M. Hammond, Appleton.

Although several applications were received no honorary degrees were bestowed. The commencement exercises closed with the President's reception this evening.

Degrees Conferred at Beloit.

BELOIT, Wis., June 21.—[Special.]—The graduating exercises of Beloit College for 1888 were of usual interest. There were ten graduates. J. A. Lyman, Lee Centre, Ill., gave the valedictory. There were no other honors, by request of the class. The master's oration was by R. C. Chapin of '85. Degrees were conferred upon R. C. Chapin, '85, H. H. Swain, '85, F. F. Lewis, '84. M. A. to the Rev. J. Titsworth of Milwaukee. That of D. D. to President Prichard of the Chicago Theological Seminary. The senior concert was given tonight, the Chicago lady trio, Miss Genevia Johnson, Dr. Menson, and L. G. Gottschalk of Chicago, being among the talent.

FITZ-SIMONS

FITZ-SIMONS—CLARKSON.

THE SERGEANT-AT ARMS HIT BY THE COMMITTEEMAN.

The Dispute Grew Out of the Issue of Additional Tickets—A Full Account of the Conflict—Both Parties Afterwards Shake Hands and Agree to Keep It Quiet—The Convention Hall Flooded with People with Forged Tickets.

[Verbatim Convention Report on Page 9.]

An overissue of "messenger" and "special" passes entitling the holders to admission to the Auditorium resulted in a row yesterday afternoon. Gen. Fitz-Simons was struck by National-Committeeman J. S. Clarkson over the head with his umbrella and the police interfered, but the participants in the quarrel immediately shook hands and eye-witnesses of the affair were as dumb as oysters. Details were difficult to obtain, those questioned invariably giving the reply that everything had been harmonious, but it was known positively that Gen. Fitz-Simons had been given a severe blow, and the fact finally leaked out that the cause of the quarrel was the overissue of the tickets or "special" passes.

Many of the subscribers to the local guarantee fund of $30,000 to defray the expenses of the National Convention went to the Auditorium Wednesday evening to find that the seats called for by their tickets were in the possession of people whom they did not know, and who claimed a title by virtue of a pasteboard marked, "Messenger," "Special," "Editorial," "Employé," "Veteran's Pass," or "National Committee Ticket." Other contributors who went to the convention about 9 o'clock were stopped at the door and informed that the hall was full to its utmost capacity. Notwithstanding that they had tickets showing the location of their seats, they were denied admission to the hall, and forced to return home or visit one of the theatres. Complaints showered so thick and fast upon Gen. Fitz-Simons, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the convention, that he gave orders to take up all messenger, special, and employé tickets unless the holders thereof were provided with badges in conformity with tickets. Many editorial passes were taken from men whose appearance indicated that they were not members of the "fourth estate," and whenever a young man of 25 or 30 presented himself with a veteran's pass it was evident that he was sailing under false colors, and the pasteboard was snatched from him without explanation. The "National Committee Ticket" was a forgery. It was printed on the stub of a first or second day ticket, and bore the following words:

> NATIONAL COMMITTEE TICKET.
>
> GOOD FOR ADMISSION AT ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.
>
> This ticket will admit ———, member of the National Committee, to the seat on the stage marked with the name of J. S. CLARKSON,
> Chairman Nat. Sub. Com.

The signature was written in ink and was a close enough copy of Mr. Clarkson's signature to pass muster in a crowd. Unscrupulous scalpers had sold them at the rate of $15 each. One ingenious broker who had printed these bogus passes charged those to whom he loaned them $15, and he required a deposit of $25 for their return at a certain hour. For instance, a man who wanted to attend the morning session would be loaned the ticket for $15, but he would at the same time have to deposit $25, which would be returned to him if he brought the ticket back before 5 o'clock. Of course the brokers made money out of this venture, and at the same time those who were entitled to seats in the hall could not secure them. It was the persons who were deprived of their seats in this way who filed the complaints with Gen. Fitz-Simons, and it was through his vigilance that the local committee made the discovery that the convention hall was being systematically packed. The "special" passes, unintentionally or otherwise, were so printed that they are good for admission at all times and to all parts of the house except the delegates' floor. Ten persons having them could, therefore, enter the hall and one of them could immediately go out again with nine of the tickets and give them to his friends on the outside.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Fitz-Simons was in his office with Powell Clayton, Sam Raymond, George B. Swift, Chris Mamer, Col. A. L. Conger and others, and they were all examining the "special" passes which had been taken up and were being countersigned by Col. T. C. Clarke. Mr. Clarkson came into the office while this work was in progress, and as he has been nervously prostrated for several days he was readily excited. He inquired why the passes had been taken up, and he was told that the propriety of their issuance by him was being seriously questioned.

"They are all right," he exclaimed, petulantly, addressing Gen. Fitz-Simons.

"We want to find that out," rejoined the Sergeant-at-Arms, in his usual manner. "You know you have said some other things were right when they were not."

On the instant Mr. Clarkson lost his temper, which his illness no doubt made irritable, and he struck at Fitz-Simons with an umbrella. George Swift called on Lieut. Rawson to arrest Mr Clarkson. The officer did so, and was marching Mr. Clarkson off, when Powell Clayton ordered George Swift out of the office. Mr. Raymond and others then realized how unfortunate the occurrence was and Mr. Clarkson was called back. He apologized to Gen. Fitz-Simons for his hasty act and they shook hands. Neither of them would speak of the affair afterwards.

An editor from Connecticut who was an eye-witness gives the following account of the affair:

"I presented my editorial ticket at the door and the doorkeeper refused to honor it. Naturally I protested. The ticket was given me by Fessenden and therefore presumably genuine. I turned to the door of the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms and found myself on the end of a long string of people making their way in the same direction. When I got into the room I found it crowded. There was a big pile of tickets on a desk behind the railing, and one man was calling off the names and another man apparently keeping tally. I pushed along through the crowd until I got well in near the further corner, when I saw Clarkson and the Sergeant-at-Arms. They were having a dispute and I heard loud words, but did not catch what was being said. I next heard the sound of a blow and turned in time to see the Sergeant-at-Arms staggering backwards. I sprang forward and caught him, and Fessenden came up on the other side and helped support him. Several men ran and took hold of Clarkson. The police drew their clubs and there was wild confusion.

Another eye-witness gives the following account:

"The affair grew out of a disagreement which occurred in the morning. Clarkson put assistant sergeant-at-arms' badges on nineteen Pinkerton detectives and gave them employés' passes without Fitz-Simons' knowledge. Fitz-Simons, when he discovered the men, ordered the badges and passes taken away, which was done. He did not know who had conferred the appointment when he gave the order. When Clarkson discovered what had been done he was mad. Some words passed, and Clarkson charged Fitz-Simons with packing the house with Chicago people and passing them through without tickets or passes of any kind. I don't know whether Fitz-Simons made any countercharge or not, but it developed that Clarkson's clerk was issuing passes of different kinds in blank and signing Clarkson's name with a rubber stamp. At the time of the culmination of the row Clarkson and Fitz-Simons were standing talking just outside the railing, with Estee and Powell Clayton standing near. The first thing heard above the conversation of the crowd was Fitz-Simons' voice, saying:

"'How am I to know?'

"'Why, the men say so and I say so myself,' replied Clarkson.

"'Other things,' responded Fitz-Simons, 'have been said that are not so.'

"'Don't you call me a liar,' exclaimed Clarkson, and with that he hauled off and struck at Fitz-Simons with his umbrella. It was a nasty blow, and Fitz-Simons staggered back and was caught by two men. There was great confusion, and above everything else was heard Commissioner George B. Swift's voice shouting: 'Officer, arrest that man!'

"The Lieutenant in charge of the room laid hands on Clarkson and had him half way to the door before the order was countermanded. Finally things were straightened out, and the two men made all necessary apologies, and peace was restored. I suppose it's all right now, and nothing more will be said or done."

A TRIBUNE reporter found Gen. Fitz-Simons occupying his usual seat upon the Chairman's platform. He was pale but composed. He smiled when the subject was brought to his attention and declined to talk, saying: "It amounted to nothing and is all right now."

"It is said that hot language was used?"

"O, no; it was simply a misunderstanding."

"It is also stated that Clarkson struck you and knocked you down?"

"That is not so."

"Were no blows struck?"

"O, no."

"What was the subject under discussion?"

"The tickets."

"Trying to account for the crowd in?"

"Yes."

"Will you make no further statement?"

"No, I guess not; it didn't amount to anything and is over now."

THE ALLISON MEN HAVE HOPES.

They Look with Confidence Toward Pennsylvania.

Senator Allison's boomers were hopeful last night. The numerous scouting parties which visited all the delegations made encouraging reports, and it was stated authoritatively that assurances of support had been received that would end the contest in Senator Allison's favor. The Allison headquarters were visited by Senator Hiscock and Tom Platt, and a rumor got around that a combination in Allison's favor had been made with some of the New-Yorkers; but it was admitted by some of the Iowa people that both the Empire State leaders were non-committal and that no understanding had been reached. What gives the Allison people hope is the well-known fact that a good many of Sherman's Pennsylvania followers have a friendly feeling for the Iowa Senator, and will give him some support if the Ohio candidate gets out of the way. They are also expecting a good deal of strength from New England, as the result of the efforts of Senators Aldrich and Hale, and a good many Southern delegates are friendly. The Allison people have been doing less boasting than the friends of any candidate, and last night were only claiming fifty votes on the first ballot. This vote, they insist, will steadily increase from the time the voting begins, because they have so many promises of second-choice votes. There has been a good deal of talk about a combination by which Levi P. Morton was to go on the ticket with Senator Allison, but the Iowa Senator's friends declare with great emphasis that no deal of any kind looking to the Vice-Presidency has been made.

The Allison men kept out of all the conferences between the friends of other candidates during the night. There was a conference between representatives of Sherman, Alger, and Harrison, for the alleged purpose of preventing a stampede to Mr. Blaine, should the attempt be made to spring him on the convention, but none of the Allison men attended. They also held aloof from the movement in favor of Mr. Blaine which Steve Elkins and others were working up. The Allison plan of battle seemed to be to keep out of entangling alliances and cultivate a friendly feeling with all the factions.

The claim was openly made that Allison would get the solid vote of Pennsylvania and that the Depew vote would finally come to the Hawkeye Senator. The cause of this sudden ebullition of good spirits was traced back to a Washington dispatch which appeared in an afternoon paper. This was reinforced by a statement made by a Pennsylvania man that Allison would surely get a majority of the votes from that State. How much dependence may be placed upon these rumors remains to be seen, but certain it is that they made the average Iowan do a good deal of smiling, and they went to bed happier last night than at any previous time during the convention.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

The Pacific Coast Rates—Western Classification—Other Transcontinental Matters.

The general officers of the transcontinental roads have been in session at St. Paul since last Monday to raise Pacific coast rates. A railroad official who returned from the meeting yesterday states that the indications are that an agreement will be perfected that will meet the approval of the shippers and the Inter-State Commission. The most important work thus far accomplished is the adoption of a resolution applying the Western classification upon all Pacific coast traffic. This removes the greatest obstacle that has stood in the way of the adoption of a uniform classification for all the roads between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The transcontinental roads heretofore used in classifying freight what was known as the Pacific coast classification and which differed materially from the Western and the Eastern classifications. The Inter-State Commerce Commission gave the transcontinental roads sixty days to revise their classification regarding shipments in mixed car-loads. The promptness with which the Pacific coast roads have acted in this matter shows that they do not feel inclined to try conclusions with the law. The meeting also resolved to accept the suggestions made by the commission regarding the application of the fourth section of the law on Denver and Colorado traffic. The rates on the latter were reduced to make them less than the Omaha rates. On all other intermediate traffic it was decided to make the rates less than on through traffic. No action has yet been taken regarding the Canadian Pacific and Pacific mail competition. The Canadian Pacific asks for a large differential on California east-bound traffic.

Will Build Across Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 21.—[Special.]—Articles of association were filed today of the Chicago, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad Company. The capital stock is placed at $50,000. The projected road is to extend from the Indiana line across Jay, Adams, Wells, and Huntington Counties—terminating in the Town of Huntington—fifty miles. The officers are: President, L. P. Milligan; Vice-President, L. C. Davenport; Treasurer, Hugh Dougherty; Secretary, Thomas Roche; Chief Engineer, George G. Pride.

Reports to the State for 1888.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are sending out blanks for the statements required to be made by the railroads on their business in Illinois for the year ending July 1, 1888. These statements are required to be in the office of the Commissioners on or before Sept. 1, and the report of the board is due Dec. 1. The report which was due Dec. 1, 1887, has not yet been made public.

Notes.

There will be a meeting next Saturday at Chairman Abbott's office of the representatives of the various roads interested in the passenger traffic between St. Louis, Chicago, and St. Paul to take action regarding the war in rates on tourist tickets.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania lines have decided to apply the same differential rates on dressed beef to Philadelphia and Baltimore as are made to New York and Boston, and that on account of this action the inter-State cases against the Eastern roads were withdrawn by the dressed-beef shippers.

The Sutro Company to Be Reorganized.

NEW YORK, June 21.—[Special.]—The announcement was made today that a syndicate headed by Mr. Theodore Sutro and the Seligmans had agreed to advance all the money necessary for a reorganization of the finances of the Sutro Tunnel Company. Hugh McCalmont and others long ago brought suit to foreclose mortgage claims amounting to about $1,800,000. They agreed to compromise at $900,000 cash. It was intended to pay off all claims by means of a new mortgage for $2,000,000, with the privilege of stockholders to subscribe therefor at 55. The subscription amounted, however, to only $450,000, of which $150,000 was paid, leaving $400,000 still to be raised. This sum will now be furnished, if necessary, by the syndicate, which agrees to take all the new bonds not subscribed for by others. The McCalmont suits will be dismissed.

THE END DRAWING NEAR.

ALL INTEREST CENTERED IN THE AUDITORIUM.

Why Blaine Was Not Nominated by the Californians—Neither Sherman nor Harrison Can Safely Run on an Anti-Chinese, Pro-Silver Platform—Forgetting to Speak for the Waterways—A Song for the Campaign.

The intense excitement that has filled the rotunda of the Grand Pacific during the last few days with animation of the wildest kind has at last shifted to the Auditorium. It is there now that all interest centres. The prelude to the great battle to be fought in November was begun at the Pacific. For days the rotunda of the big hotel swarmed with people, and there the leaders assem-

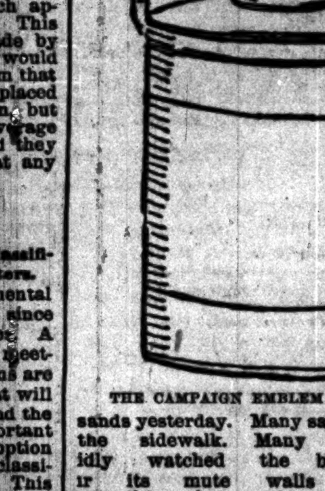
THE TIN-PAIL BRIGADE.

bled. For days bands marched back and forth, and to the strains of martial music the supporters of the nominees marched and cheered. Thousands thronged about the corridors, the rotunda, in the hallways, at the candidates' headquarters, everywhere through the vast building.

But yesterday the crowds had diminished. For the first time in a week the halls were comparatively empty. Groups still gathered here and there and eagerly discussed the proceedings of the convention. But it was no longer the roar that had reigned for six days.

Early in the morning there was some animation. A band had come and the crowds surged about restlessly. Again at 1 p. m., after adjournment, the lobby filled once more, and there was rushing to and fro. But at the headquarters everything was comparatively quiet. Then, too, there was less enthusiasm with the crowd. There was also less stump-speaking. On the sidewalks the strangers who tramped about walked with less feverish haste and much less vigor. They seemed to be tired. On the parapet in front of the Federal Building where, less than twenty-four hours before, the entire square for blocks on either side had been packed with a yelling, howling mob, only a few hundred men sat. They watched the pedestrians and vehicles going by, and fanned themselves in a listless way.

The day opened exceedingly hot, but towards 2 o'clock a decided change occurred. The sky clouded up and a lake breeze arose. About 4 p. m. it rained and cooled the atmosphere. From the Pacific the crowds have removed to the vicinity of the Auditorium. There the streets—Congress, Wabash and Michigan avenue—were thronged with thou-



THE CAMPAIGN EMBLEM FOR GRESHAM.

sands yesterday. Many sat on the edge of the sidewalk. Many stood up and idly watched the big building as if its mute walls could repeat something of the exciting scenes transacted inside, and a blackboard had been put up near a window of the second story and it was watched sharply.

Crowds also gathered in the vicinity of the newspaper offices, where bulletins were posted at intervals. At times a shout went up as this and that report of the proceedings of the convention caught the popular feeling.

There was considerable less of badge-selling than on the previous days. There was less shouting, too, for the names of either of the different candidates.

The streets were as much crowded as ever, but the people only sought to enjoy themselves. It was felt that the last days of the convention were drawing nigh, and patriotism gave way to a desire for pleasure.

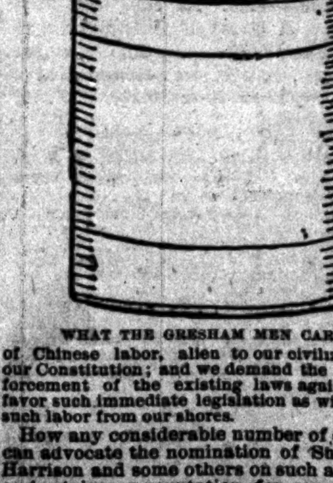
SHERMAN AND HARRISON OUT.

The Anti-Chinese and Silver Planks Dispose of Them.

There are two planks of the platform adopted by the convention yesterday which practically preclude the possibility of the nomination of at least three of the candidates whose names have been presented. These are the Chinese and the double-standard money planks.

The Chinese plank is radical and direct, and is an emphatic condemnation of the course of both Messrs. Sherman and Harrison on the question of which it treats. The policy which it advocates is in direct antagonism to that with which they have been publicly identified. It is as follows:

> We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and



WHAT THE GRESHAM MEN CARRY.

> of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

How any considerable number of delegates can advocate the nomination of Sherman or Harrison and some others on such a platform and retain any reputation for consistency it is difficult to see. Four candidates before the convention voted against the moderate proposals for the regulation of Chinese immigration contained in the bill of Senator Miller of California, which did not attempt anything so radical as is here outlined, and indorsed. Senator Sherman advised Hayes' vetoes of anti-Chinese legislation. Gen. Harrison, besides opposing the anti-Chinese legislation in the Senate, spoke against it freely in public. "He took," as the Rev. Dr. Bartlett and other prominent Republicans of Indianapolis testify, "the most radical position on the subject, and argued that there would be precisely as much justice and propriety in excluding the Germans and Irish as in excluding the Chinese. He criticised in the strongest manner the action and sentiments of the people of the Pacific slope in their opposition to the influx of the Orientals." He said he "was in favor of admitting the Chinese, and he took the broad ground that America should extend to them a welcome hand, and that humanity demanded that they should be allowed to come under our benign civilization." This is in flat contradiction of every principle of the Chinese plank of yesterday's platform.

It is not necessary again to reproduce the records of both Harrison and Sherman on this question. That is too well known to be convenient to their friends now. Their nomination on the platform adopted by the party yesterday would furnish abundant campaign material to the Democratic party, and would be rather awkward for the advocates of the Republican ticket.

On the silver question the platform declares as follows: "The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration to demonetize it."

How do this declaration and this condemnation tally with the record of John Sherman on the silver question? Let Editor De Young of the Pacific slope answer that. He said in an interview last Saturday:

> Senator Sherman's course while he was Secretary of the Treasury in catering to the National banks and his hostility to silver would long be remembered against him by the people on the coast. He was opposed to the remonetizing and free coinage of silver, and insisted on making it an article of commerce instead of using it as a circulating medium. In the Senate he pursued the same policy. He fought the silver dollar in every direction. He opposed the Bland bill, and did everything in his power to restrict the coinage of the country to a gold standard.

This exactly states the case. To be consistent the convention must surely reject Sherman as a candidate because of his position on the silver question. It is evident that both he and Harrison must now be regarded as out of the race. The convention would stultify itself by nominating either.

WHY BLAINE WAS NOT NAMED.

The Californians Yielded to Delegations with Favorit Sons.

Two or three of the more impetuous supporters of Mr. Blaine in the California delegation were considerably disappointed at the action of Col. Creed Haymond in passing the State when it was called. They had believed all along that California should lead off the Blaine movement from the start, and insisted that it was the only way to secure his nomination beyond peradventure. The majority of the delegation, however, yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon them by delegates in other States favorable to Mr. Blaine, but who were handicapped by favorite sons. They argued that the latter should have an opportunity of polling their full strength in the convention before any movement was made in the interest of Mr. Blaine. Col. Haymond himself was opposed to the policy of delay, but surrendered to the wish of the majority of the delegation. After the convention adjourned for dinner Steve Gage, the political manager for the Central & Southern Pacific Railroad Company, called upon Col. Haymond and urged him to convene an emergency meeting of the delegation to secure a reconsideration of its action with a view to having California called immediately after Wisconsin had responded, so that Mr. Blaine might at once be put in nomination. Col. Haymond declined to do it. He said he had been in favor of nominating Mr. Blaine at the start, but the majority of the delegation thought otherwise, and it was now too late. He did not believe in any such vacillating policy. The State had resolved to pass and he was going to stand by its determination. To do otherwise would make a laughing stock of the delegation, after so much had been said about its attitude in favor of Mr. Blaine.

When Col. Haymond rose in the convention to ask that California be passed some of the delegates were in "great trepidation lest he would adhere to his personal declaration to nominate Mr. Blaine if no one else would, and Col. Crocker's rosy face became for the moment as pallid as death and M. H. De Young was a picture of intense anxiety. When Col. Haymond resumed his seat Connecticut was called and the majority of the Californians breathed easier.

SHERMAN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Delegates Who Want the State to Get a Place in the Cabinet.

Great efforts were made last night to solidify the big Pennsylvania delegation. While Quay was conferring with the other Sherman leaders and the Alger and Harrison men about the means to be taken to prevent a Blaine stampede the most of the Blaine men in the delegation were queerly enough working for a united vote, even though it were given to Sherman. Some of the fourteen or fifteen Fitler delegates had hinted that they might weaken on the favorit son after the first ballot and swell Sherman's strength in the State to 50. "Our purpose," said one of them frankly, "is to get in with the winner. We are bound to get at least a Cabinet position out of this deal. With our vote all split up we won't amount to shucks. But if we can put 50 or more votes where they will do some candidate good it will count. And if after Sherman has had a fair go he doesn't get there his men will have to join us in throwing the vote for some one else. There's a good deal of favorable talk about Allison—more so than about any one else. Gresham can't get more than a handful, and Harrison is in the same situation. Some of the New-Yorkers have been making overtures to us to go with them, and we may if they pick on the right sort of a man."

Other delegates confirmed this view, except that they thought Sherman would not get fifty Pennsylvania votes on more than one ballot because some of the delegates would be scared for fear he should actually be nominated. The moment this seemed likely, it was said, there would be a tremendous break to Blaine, or, if that scheme failed, probably to Allison. It came out during the evening that, though Quay is managing Sherman's interests, he can do nothing with seven Sherman delegates from the western part of the State. These follow the lead of Chris Magee and Harry Oliver, both of whom are bound not to let Quay have all the honors of leadership. When the deal is made by which Pennsylvania gets the assurance of a Cabinet position and other good things they don't intend that Quay shall be the whole power behind the throne. Don Cameron's quiet but potent influence is with them.

A prominent member of the Pennsylvania delegation said last night that his people were determined to stick by Sherman. He figured their vote to be Sherman 40, Fitler 18, and the other two scattering.

Some of the colored delegates seem inclined to break away from Sherman, though they are all uncertain. One of them, Smalls of South Carolina, insisted that they were going to stick by Sherman first, last, and all the time.

A SONG FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Red, White, and Blue Will Beat the Crimson Bandana.

Prof. Woollett of Chicago, assisted by a male quartet, sang for the first time last night a song that may become popular in the coming campaign. It is:

Do you see the battle forming?
Do you hear the loud drum beat?
Do you see the millions coming—
Hear the tread of weary feet?
Do you ask what flag we're under?
Would you know the flag the foe
Bears into the strife of battle,
As the chargers come and go?

Chorus—O, they fly a single color,
'Tis the one of crimson hue,
While we float the Starry Banner—
Ours the old Red, White, and Blue.

They have led the charge of battle
'Neath the red flag of commune;
As they marched in solid column
Famous Dixie was their tune;
But with shouts their charge we'll answer,
'Neath the Starry Banner true,
And we'll march to grander music
Of the old Red, White, and Blue.

We are ready for the conflict,
We are girded for the fray,
And beneath our Starry Banner
We are bound to win the day.
There is not so grand an anthem,
So heroic and so true,
As we'll chant when o'er our victory
All will sing Red, White, and Blue.

These verses were written by Mr. P. H. Bristow of Iowa City, who has won considerable fame as the author of campaign songs.

Columbia bread is delicious. Try it.

VIEWS OF THE PLATFORM.

THIS MORNING'S COMMENTS OF THE LEADING AMERICAN JOURNALS.

Unanimity of Expression that the Tariff Question Is Now a Sharply-Defined Issue—Suggestions as to How the Republicans Will Progress with Their National Campaign—Interesting and Greatly Diversified Expressions.

New York *Herald* (Ind.): The platform commits the Republican party flatly against all reform of the tariff. It demands the repeal of the tobacco and whisky taxes, if this is necessary, to abolish the surplus, but it takes care in other sections to declare for expenditures, for subsidies, for pensions, for the Blair Educational bill, for internal improvements and other purposes on so vast a scale as will swallow up any possible surplus and thus prevent any reform or decrease in taxation. That, as everybody has seen, has been the protectionists' scheme in Congress, and that is now formally approved in the Republican platform.

New York *Times:* As to the question of taxation, the party clings to everything that is bad in its previous policy and avows its obstinate determination to aggravate and extend the evil features of that policy. It repudiates the Mills bill in such a way as to include in the repudiation any possible revision of the unjust and unequal provisions of the tariff. All the evils of unnecessary taxation, all the corrupting influences of extravagant expenditure, are not only risked but courted in order that the protected monopolists who, in the words of a Republican United States Senator, make large fortunes every year, by their special privileges under the tariff, may make still larger ones, and oftener. The Republican managers think that is the bait by which to get votes. We wish them joy of their catch.

New York *Tribune:* The main issue—protection or free trade—is met with the courage of men who know that their principles have made the growth and prosperity of the country grand beyond all precedent, and who believe that American voters can be trusted to defend American interests. The issue which Mr. Cleveland's convention made with candor the Republican party meets without the slightest hesitation or evasion. It wisely adds the assurance that, if power is intrusted to the Republicans, all needed reduction of the National revenue will be effected by repealing internal taxes upon tobacco and upon spirits used in the arts, by more effective protection of industries now exposed to excessive foreign competition, by repeal of duties upon foreign articles which cannot be produced in this country, and if there is still occasion, by the repeal of all internal taxes. That is precisely the solution which would be adopted in Congress at once, by the union of many Democrats with Republican members, but for the usurped dictatorship of the President and the Speaker, which deprives Democrats of freedom to serve constituents.

New York *World:* While the Republican platform is unmistakably in favor of extreme protection it has no ringing sound. It lacks the directness and confidence of the utterances of the Democratic platform in vindication of the policy of tax reduction and tariff revision as upheld in President Cleveland's message and embodied in the Mills bill. Compared with Mr. Blaine's cable message in reply to President Cleveland's letter, the platform in point of strength is as milk and water to alcohol. The tameness of the tariff portion of the platform indicates a division in the party on the question of high protection, and an unwillingness to go to the people without some sort of a pretense in favor of reducing taxation and revising the war tariff.

New York *Press:* The tariff plank of the platform is all that could be desired. "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection," will give courage to every wage-earner and every American producer in the land. The Republican party pledges itself to American interests as against foreign interests—uncompromisingly pledges itself. It refuses to serve foreign interests and obey the behests of agents of British interests and frame a tariff law that is acceptable to the Cobden Club.

New York *Sun:* The Republican platform is more than twice as long as the Democratic platform. Yet we are bound to say that there will not be half as much misunderstanding as to what it really means.

New York *Star:* On the question of the surplus, the great issue that overshadows all others, the resolutions presented by Mr. McKinley are silent. They explain no plan for abating the monster nuisance except by spending money freely, nor do they propose the present enactment of any law to prevent future accumulations. On the subject of the tariff the platform simply declares in general terms in favor of what it falsely styles the "American system of protection."

Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.): In a word, the Republican party goes to the country as opposing tax reduction except upon whisky and tobacco, or the alternative plan of reducing revenue by increasing the tariff duties to the prohibitive point on goods that may be produced in this country. They would also obviate the necessity of tax reduction by larger expenditure. Here is a plain issue, easily understood, and there is nothing else in question.

Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): The main plank, or rather the king post, of the structure is protection—and the issue between the two great parties is sharply defined. This declaration is in full sympathy with the political sentiment of Pennsylvania, and the party making it in good faith will receive the hearty support of this Commonwealth, as well as, we believe, a large majority of the American people.

Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.): As is fitting and proper, the protection plank leads the specific declaration of party principle. By the action of the St. Louis Convention and the declarations of its candidates protection has been made the paramount issue in this campaign, and the Republican party in its platform plants itself squarely and fairly on high protection grounds. It denounces the Mills bill, which the St. Louis Convention approved, and specifically declares for full and adequate protection to the wool industry. The protection system must be maintained. This is the Republican slogan this year, and those who do not believe in it are at liberty to vote with the other party.

St. Louis *Republic:* The design of the prohibitive tax at the custom-house is to give the control of Americans who buy to Americans who sell manufactured articles. For the buyer no mercy is shown. He may be a Samson when he has his eyes and his hair, but the attempt here is to hand him over blind and burned to the Philistines who form syndicates, shut down mills, throw workmen out of employment, corner the "home market" and raise prices "to the tariff lines." The higher the tariff line the higher the price in the trust-controlled and syndicate-cornered home market. The party that produces the trusts now proposes to put the tariff line so high that the American buyer cannot get over it to escape the robber bands who demand his money. The Republican convention, organized by the agents of the land rings and carried on by the tools of monopoly, proposes higher taxation as a remedy for higher taxation and offers to hold the American consumer against the "syndicate's corner" of the high-tariff wall while his pocket is being picked.

Boston *Journal:* The resolution on the tariff takes up unequivocally the challenge of the Cleveland Administration. It declares for the maintenance of the protective system; affirms that its temporary abatement has always been attended with disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and the Sheriff, and denounces the Mills bill in general and the free wool proposition in particular. The platform, however, recognizes the necessity of reducing the National revenue, and marks out a definit policy to this end. If the revenues are still excessive the platform declares the entire repeal of internal taxes to be preferable to the surrender of any part of the protective system. These declarations are tinged with a pronounced Americanism, which will commend them to the approval of the people. The idea underlying them is that of a vigilant care over American interests and the protection of American industry.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

G. M. Saltzgober was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth Ohio District.

Two laborers at Louisville, Ky., were dangerously injured yesterday by a powder explosion.

August Guerly, bookstore and wall paper dealer at Logansport, Ind., made an assignment. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $10,000.

By a fall of earth in the Jackson mine at Ishpeming, Mich., yesterday, Michael Morgan, a married man, was instantly killed.

Controlling interest in the Saginaw (Mich.) *Daily Courier* has been sold to Frank Lawrence, manager of the paper. It will hereafter be Democratic.

The Baptist Ministerial Association for the northern part of Minnesota, in session at Glenwood, unanimously passed a resolution demanding that "the State and Nation stop taxing blood-money by a system of liquor licenses."

The Second Congregational Society of Rockford, Ill., has tendered a call to the Rev. Dr. Walter M. Barrows of New York City, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, to become their pastor at a salary of $3,000 per year, and he has accepted.

One hundred and fifty-four ministers, teachers, and laymen, representing Michigan's delegates to a State convention of the Michigan Synod, met at Adrian and organized by electing the Rev. I. Schmidt of Saginaw City Chairman and the Rev. Burmeister, Grand Haven, Secretary.

Only His Eyes Talked.

The large number of deathbed anecdotes and last sayings of the late Emperor should be taken with a large, substantial grain of salt, for his Majesty could neither speak nor write during the closing days of his unhappy life. One of his physicians said today to me:

"His eyes talked, but that was all, and his own wish at all times was to have his royal consort near him. When she was by he still was content to wait for the inevitable end. The love and devotion of the Empress were beautiful to behold. She was the solace and comfort of the Emperor's death, as she had been his dearest and constant friend in life."—*Berlin Special.*

PEARLINE
is the Standard
Washing Compound

As pure and harmless as the finest imported castile soap. Washes the coarsest and finest things equally well. As it does away with most of the rubbing, it reduces the wear and tear on both yourself and your clothes. Over one million families use it. Do you?

Beware — Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." It's false—they are not, and besides are dangerous. PEARLINE is never peddled, but sold by all good grocers.

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York

GEN. GRANT'S OLD HOMESTEAD.

Chauncey M. Depew Sells It to Satisfy the Vanderbilt Mortgage.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—[Special.]—The old Grant homestead, located four miles from the city limits on the Gravois road, was sold today by Chauncey M. Depew to satisfy a mortgage held by W. H. Vanderbilt. The farm consisted of 750 acres, and was mortgaged to Vanderbilt at the time of the Grant & Ward failure. It was bought by L. H. Conn of this city for $70,000. He proposes to make a fine stock farm of it. The farm originally belonged to the Dent family, and it was here Gen. Grant did his courting and his wood chopping, and experienced his greatest adversity. He lived on the farm five years before going to Galena. The Grant family evidently did not care to preserve the homestead.

Protective Travelers' Association.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 21.—At the Travelers' Protective Association Convention today it was decided to put the organization on a stronger financial basis by assessing each State an amount equal to $1 per member in addition to the regular $2 assessment. The subject of securing railway concessions occupied much of the afternoon, and in the evening the drummers visited Lake Minnetonka.

The Ohio Idea.

Eleven of the avowed aspirants for the Republican nomination for the Presidency are Ohioans. In Ohio they butter the bread of life with politics.

The depressing effects of warm weather are overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 doses $1.

WASHINGTON PARK.
The Washington Park Club
RACES
BEGIN WITH
Derby Day,
SATURDAY, JUNE 23
End Saturday, July 14th.
Fifteen Regular Days. Five or More Races Each Day.
Commencing Promptly at 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION (including seat in Grand Stand).....$1.00
TRAINS
By Illinois Central Railroad Every Ten Minutes.
State Street and Cottage Grove Avenue Cable Cars run direct to Main Entrance.
Tickets on sale at the office of the Club, Room 32 Palmer House, on and after Monday, June 18.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON..............Manager.
MUCH COOLER THAN OUT OF DOORS.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
CRYSTAL SLIPPER
Or Prince Prettiwitz and Little Cinderella.
200 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE. 60 IN THE BALLET. 60 IN THE CHORUS.
GENERAL ADMISSION. Secure your seats early. 50 CENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
THE PAYMASTER
Every Evening This Week. Matinee Saturday. The thrilling, interesting, realistic Military and Domestic Drama entitled
THE PAYMASTER.
A BEAUTIFUL CASCADE and River of REAL WATER. THE DEVIL'S POOL, Illuminated Barracks at Inshavogue, the Escape from Prison and the Sentinel's Bullet, the Leap for Life to the River below.
Next Week—A NOBLE ROGUE.

HOOLEY'S.—BURLESQUE SEASON.
THE OVATION CONTINUES!
House Packed at Every Performance.
461st CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE. 461st
RICE'S CORSAIR.
Gorgeous $20,000 Production. 65 Famous Artists.
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $1.50.

CHICAGO BALL PARK.
Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.
BASE-BALL.
LEAGUE GAME.
PITTSBURG vs. CHICAGO.
Friday, June 22, Saturday, June 23—3:30 p. m.
Take Van Buren, Adams, or Washington street-car lines. Tickets for sale at A. G. Spalding & Bro.'s, 108 Madison-st.

CASINO THEATRE.
N. Clark, one block from the bridge. Matinee at 2:30; tonight at 8. Extra grand benefit tendered to Chas. L. Walters and staff. Billy Myers, the champion light-weight of the world. His first appearance in Chicago, in conjunction with Jas. Hardell. O'Day vs. Klemt, for a purse of $50.

PARK THEATRE.
State-st., near Harrison.
OUR CANDIDATE—J. W. KELLY.
Indorsed by Democrat and Republican alike. Every afternoon and evening this week. A full delegation at each performance. Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted.

WAVERLY THEATRE.
West Madison and Ada-sts.
TONIGHT, Robertson's Comedy, CASTE.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Best seats, 25 and 50 cents at night. A parquette reserved seat, 50 cents.

AN UNUSUAL INVESTMENT IS OFFERED in 56 higher class suburban lots, within 25 minutes of down-town. The property has two railroads and two cable roads and is on the route of elevated railway. An immediate increase of value is assured. But circumstances necessitate a sale at once at the best price obtainable, preferably all together. 115 Monroe-st., Room 33.

EDEN MUSEE.
EDEN MUSEE,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
VICTORY OF THE REPUBLIC.
Last Episode of the War,
Lee's Surrender to Grant.
Realistic Reproduction of the Stirring Scene.
The Room and its Accessories at Appomattox, with
16—Life-Like Figures of the Heroes—16
INCLUDING
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The Sovereigns and Rulers of the World including President and Mrs. Cleveland.
CHAMBER of HORRORS
Massacre of the Prince Louis Napoleon.
History of a Crime.
Grand Scene of the Spanish Inquisition.
The Grand Stereoscopic Hall.
1,000 Scenes of Every Famous Place in the World.
Amusement Combined with Instruction.
Magnificent Music Afternoon and Evening by the World-Renowned
HUNGARIAN BAND.
Ballots for Presidential Candidates received by direct wire in Grand Music-Hall. Visitors can enjoy the refined music of this famous band while awaiting results of the balloting. The Eden Musee will be kept open day and night whilst the Convention is in session.
50c—ADMISSION—50c
Children 25c. Sunday Admission 25c.

THE PANORAMA
HAVE YOU SEEN
Chicago's Standard Attraction?
The Panorama of the
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
It is the Grandest Sight in this country and the Finest Panorama in the world.
Open every day from 8 a. m. until 10:30 p. m.

THE GREATEST PANORAMA OF THE AGE.
VISITED BY ONE-QUARTER —OF— A MILLION PEOPLE
SINCE SEPT. 6, '87,
THE ORIGINAL
JERUSALEM ON THE DAY OF THE
CRUCIFIXION.
Open Daily during Convention from 7 a. m. to 10:20 p. m.
Wabash-av. and Panorama place.

McVICKER'S—The Leading Theatre.
PERFECTLY VENTILATED—26 EXITS.
Two Last Nights of the Favorite,
ANNIE PIXLEY,
Appearing in the dual roles of Mabel Hawthorne, the actress, and Ruth Homewebb, the country girl, in
THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER.
NEW SONGS, MEDLEYS, AND DANCES.
FAREWELL MATINEE TOMORROW, SATURDAY.
Next week—Reappearance of the Comedy Company and grand production of THE CAVALIER.

THE HAYMARKET. *Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
8TH REGIMENT
Mexican Military Band.
Matinee prices, 25c and 50c; Evening prices, 15c to $1.
GENERAL ADMISSION..............FIFTY CENTS

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Clark-st., near Madison.
Week beginning Monday, June 18.
Returned from the White House,
CHASKA AND CORA FELLOWS.
Theatre No. 1—"Around the World."
Theatre No. 2—"Fun Among Politicians."

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Michigan-av., corner of Van Buren-st.
FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS.
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are requested to assemble at your asylum Sunday, June 24, at 12:30 p. m. sharp, in full dress for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late frater, Sir Knight A. Knisely. By order of A. WARRINGTON, E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

Six Weeks for $1; the Great American Daily.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE can be had six weeks by mail for one dollar. A subscription for six weeks to the best and liveliest newspaper in the United States in the midst of an exciting campaign is well worth the money.

NEW YORK'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Senator Hiscock well said yesterday in his speech nominating Mr. Depew for the Presidency that New York in the approaching campaign was not only a doubtful State but the doubtful State without the Electoral vote of which it will be almost impossible for the Republican party to carry the election. It is easy to predict that the Republican candidate can be elected without New York. This is among the possibilities. By some political freak or accident the solid North, without the assistance of New York, might put a Republican President in the White House; still, we know positively that with New York success would not be a chance, but a certainty.

New York is further singular in this respect: that it is a doubtful State in the convention, as it will be in the election. The vote for Mr. Depew is complimentary and sincere, but it will not be persistent unless it is supported by many other States. Judge Gresham said in an interview with some of the New York delegates Wednesday that he had no doubt that Mr. Depew could carry all the Republican Western States, as he ought to carry them on account of his distinguished abilities and eminent qualifications for the Presidency. Still there does not seem to be a general movement in favor of Mr. Depew in the convention, and it is not probable that the balloting in his behalf will continue unless it is reinforced by the Western delegates. With Mr. Depew out of the field the New York delegates as yet have not agreed to support anybody with unanimity. The delegation is apparently divided, and its influence is likely to be dispersed and destroyed for lack of unity in its counsels.

If New York can agree to unite in the support of the one candidate who is admitted on all sides to possess peculiar elements of availability, that candidate will be chosen by the convention before the sun goes down tonight. New York has this matter entirely in its keeping. It cannot choose Mr. Sherman because the delegates from the Empire State know he is the weakest of all the candidates with their constituents. It ought not to choose Mr. Harrison because his record will not enable him to carry any of the Pacific States, while his association with some of the dubious political characters of the Southwestern Democratic States and Territories would damage him as the campaign advanced in the Eastern States.

The next candidate upon whom New York might possibly agree is the Hon. W. Q. Gresham, a man of unimpeachable record and unswerving Republicanism; one who has voted and spoken, and contributed of his scanty means to the election of every Republican candidate who has been before the people from Fremont to Blaine; a soldier, a jurist, a man of exalted private character, and one who has endeared himself to the common people. Born in a log cabin, educated among a primitive people, attached by ties of relationship and friendship to the farmers of his own State, and by his plain and simple life and comprehensive humanity to the workers in the shops and factories, he has a support among the masses in the United States which in the election would prove to be irresistible.

New York has the power by a simple resolution to decide this contest in his favor and by so doing to insure his inauguration on the fourth of March as the next President. We do not see that any other candidate possesses the same elements of strength or would so unequivocally insure victory to the party in November. His nomination would secure not only a Republican President but a Republican Governor in New York and a Republican Legislature to support him. It would mean a general upheaval in all parts of the country in favor of the Republican party; it would restore to our ranks the sober-minded, solid, phlegmatic German vote—not easily stampeded nor causelessly driven away—without which the Republican party in this country cannot have any permanent success. The Germans belong with us, we cannot patiently endure their absence from the party ranks, and we can afford to make any honorable concessions to their wishes that will bring them to the support of our candidate.

What will New York do in the emergency? Will it rise to the level of its great opportunity, and give us a candidate who can surely be elected; or will it divide and fritter its vote away in supporting several aspirants; or will it go to the support of one who is strong only at the primaries and weak at the elections, but not to one who if nominated could insure the election of a Republican Governor in the Empire State? We want a candidate who can carry the Pacific coast as well as New York, and of those most prominently mentioned we do not know of any who meets these conditions absolutely unless it be the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Paying a tribute to Lincoln, the first great leader of the Republican party, deploring the recent losses of Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, and Conkling, and expressing sympathy with Gen. Sheridan, the Republican platform opens with a fraternal greeting to the people of Brazil on their great act of emancipation, which has "completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents." The platform then affirms unswerving devotion to the National Constitution, with due regard to the rights reserved to the States. The right of every lawful citizen to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted is presented as a prime Republican doctrine and the foundation of republican government. Additional legislation to punish wrongs against the ballot is demanded. It is boldly charged that the present Democratic Administration and the present Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of fair ballot and to a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The tariff plank takes direct issue with the platform adopted by the St. Louis Convention. It declares for the preservation of the American system of protection, condemns the policy of Cleveland, denounces the Mills bill, and applauds the course of the Republican minority in Congress in opposing that measure. The platform affirms that all needed reduction of the surplus in the Treasury can be made by repealing internal-revenue—whisky—taxes. While the Democratic policy is to take the tax off the cheaper kinds of tobacco and retain it on cigars, the Republican platform declares for the entire repeal of the tax on tobacco and on spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. If such a policy will not sufficiently reduce the surplus the repeal of all internal-revenue taxes—that is, the repeal of all liquor taxes—is demanded. The Democratic proposition to place wool on the free list is condemned and antagonized, and a pledge is made to adjust and maintain tariff duties so as to give full and adequate protection to wool growing. A reduction of duties is favored only on articles of foreign production (luxuries excepted) which do not compete with any home industry. A demand is made that such articles be placed on the free list. All such, with few exceptions, are now on the free list.

The declaration against Chinese immigration is emphatic, and a demand is made for laws that will exclude effectually Chinese labor from this country. "Trust" combinations are denounced, and Congress and the State Legislatures are called upon in their respective jurisdictions to prevent the execution of schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of products to market. The land restoration policy begun under President Arthur is commended, and the Cleveland Administration is charged with negligence and inefficiency in its execution. It is denied that the Democratic party has restored a single acre of land to the public domain, and all restorations actually accomplished are attributed to acts of Congress passed by Republican votes.

The exclusion of Dakota from the Union is denounced and the immediate admission of the Territory demanded, and acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota, and Montana to form State Governments are advocated. The pledge is made to admit all the other Territories that are now qualified as soon as possible and the others as soon as they become so. Additional legislation to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power in Utah is favored. The continued coinage and use of both gold and silver are demanded, and the Administration is rebuked for its efforts to demonetize silver. A reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce is favored. The platform affirms that the free-school system must be fostered and promoted so that every child in the land shall have an opportunity to acquire a good common-school education.

The platform demands measures to rehabilitate the American merchant marine and protests against a free-ship bill for vessels engaged in foreign commerce as calculated to depress the wages of American workmen in the shipyards and in the various industries that supply raw material for shipbuilding. There is no coasting trade free-ship bill proposed by any one. Liberal appropriations are urged for building up the navy, for coast defenses, for river and harbor improvements, and for pensions. It is declared the duty of Congress to make it impossible that any honorably discharged soldier should ever become the inmate of an almshouse. The Administration is charged with inefficiency and cowardice in its foreign policy and with a virtual abandonment of the Monroe doctrine while passively permitting the extension of foreign influence and trade in Central and South America. The refusal of the Administration to encourage any American scheme for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal is denounced. The surrender by the Administration of the treaty rights to which American fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports is stigmatized as weak, unpatriotic, and pusillanimous. It is affirmed that the name American should give every citizen ample protection in all his rights at home or abroad. The men who in 1884 abandoned the Republican party and now continue to act with the Democracy are charged with deserting not only the cause of honest government, sound finance, freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially the cause of reform in the civil service. The Republican civil-service plank of 1884 is reaffirmed with this statement as to Cleveland and his mugwump supporters: "We will not fail to keep our promises because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his."

THE ANTI-CHINESE PLANK.

One of the most radical and uncompromising planks in the Republican platform is that which declares Republican opposition to Chinese cheap labor. The declaration is absolute, and puts the Republican party in the position of affirming that it will be satisfied with nothing less than the complete exclusion of the Chinese from this country. The plank reads as follows:

> We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and *of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.*

Thus the convention before proceeding to ballot for candidates put on record its unqualified denunciation of a policy which several aspirants for the nomination have advocated emphatically. Can the convention, with any regard to consistency, ask a candidate to stand upon a platform which he has opposed and condemned? How can any of the Senatorial candidates who have advocated Mongolian immigration and insisted that the Chinese should have equal rights in this country with the Germans, Irish, or other emigrants from Europe, ask the Republican nomination this year or write a letter accepting it on the terms stated in the platform? Must the candidate openly recant, or shall he seek pardon and absolution, or avail himself of a sentimental statute of limitations? With the record of the candidate as embodied in the official journals of Congress at war with the Republican platform, who will furnish the explanations and apologies needed? A newspaper or a prominent member of a party may be out of line with the views of the majority on any important subject, but in such a case the party is not responsible or open to the charge of inconsistency. But if a National Convention should nominate a pro-Chinese candidate and put him on an anti-Chinese platform who could explain the official contradiction? If the candidate should represent one view and the platform the contrary which should be accepted as the correct exponent of the party doctrine? It seems strange that the friends of the pro-Chinese candidates did not see this source of embarrassment and make an effort to modify the platform in the interests of their favorites.

THE HON. LEONARD SWETT'S NOMINATING SPEECH.

The appearance of the Hon. Leonard Swett upon the platform of the convention yesterday as the representative of the Illinois delegation and of the Republicans of Illinois, commissioned to nominate Judge Gresham as a candidate for the Presidency, was invested with more than ordinary significance. Twenty-eight years ago in this city he had performed a similar service for Illinois in presenting the name of Abraham Lincoln, the man of the people. It was fitting, therefore, that he should be selected to name Mr. Gresham, who, like Lincoln, is the candidate of the people and not the politicians' choice.

It was unfortunate that the frequent and arduous professional demands upon Mr. Swett's voice had so impaired it that it was with difficulty he succeeded in making himself heard throughout the great auditorium, but a perusal of his speech, printed elsewhere, will show that it was an earnest, forcible, tasteful, and at times eloquent presentation of Judge Gresham's claims, while the extraordinary enthusiasm which greeted it, notwithstanding Mr. Swett's inability to impress his hearers by the sound and volume of his voice, which have much to do with an orator's magnetism, shows that it was not so much the manner as the matter of what he had to say that impressed his hearers.

Mr. Swett in the years gone by not only nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, but he was permitted to enjoy his intimate friendship. In his own words: "I sat at his feet, as Saul of Tarsus sat at the feet of Gamaliel, and was permitted as we walked together the journey of life to lean on his own great arm for support." Surely then no man could affirm the striking similarity in many respects of Judge Gresham to Abraham Lincoln with more certainty and truth than he. In this part of his speech, in tracing the parallel of personal characteristics, the manner and condition of his candidacy, and his relations to the Presidential office, as well as in picturing the confidence and sympathy of the people in Judge Gresham, so closely resembling that which they felt for Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Swett was effective. We cannot avoid the temptation of quoting the passage entire:

> In personal characteristics, in the manner and condition of his candidacy, and in his relations to the Presidential office, Judge Gresham is more like Abraham Lincoln than any other living man. The movement in his behalf, like the movement for Lincoln, is the spontaneous and unorganized action of the people. Like Lincoln, Gresham is not working for the Presidential office. He believes this exalted office should never be sought and never declined. Like him, too, he believes that causes which tend to great consequences should be left to work out their results unaided, and that they cannot be materially hastened or impeded by personal interference. Like Lincoln in character, honest and simple, but robust, fearless in danger, full of justice, and of noble heart, he stands out in prominence as an ideal candidate.
>
> The same sympathy and confidence exist between Gresham and the people that existed between Lincoln and the people. His heart, also, has beaten in sympathy with the sons of toil, for he has labored with them in sunshine and in the cold. He, too, has been promoted from their ranks, and knows the taste of poverty, and, like them, has earned his bread "in the sweat of his face." He has never forgotten their lives of privation and self-denial in their hard struggles for existence. Whether bondmen or freemen, he had that sublime faith in their honesty and patriotism that, like Lincoln, he was willing to have his body pierced with bullets in their behalf.

Mr. Swett did not lumber his speech with tiresome details of Judge Gresham's biography, but confined himself to those events in his active career which have commended him so near and so lovingly to the heart of the people—his early association with Republican principles as one of the founders of the party and his steadfast devotion to its ideas; his prompt authorship of the important law which authorized Gov. Morton to organize and arm at the expense of the State any regiment anywhere in the State, which prevented any delay in filling Indiana's quota; his brilliant service in the army, in the Cabinet, and on the bench, where, "unmoved by the threatenings of power, he has gone straight on in the line of his duty to the integrity and right of the question under consideration, and has administered justice to the high and low, the rich and poor, with a steady but impartial hand."

In his peroration Mr. Swett touched the core of Judge Gresham's candidacy when, referring to Cleveland's disregard of all his promises and violation of all his pledges, he said: "The strength of Judge Gresham's candidacy lies in the public belief that he will not do such things, but that he will, if elected, manage public affairs with the same common honesty he has heretofore managed everything." Mr. Swett was followed by Mr. Davis of Minnesota, who seconded the nomination with a fiery, ringing, and eloquent appeal that took the convention audience fairly off its feet. Mississippi followed with its colored orator, Mr. Lynch, Massachusetts with Mr. McCall, and Texas with Mr. Rector. The geographical location of the speakers was a symbol of Judge Gresham's constituency. The extreme East, the Centre, the South, the extreme Northwest and the Southwest all joined in sounding his praises.

THE ORGANIZED LABOR VOTE.

When Judge Gresham discharged the Gould receivers and put Judge Cooley in charge of the Wabash Road he directed that the employés of the road should be paid their overdue wages. This is one of the things that exasperated Jay Gould. Labor, the Judge thought, had the first claim for its dues, and the families of the workmen needed the money sorely. This act of justice was characteristic of the man. It was strictly legal, and was performed so quietly that it hardly attracted any public notice. But it did not escape the attention of the men immediately affected nor of the affiliated labor unions and societies. Organized labor began to inquire about this Federal Judge who had taken the Wabash Road out of the hands of the Gould wreckers and directed that the new management should first pay up the back wages of the employés and then pay the other creditors and bondholders. The workmen began to discuss Gresham and his record, and the more they learned about him the better they liked him. They considered it plain that he was a just Judge and had the courage to do right even if it displeased Jay Gould. They were attracted by the circumstances of his early life; his self-reliant efforts to make his way in the world against adverse surroundings; the gallantry of his military career; and his independence, fearlessness, and fair dealing as a Judge.

This feeling was not weakened by the Judge's ruling in the "Q" strike matter declaring that freight must be exchanged between different lines, as the Inter-State Commerce law directed, and the public railroad highways kept open for travel and traffic. Not a striker was punished nor interfered with, but the engineers recognized the correctness of the Judge's ruling, and by their own voluntary act prevented the threatened boycott and paralysis of trade and commerce. Alex. Sullivan, attorney for the strikers, declared that Gresham's ruling was perfectly acceptable to the engineers and in fact directly in line with the principles of the brotherhood. Railroad employés will support Gresham as heartily as will any other class of workmen.

When Gresham was first suggested as a candidate for the Presidency the voice of approval from the ranks of organized labor was emphatic, and the sentiment so expressed has grown stronger day by day. By nominating Gresham the Republican party can win a big labor vote that will otherwise go largely to Cleveland. Gresham is stronger by half a million of votes than any other candidate before the convention.

PART OF A HARRISON SPEECH FOR GRESHAM!

Ex-Gov. Porter's speech nominating Gen. Harrison in the convention yesterday was a labored and conscientious effort to present his candidate to the assembled delegates in the most favorable light. He made the best possible use of the available materials for a speech eulogistic of his candidate. Gov. Porter utilized to the fullest extent the advantage which his candidate enjoys of being a favorite son of so important a doubtful State as Indiana. But the materials on which to base a hearty eulogy of his special candidate of yesterday are rather scant, and every word he uttered concerning the expediency of taking the nominee from Indiana told in favor of a more distinguished, available, and popular Indianian than Gen. Harrison—in favor of Judge Walter Q. Gresham.

The greater portion of Gov. Porter's speech concerned the ancestry of the ex-Senator. This was a theme on which the speaker could be eloquent. Gen. Harrison's grandfather was a gallant and patriotic American. In the councils of the Nation and at the head of her small armies he rendered valuable and heroic services, and the American people rewarded him for those services by the highest honor in their gift. The length at which Gov. Porter dwelt on the ancestry must have suggested to the audience that his candidate has not fallen heir to all the fame of his forefathers and to all the qualities which rendered them popular with the American people. His ancestry undoubtedly gave him great opportunities, but where is the record of his own great services? They are not referred to extensively in his eulogist's speech. The bill for the admission of Dakota as a State of the Union is the only measure of his Senatorial career which the orator recalled. He was prudently silent on his record concerning the anti-Chinese and anti-silver legislation—records which the platform of the convention condemned by implication.

Gov. Porter's eulogy was of a rather negative character. Where it was positive it applied so clearly to Judge Gresham that the convention marked its appreciation of the fact in an unmistakable way. "Give us an Indiana candidate," said Gov. Porter, and immediately the greater part of the convention roared back "Gresham!" and the banners waved, and the fans fluttered, and a thousand throats called out their approval of the suggestion. And again, when the orator spoke his words of eulogy and approval of Gresham as a gallant soldier, a distinguished Judge, and a great and useful statesman, the convention cheered again. There could be no doubt which Indianian is preferred. Gov. Porter himself doubtless appreciates the situation. His speech, while as complimentary to Harrison as it was possible to make one, was for the most part an argument why Gresham should be preferred to him as the nominee of the convention.

BORROWED ENTHUSIASM FOR SHERMAN.

Undoubtedly the most significant incident of the convention yesterday was the remarkable outburst of applause which greeted the complimentary allusion of Gen. Hastings of Pennsylvania to "Our beloved son, James G. Blaine." The enthusiasm of the convention for the Plumed Knight was spontaneous. There was not a solitary indication of premeditated theatricalism, as there most certainly was about a subsequent outbreak of cheering when Gen. Foraker took the platform. Gen. Hastings' reference struck a responsive chord in the convention, and the Blaine enthusiasm, which up to that time had been kept in admirable check, broke loose. It swept the great assemblage like a whirlwind. The cheering was not confined to the ultra-Blaine men by any means. It was participated in by the friends of Gresham, Alger, Harrison, Depew, and Rusk. The Sherman men of course joined in the cheering in compliment to the speaker, and also because there is no doubt that Blaine, if he would consent to be a candidate, is the first choice of a majority of them. Mr. Sherman's name when first mentioned evoked applause of the usual convention character, but it could not compare in volume, persistency, or spontaneity with that which greeted the name of Blaine either at the time of Gen. Hastings' allusion or when Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire introduced it casually.

At the same time it is but just to say that, perhaps next to the applause which greeted the mention of the Plumed Knight, that which followed the naming of John Sherman was the largest in volume. This was largely due to management. Around the somewhat unsympathetic name of the Ohio Senator raged two booms—the cyclonic one for Blaine and the hurricane applause of the battle-flag incident evoked by that able, astute, and popular gentleman, Gen. J. B. Foraker of Ohio. But Sherman has some 275 or 300 delegates who are pledged to vote for him on the first ballot today, while his friend, Mr. Conger, as a member of the Sub-Committee on Convention-Hall was careful to get many hundred Sherman men within the Auditorium Building. Under the circumstances, the Sherman boom in the convention—incidental as it was to the Blaine and the Foraker battle-flag booms—ought not to occasion surprise. It only shows that Mr. Sherman is well served by his lieutenants.

The ability of these lieutenants, it may be added, makes them almost too conspicuous to serve as subordinates under such a leader. They have become dangerously prominent as far as Mr. Sherman is concerned. The delegates are but human and are to be pardoned for thinking that service under such daring and intrepid leaders as Foraker and McKinley might bring higher honors and promise greater success than under such cold, calculating, and bloodless a leadership as that of John Sherman.

That they are thinking in that way might be gathered from the frequent mention of Blaine and Foraker as a possibility among those known as Sherman men last evening after the convention adjourned.

PENSIONS.

On the subject of pensions the convention yesterday said:

> The gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or a dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing Treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valor and service preserved the Government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

Closely following the reading of the platform came Mr. Leonard Swett's speech nominating Gen. Gresham for President; and on the subject of pensions this is what he said:

> He has advocated liberal pensions for the maimed, worn, and dependent defenders of the Union. He knows by experience how the Rebel bullet tears and hurts, for he himself has been wounded and carried on a stretcher from the field of battle, and has borne the pains and sees the needs of the decrepit and health-broken soldier.

That was enough.

THOUGH Gov. Porter of Indiana was selected as the spokesman of the delegation to present the name of Gen. Harrison, he evidently has a warm place in his heart for Judge Gresham. He eloquently extolled the virtues of Mr. Harrison's ancestors, and by easy stages led down, decade by decade, from the original of all the Harrisons, Governor of Virginia when her territory embraced the Northwest, to the time when the present Gen. Harrison went to Indianapolis, a young lawyer from Cincinnati. Having done with the events of his biography, he turned to the other son of Indiana, a genuine product of her soil, to the manor born, and said:

> The eloquent gentleman from Illinois has commended to your favor another distinguished citizen of Indiana. A State's place in civilization is denoted by the manner in which she treats those who have served her faithfully. . . . I have not come here to disparage that honorable gentleman, brave and just Judge, and heroic soldier whom the gentleman from Illinois has commended. If the roll of Indiana's sons were called who had led in battle or carried the knapsack she would bid me honor them all.

The reference, though brief, was as sincere, fervid, and appreciative as anything the orator had said of the candidate whom he was specially urging. It was a just and glowing tribute, and perhaps it was the instant and overwhelming outburst of applause that greeted it that warned him he had better not let his admiration for Gresham carry him any further, lest he might neglect the real subject of his tribute and blunt the edge of his appeal. The episode, however, served to show that it is difficult for a real Hoosier, whose admiration for Harrison may be sincere, to get to talking about Gresham without letting his real feelings run away with his professional duty.

MR. ESTEE has proved himself a model presiding officer in the matter of punctuality and prompt decision. Wednesday night he notified the convention that he should begin business sharply at 10 o'clock, the hour yesterday morning to which it adjourned. At five minutes before 10 he gave the signal to the band, but the band was not in its place. At two minutes before ten he gave the second signal, but the musicians were still absent. Business occupied his attention until two minutes after 10. The musicians by this time were filing into their places, but they were too late for their opening piece. Promptly the gavel fell, and, although not one-third of the delegates were in their seats and several entire delegations were absent, business began. It was only routine business, but had it been important business the result would probably have been the same. Equal promptness has marked all his decisions and the matter in issue has always been kept clearly before the convention and no divergence from the question under consideration allowed. Mr. Estee is evidently a man of business and is running the convention on business principles.

THE Gresham tin-pail parade last evening was quite respectable in numbers, notwithstanding the discouraging weather of the afternoon and the short notice given of it. The paraders were genuine workingmen, not many of whom have been identified with the Republican party in the past, but whose turnout last evening was a guarantee that in the event of Gresham's nomination the Republican National ticket will receive a large independent vote which will more than compensate for prohibition and time-serving defection. But for the intervention of the Blaine boom for ulterior purposes by certain political managers the parade would have been much more imposing. As it was, however, it represented more genuine enthusiasm for a candidate than the combined booms of the favorit sons, including John Sherman. Half of that tin-pail brigade in a convention would start a cyclone of applause to which the somewhat theatrical boom for Sherman yesterday would not be a circumstance.

THAT applause cannot carry a convention was proved in this city eight years ago, when such leaders as Conkling, Logan, and Cameron were not able to force the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term. Delegates to conventions are not the sort of men who can be swayed by outbursts like those of yesterday's convention in aid of the Sherman boom. And the delegates must have observed that, though Gen. Hastings as the eulogist of Blaine and Gen. Foraker as the satirist of Cleveland and as the defender of the battle-flags won from the enemy formed storm-centres around which raged the whirlwind of popular applause, yet around Sherman all was, comparatively speaking, calm and undisturbed. The Ohio Senator's name is not one to conjure with. Another name had to be invoked to create enthusiasm in his behalf.

IT was quiet in the money market. Some money was engaged for July by Board of Trade men on wheat receipts at 5 per cent, but the mercantile demand was small. Sterling was dull. Investment securities were in moderate demand. The stock market was strong.—The Chicago grain markets were unusually weak during the first hour, with heavy selling of wheat and corn by tired longs, but reacted later, while hog products moved in the opposit direction. As compared with Wednesday pork closed 10 cents lower, lard 2½ cents higher, ribs 5 cents higher, wheat ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ⅝ cent lower, rye 1 cent lower, barley inactive, and flaxseeds weak.

THE pretended Republican but Dem.-Mug. *Mail* gives Alger's (pronounced Awljer) boom this encouraging puff:

> Gen. Alger's boom has surprised everybody by dropping away behind. It possesses neither the force nor the attraction that it did a few days ago. This is not due to Alger's friends. They have worked faithfully and well. The old soldiers from Michigan—and a gallant lot of fellows they are—have fought a fine battle for their comrade in arms. They have been well supported by a large contingent in Chicago, and have spared neither money nor time to make the candidacy of the ex-Governor of Michigan a popular one. But the fact that Alger is a rich man has materially injured his chances. The issue of a "barrel" campaign is a bad one to raise, and it has been raised against Alger. It was, unfortunately for his boom, reported that he had made a combination with Levi P. Morton of New York. This was to result in a ticket of Alger and Morton—a sort of barrel and hogshead, as it were. But while the great wealth of the two gentlemen named excited the cupidity of some, it excited the opposition of many. And so, regardless of his good war record, his active and untiring friends, and his many good qualities, the gentleman from Michigan and the statesmanlike Morton of New York were away back of the leaders in the race yesterday. One of four men [Gresham, Allison, Sherman, or Harrison] will be nominated, according to present indications, which, however, are liable to great and sudden changes.

Mr. Platt's Second Choice.

There continues to be considerable curiosity in regard to Mr. Platt's second choice. Perhaps something may be learned from the course of the ex-Senator's home organ, the Owego *Times*, which is not in the habit of printing anything which Mr. Platt does not want to appear. In its last number the *Times* republishes a long New York special, all about Mr. Platt, in which are to be found these instructive passages:

> He is a believer in the efficacy of organization and the doctrine that no organization can be effective without money. He has discovered that money is the political power in the closely massed populations of the large cities, and that the big cities hold the balance of power in the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and possibly Indiana. I think from what I can learn here that Mr. Platt fears that Mr. Depew, who he declares could carry the three doubtful Eastern States, would be smashed to smithereens in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan, where he would be represented by the opposition press as the incarnation of the spirit which struggled for expression at Chicago through the lips of W. H. Vanderbilt when he said "The public be d—d." Mr. Platt has come back into political position on Mr. Blaine's popularity, and he may be forced to follow the Blaine tide if it goes to Allison or Harrison. But it is thought the money consideration leads him to Alger, who is unexceptionable as far as other points are concerned, and has millions on which to draw for a campaign fund.

Republican tariff plank of 1888.	*Republican tariff plank of 1884.*
We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor, and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the National revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky ring and the agents of foreign manufacturers.	It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is the most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisit revenues for the Government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward and the laboring man his full share in the National prosperity. Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our most earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

THE veteran John Wentworth still takes an interest in politics. As soon as he had read the platform yesterday he addressed a dispatch to Mr. McKinley, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, asking, "Why was the improvement of our waterways to cheapen transportation omitted from the platform? There never was a Republican convention before that was silent upon the subject. Was it because there were too many railroad men in the convention?"

Long John may comfort himself with the reflection that Congress always can be depended upon to spend all the money for internal improvements that the people are willing to furnish. It was not necessary to incorporate any recommendation in that direction in the platform.

A FEW impatient souls in the galleries called "time," on Mr. Swett before he got done. But he made a first-class speech. Read it in THE TRIBUNE this morning and see.

SCENE in the National Convention of the future:

Orator—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I rise for the purpose of placing in nomination a man——

Delegate in rear of the hall—Louder!

Orator (raising his voice by a powerful effort)—Can't the delegates hear my voice distinctly?

Chorus of enthusiastic delegates—No!

Orator—Then, Mr. Chairman, I will yield the honor of making this nomination to some gentleman with a better voice.

[Takes his seat amid loud and grateful applause, and his candidate's stock at once rises ten points.]

THE English Government has made a seizure of some strictly pure American lard. If England is not exceedingly careful she may arouse the hot Southern blood of the planters and manufacturers of that lard to a dangerous pitch.

THE effect of the recent Oregon election on the Platform Committee yesterday was manifest.

DELPHI (Ind.) *Journal*: Judge Walter Q. Gresham is strong with the laboring men of the country. At Terre Haute last week a poll of the engineers at that place was taken on their Presidential preferences and every one of them voted for Gresham.

And they number a great many votes in Indiana. Not a man of them has expressed a preference for Ben Harrison. And his "boomers" are fooling many delegates with the notion that this cold aristocrat, as he is called, is wonderfully popular with the industrial classes of Indiana!

THE hisses that greeted the cries for Ingersoll in the convention yesterday will be understood by that gentleman as indicating disapproval of his theological views only. His political orthodoxy no one questions.

THE Harrison orators pointed with pride to their candidate, but viewed with alarm the demonstrations of Gresham enthusiasm that persisted in manifesting itself during their speeches.

AND we have got to go through all this again only four years hence!

A NEW YORK firm has ordered a whole ship-load of red bandanas for campaign use. The Republican banner for this campaign will be of American manufacture.

IT was an eloquent speech, Mr. Davis, and a glowing and well-deserved tribute to the Soldier-Judge of Indiana and Illinois. Minnesota may well be proud of it.

"I DESIRE, Mr. Chairman, to say but one word." [Loud and long-continued cheering.]

GOV. FORAKER incautiously showed himself while one of the speeches for Michigan's candidate was in process of delivery, and he was recognized and greeted with a volley of cheers that seemed for a moment to make a large hole in the Alger boom.

MR. FRAZER of Detroit, we are bound to say, made a good speech for Gen. Alger.

IF it takes a barrel of kerosene to kill two bushels of grasshoppers, what will a bushel of wheat be worth? That is the problem the farmers of Minnesota and the Northwest now find confronting them, and they are taking no hen and a halfway measures in dealing with the pest.

THE speech of Mr. Hepburn of Iowa for the candidate of that sterling Republican State was on of marked tact and ability.

FRANK HISCOCK'S observation to the effect that "there has been but one candidate presented from a doubtful State" (meaning Harrison, of course) may have been intended as a covert thrust at Gresham, but it was grandly true. As the candidate of either Indiana or Illinois, or of both in one, he could not be spoken of as the representative of a doubtful State.

IT was the gentleman from Arizona, if we mistake not, that carried off the oratorical honors yesterday afternoon. He rose amid a buzz of expectation, or impatience, or something of the kind, to second the nomination of Alger after several other gentlemen had done the same thing, and with the deep solemnity of a man who has something of deathless import to say he uttered this memorable sentence: "Mr. Chairman, I desire to say only one word." A tumultuous cheer, loud, ecstatic, and prolonged, burst forth spontaneously from more than 8,000 pairs of lungs. He had made the great hit of the day. He had enunciated a platform upon which everybody could stand—a declaration of principles, so to speak, upon which all could unite. It was an inspiration. It will ring through the ages like the immortal utterance of Cambronne at the battle of Waterloo—a verbal thunderbolt, a masterpiece of compressed, Titanic eloquence embodying in itself the spirit, the voice, the wisdom, and achievement of an age. And yet, having done all this, the gentleman from Arizona deliberately proceeded to annihilate the magical effect of his masterstroke. He went ahead and made a speech.

DOUBTLESS many a listener who heard Frank Hiscock's eloquent plea for Chauncey M. Depew found himself unconsciously quoting: "Why don't you speak for yourself, Frank?"

FROM an orthoepical point of view it is to be regretted that the gentlemen who advocated so ably the nomination of Gen. Alger had not harmonized their differences in regard to the proper pronunciation of his name before the time arrived for presenting it to the convention.

CURRENT NOTES.

The United Labor party was killed by men who did not labor.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

It is one of the peculiarities of things in general that the freshest men generally tell the stalest stories.—*Boston Commercial.*

"I say, old man, can you tell me what is the first present mentioned in the Bible?" "Give it up." "Why, Eve presented Adam with a Cain, stupid."—*Life.*

"A lie grows as it travels." A fisherman's lie is an exception. It is the fish that grows, and the lie is cut, basted, and sewed to suit the size of the fish.—*Boston Courier.*

He—Why does that Miss Jaundice always wear lilies of the valley? She—I can't imagine—particularly as flowers of the plain would be so much more appropriate.—*Life.*

Strangers who have been in Boston muddy days say they can never again be brought to believe that Lowell is the simon-pure, original Spindle City.—*Somerville Journal.*

Edison is totally deaf and is the father of an infant, and says he would sacrifice everything to get his hearing back. Genius is frequently eccentric.—*New Haven News.*

Brown—You don't look well lately, Robinson. Robinson—No; I can't sleep at night on account of lung trouble. Brown—Nonsense; your lungs are all right! Robinson—Yes, mine are; the trouble is with the baby's.—*Life.*

Mr. Bascomb—I see that the University of Bologna celebrates its 800th anniversary the 12th. Mrs. Bascomb—O, how I should like to be there and see them make the sausages!—*Burlington Free Press.*

High-church rector—I have concluded to abandon the confessional. Vestryman—Think it savors too much of Rome? "No, that isn't it; but no one ever comes to confess except women, and I can't waste three hours every day to listen to smuggling stories."—*Every Day.*

Brown—You don't look well, Robinson; what's the matter, sick? Robinson—Yes; smoked too many cigars today. Brown—How many have you smoked? Robinson—That one you gave me last night.—*New York Sun.*

Visitor—What has become of your living skeleton? Dime museum man—Ah, he is dead, poor fellow. Drank himself to death. Visitor—Good gracious! Dime museum man—Yes, he married the two-headed woman, and it took all his salary and hers to keep her in bonnets. So he took to drink.—*Boston Courier.*

PERSONALS.

The King of Sweden while in London assumes the title of Count of Haga.

"Jenny" is one of the baptismal names of the new Empress of Germany.

Sarah Bernhardt is again having trouble with her creditors. Sarah still finds it impossible to make both ends meet.

Mrs. Mackay recently presented her daughter, Princess Colonna, with a pair of jeweled bracelets valued at $45,000.

Dr. Mackenzie is said to be exhausted from his constant attendance upon the Emperor Frederick, and will spend two weeks in Norway before returning to London.

The Countess of Aberdeen is a warm friend of Ireland. She wears shamrocks in her bonnet in London, and one of her handsomest costumes is a gray Irish poplin embroidered with shamrocks.

Miss Charlotte Spalding, a school teacher, has sued a New York chiropodist for $25,000 damages—to her affections? No; to her pet toe. The chiropodist ruined the toe in his mad efforts to uproot a corn.

Lord Dudley, the wealthy young English noble who has just come into possession of his heritage of some $2,000,000 per annum, has already developed a strong taste for gambling, and recently lost $100,000 at racing and $50,000 at cards.

Cornelius Collins of the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been a most faithful and persevering worker. He has lost only five days in the twenty-four years during which he has been in the service of the Government.

President Cleveland will next Tuesday receive at the White House the committee appointed to notify him of his nomination by the St. Louis Convention. March 5 he will receive due notification of the election of his successor nominated at Chicago.

CONVENTION GOSSIP.

New York *Post* (Ind.): The granger hostility to railroads is fierce and implacable. It has been expressed within a few days in the action of the Iowa Railroad Commissioners, who have taken measures of rank injustice against the roads of that State. The hostility evinced by these measures rests against the railroads and railroad men without regard to their individual merits, and Mr. Depew as a candidate will suffer accordingly.

Murat Halstead in the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*: The application of the experience that I have enjoyed is to the observation that to Chicago belongs the credit for the best convention hall yet constructed. With the exception of the Music-Hall in Cincinnati it is incomparably the safest and finest. The plan of it is unique, the effect is splendid, the accommodations great, the temperature reasonable, considering the weather, and the acoustic properties first-rate. Everybody who could have been heard anywhere was heard today.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: Gresham would undoubtedly win back to the party many of the Mugwump votes which it lost in 1884. He would do this, too, while occupying strongly Republican ground on all party questions. With a certain class of Republicans, however, Mugwump approval of an aspirant instantly draws suspicion upon that aspirant's partisan "loyalty." This is not the right sort of spirit to manifest, but apparently those who display it are numerous enough to make their crochets and prejudices "count" in a convention.

Boston *Advertiser*: Why speculate on the result? The candidate will come from New York or Indiana, to satisfy the logic of the situation. He will be Depew or Harrison or Gresham. If none of these, no man can tell. Of these, Harrison is apparently in the lead, and yet Gresham is not out of the race. Between the two, we care little. Both are sturdy, able men, full of courage to the brim. Outside of New York and Indiana locality will count for little and one State may present its candidate with as much assurance as another.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press'* Chicago Special: Phelps is almost certain to be named for Vice-President if the nomination comes West, and, if Blaine or an Eastern man is named, Gov. Porter of Indiana or Alger will be taken. If Sherman should be compelled to fall back beaten, Gov. Foraker will be sprung on the convention, and at the same time many of Sherman's supporters will go to Gresham. Senator Quay has a leaning toward Gresham, and many of the Gresham men are inclined toward the Ohio Senator if their man cannot be nominated. The Gresham managers have a card to play in a break from Harrison in the Indiana delegation, where they control nearly one-third of the votes.

The Field Marshal as a Dark Horse.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—Joseph Medill, Tribune, Chicago: Ain't Halstead the best dark-horse Buckeye to be found? J. A. G.

The dashing Field Marshal would be a mighty sight stronger before the people than the man the Buckeyes are booming. He has warm, red blood in his veins and generous, genial, and gentlemanly feelings in his big breast.

Republican Tariff Platform of 1884.

The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus.

ROBERT LINCOLN TALKS.

HE GIVES BLAINE'S REASONS FOR DECLINING TO RUN AGAIN.

Lincoln Is for Gresham Because He Can Win—Sherman and Allison Work Together—The Ohio Senator Unable to Restrain His Impatience—What Is Said of the Platform by Members of the Ways and Means Committee.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
(Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.)

LONDON, June 21.—I interviewed ex Secretary Lincoln today at his hotel in Grosvenor Square, where, as the son of the assasinated and historic President, he excites much British curiosity.

"I am here to avoid the bother of politics and business, and to get a rest. No," and here he laughed heartily, "I am not a dark horse, nor have I yet seen Mr. Blaine. He has refused to be the standard bearer for 1888. As a man and statesman he deserves every confidence of his friends. I believe him sincere in his withdrawal. I can readily understand how Mr. Blaine, calling to mind the unparalleled bitterness of the last campaign, would shrink from undertaking another such a struggle. For the sake of decency and our National honor let us hope that the approaching contest will be at least a clean one, and that the element of vulgar personal abuse will be sternly eliminated. Still, in spite of everything, the convention may be forced to unite on Mr. Blaine, who is unquestionably the second choice of nearly every Republican faction. My own preference is strong for Judge Gresham, whose record is unimpeachable and who, perhaps, better than any one else, would succeed in reconciling the mugwumps. Of course Sherman's strength is great, but in the presence of such complicated conditions all prophecy is vain. I may say, however, that I do not accept the dark horse solution to the problem. As to the result of the fight between Mr. Cleveland and the Republican candidate, I do not hesitate to express my confidence that our side will win. I hold this opinion for several reasons. In the first place I think that we shall get back most of the mugwumps that left the Republican party because they distrusted it. Now on the same principle, if they are as honest as they profess, they must in turn withdraw their allegiance from the Democrats. Consider, for example, the question of civil-service reform, by which the party in power has made such an uproar. What are the facts? The bill was passed under a Republican Administration, and I have reason to know that during the last two years of Mr. Arthur's Presidency the principles of civil-service reform were carried out with the most rigid precision. In my own department I never knew the political opinions of any man who was appointed to any position. The examination papers were our only criterion as to a candidate's fitness. But how has it been since then? Mr. George William Curtis himself admits that Cleveland has replaced the officeholders of the United States as rapidly as it could be done without interfering with the working of the Government. This is contrary to the avowed principles of the Democrats. It is purely hypocritical, and cannot, therefore, be acceptable to the high-minded mugwumps. I anticipate Republican success for another reason. While the Democrats have not absolutely committed themselves to the doctrine of free trade, they have made such an advance in that direction as to awaken great uneasiness in the minds of business men who are interested in manufacturing. Capitalists hesitate to embark in ventures when they have reason to apprehend that in a few years free-trade legislation may render those enterprises valueless. The protective element is extensive now in the South, and I hope it may become strong enough to secure for the negroes a chance to vote and to have their votes counted. In such a case we would take from the Solid South thirty-eight Electoral votes, which are ours by right, and which we never get. It is useless to deny that the fight will be hard. We shall have against us the temperance people, with their prohibition Utopia. So it is that the Republican party has to suffer for furnishing the United States with its apostles of high morality. How much better it would be if they would only content themselves with high license, and use the revenue in caring for the poor victims of drunkenness who people our prisons and asylums. I was much interested in reading a leader in today's London *Times*, wherein the writer preaches a sermon on the failure of Republicanism as apropos of what is now going on in Chicago. Much that he says is true. Nor can I deny that in our political methods there is much exaggeration, sham, and cunning maneuvering; but read English history and see if things here are much better. The article winds up with a savage tirade against protection. America has certainly no need to come to England for lessons on that subject. We are fully capable of managing our own affairs. It is easy to comprehend why England, having everything to sell and little to buy, desires to have the markets of the world open to her, but were she in our place, the conditions being totally different, you may be sure that she would do just as we are doing—that is, look out sharply for herself."

The ex-Secretary said much more that must be kept confidential. He spoke with some reserve and much animation. It is evident that he thoroughly believes in his party principles, and in due time will be heartily in the Presidential canvass.

DISCUSSING THE PLATFORM.

Judge Kelley and Mr. Burrows Pleased with the Declarations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—[Special]—The Republican platform was published in the evening papers today. As the House did not adjourn until 5 o'clock few members had read the platform before they reached their homes. The Senate adjourned at 1 o'clock, and of course no member of that body was able to express an opinion of the platform at that time. When THE TRIBUNE correspondent called on some of the few leading members now left in the city he found that apparently the platform was occupying little public attention, all interest being centered in the candidates. Senators Sherman and Hawley had gone for their usual drives, and Senator Allison had not read it with sufficient attention to be able to form an opinion. Mr. Mills went off on a boating excursion shortly before the House adjourned and did not return until 9 o'clock. Then he said he was too tired to read the platform and would have to let it go until tomorrow. Of the other members of the Ways and Means Committee Mr. McMillin was in the chair all day and so had no opportunity to read the declaration of principles. Both the Breckinridges and Mr. Scott are away and Mr. Wil[illegible] went home early. Mr. Burrows of Michigan, Mr. Browne of Indiana, and Judge Kelley are the only Republican members of the committee now here.

Mr. Burrows said: "I like the platform very much. If I have any fault to find with it, I should say that perhaps it is too long, that it is not quite concise enough. With that exception, I have no criticism to make. I am especially pleased with the tariff plank, and that on our foreign policy, which has been a disgrace to the Nation. As a whole I consider the platform a most excellent declaration of principles. The controlling issue is the tariff; all others—civil service, foreign policy, and the soldier question—while important in their way, sink into insignificance as compared with the tariff. In spite of the St. Louis straddle the issue of free trade versus protection, as made in the President's message and the Mills bill, has been taken up at Chicago. I am particularly pleased with that part of the platform that foreshadows the action of the party in reference to revenue reduction by favoring the abolition of the tax on tobacco and alcohol used in the arts, and if that is not sufficient, then to abolish the entire internal-revenue system rather than touch the American system of protection."

Judge Kelley said: "I have not yet read the entire platform, but only those parts relating to revenue. I am satisfied with what I have seen, and I think it will meet with approval. I am more than gratified with the action of the convention in advocating the abolition of the tax on tobacco, and if necessary the sweeping away of the entire revenue system. On such a platform we stand a good chance of carrying South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, besides every Northern State. Give us any kind of a decent nomination—Allison, Harrison, or Gresham—on that platform and it will take six figures to express our majority in Pennsylvania."

These are fair samples of the Republican sentiment. The few Republicans who had read the platform are entirely satisfied with it, while the Democrats profess themselves as being ready to join the issue. No members of the Illinois delegation were prepared to talk about the platform tonight.

SHERMAN KEEPS UP HIS BRIDGES.

He Prepares for Defeat, It Is Thought, by Making Allison His Heir.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—[Special.]—As early as 10 o'clock this morning Senator Sherman was at the Capitol. He went at once to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, in one of whose rooms is a telegraph instrument and an operator. The other end of the wire was in the convention-hall at Chicago. For two hours Mr. Sherman sat at the elbow of the operator, and received and sent messages to his lieutenants at the National Republican Convention. His manner betokened extreme nervousness. After sending a dispatch and while waiting for an answer he had hard work to control his impatience.

Shortly after the Senate convened Mr. Sherman entered the chamber and sat down at his desk. It was plain to see that he was preoccupied. After twisting and turning about in his chair for a few minutes he made a show of reading a newspaper. Even that poor attempt at veiling his feelings soon proved to be a failure, and to the surprise of every one he got up and dropped into a seat by Senator Allison's side. The two Senators held a whispered conversation, then they both got up and left the Senate Chamber. Their way led them to the room of the Committee on Appropriations, of which Mr. Allison is Chairman. For over an hour they were locked in there, and the messenger who stood outside the door would not take in any cards. What passed behind the barred door can only be conjectured, but it is said on good authority tonight that if Sherman sees that his nomination is out of the question he will exert all his influence to secure Mr. Allison's nomination.

WHAT THE MORMON SAY.

The Republican Doctrine Brings Them to Their Feet with a Protest.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 21.—[Special.]—The *Deseret News*, the official organ of the Mormon Church, in an editorial on the anti-Mormon plank in the platform adopted by the Republican Convention, says:

The statement that the Mormon Church has exercised in the past any political power which can be construed as a menace to free institutions is entirely untrue; and then, if it were correct, it has no bearing upon living issues. Every voter, wherever the Mormon Church has any influence, is perfectly free in the exercise of the franchise so far as that church is concerned, and the language employed to convey a different impression is nothing but empty sound. Legislation is not needed anywhere in this country that we know of to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical powers. There is no marriage between them. Therefore there can be no divorce; but if such a union existed and it could be divorced by legislation, which is by no means clear, what effect that would have on polygamy is not apparent to the naked eye. It is evident that the framers of this plank in the Chicago platform did not understand the timber they handled nor the shape it was required to be put into. They were not familiar with the matter and their manner of treating it exhibits remarkable lack of skill. However, except for the erroneous references to the Mormon Church in which they have indulged, we have no disposition or reason to be displeased with it.

The Gentiles here are much pleased with the anti-Mormon plank.

THE WATERWAYS FORGOTTEN.

John Wentworth Calls Attention to the Omission.

CHICAGO, June 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In attacking President Cleveland's Administration the committee upon the platform has omitted one important point in which the people are vitally interested. I mean the improvement of our waterways as a means of cheapening transportation. I am surprised that the Eastern delegates, whose constituents purchase their breadstuffs of us, did not see the importance of this subject.

In withholding his signature from the River and Harbor bill President Cleveland acted in the interest of the railroad corporations.

We have an immense surplus in the Treasury; and how better could that surplus revenue be expended than in improving the communications to the different sections of the country through the waterways?

If this convention adjourns without an expression upon this subject it will be because there are too many railroad men in the convention, and it will be the first Republican convention that did not take action upon this subject. It is not too late now for the convention to speak upon this subject. It is a matter that concerns every section of the Union much more than any other subject embraced in the resolutions adopted.

Is there not one man in the convention who will offer a resolution upon this subject? If such a resolution should be offered not a railroad man dare vote against it. At any rate let the resolution be offered and the vote taken. JOHN WENTWORTH.

AGAINST THE COTTON-SEED TRUST.

Louisiana Declares War Against Big Combinations of Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 21.—[Special.]—The following is a copy of the American Cotton-Oil Trust concurrent resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Cordill:

WHEREAS, The combination of large capital in the hands of a few individuals is manifestly for the purpose of destroying individual enterprise and active competition; and

WHEREAS, The tendency of corporate interests, created and recognized under the laws of Louisiana, have been and continue to grow, to the detriment of the agricultural interests of this State; and

WHEREAS, One such combination has recently been organized under the name of Cotton-Seed Oil Trust, which combination is within a corporation or a partnership under the law of this State, and does business in this State, under no name by which it can be sued or served with any process in the courts of this State; and

WHEREAS, Such trusts and combinations are contrary to the spirit of free institutions and the laws of this State and calculated to result in oppression to individuals and private capital and to seriously injure the agricultural and commercial interests of this people; therefore, be it

Resolved, By concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana, that the Attorney-General of Louisiana be instructed and required to institute proceedings in the courts of proper jurisdiction against what is known as "The Cotton-Seed Oil Trust," or its agents, in the State of Louisiana, in order to break up said combination of capital in the State, and to revive competition between capital and between individuals in this State. Be it further

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be required to report to the next session of the General Assembly of Louisiana—to be held in 1890—what has been done in the premises and the progress which has been made.

The resolution was referred to a committee, and a report is expected tomorrow.

FIGHT WITH WORKINGMEN.

A Gang of Italians Attack Their Bosses and Several Are Shot.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—[Special.]—There are 150 Italians employed on the new waterworks at Dover, N. H., with Nick Russo, an Italian, as boss. Alphonso Smith of Medford, Mass., was superintendent of them, and for some reason he discharged Russo. This angered the Italians, and today they made a terrible assault upon Smith with their picks. Smith jumped into a wagon, pulled a revolver, and fired five shots. The first struck France Minder, a workman, in the arm. The second hit Bardo, breaking the forefinger of the right hand. The third hit Alexander Prestley, an 8-year-old son of J. H. Prestley, in the breast over the heart. The boy was standing in his yard and was taken into the house. He will not live. As soon as Smith had gone the Italians rushed upon Thomas C. Collins of Brockton, another boss. Collins met them with a revolver in each hand. He fired fourteen shots, boring many holes through clothing, but hurting no one. As Collins took out a third revolver he was struck in the back by a pick, breaking his arm.

THE THEATRES.

The vast crowds at present in the city continue to overflow the theatres. Hundreds are nightly turned away from the Chicago Opera-House, where "The Crystal Slipper" is the attraction. Hooley's has all the visitors that it can accommodate, and when the comedians of "The Corsair" sing comical verses about the candidates the enthusiasm of the audience knows no bounds.

Next Monday will see two new plays, "A Noble Rogue," by Mr. Steele Mackaye, at the Grand, and "The Cavalier," by D'Ennery, at McVicker's.

P. P. P. P. P. P.

Pyle's Pearline possesses peculiar purifying power.

STANLEY HAS PERISHED.

DESERTERS FROM HIS COMMAND BRING THE BAD TIDINGS.

Pestilence and the Savage Resistance of Yambunga Warriors Overcome the Daring Explorer—Treachery and Starvation Features of His Camp Life—A Crisis in England—Other News of the Old World.

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch from St. Paul de Loanda dated yesterday says:

Several deserters from Stanley's expedition have reached Camp Ambunga. They state that after traversing Yambunga Stanley struck into a rough, mountainous country covered with dense forests. The natives, who were excited by reports spread by the Arabs, disputed the passage of the expedition, and there was continuous fighting. Stanley was severely wounded by an arrow. He was compelled several times to construct camps in order to repel attacks, and was obliged to use the reserve provisions that were intended for Emin Bey. The Soudanese attached to the force had all died or disappeared. The deserters intimate that the caravan lost one-third of its force, and they say that many of those remaining were ill, including the Europeans. Stanley was encamped when the deserters left. He was surrounded by hostiles, and was unable to send news to Emin or directly to Yambunga.

Maj. Bartellott has returned to Yambunga, where he was awaiting the men Ward has been collecting to form a powerful expedition to go to the relief of Stanley. Owing to sickness at Yambunga but 60 of the 125 Zanzibari survived. Tippo Tib received 625 men to form two caravans and start for the interior about the end of January. Ward left Boma May 30 for Leopoldville, where he was to embark men and provisions in the Congo State steamer En Avant for the Aruhimi. Early in May the steamer Stanley left Stanley Falls, taking Bartellott, the first reinforcement and supplies. Yambunga advices are to the middle of April. The time the deserters left Stanley is uncertain.

Gov. Janssen left the Congo on the 15th inst. on his way to Europe to consult regarding the sending of assistance to Stanley.

Emin Bey, in a letter dated November, 1887, said that he had received no news from Stanley.

SALISBURY IN TROUBLE.

He Warns the Conservatives of Their Weakness.

LONDON, June 21.—At a meeting of the Conservative party, held today, Salisbury presided. He referred to the two recent defeats of the Government in the House of Commons and said the Government had been placed in a false position by the action of Jennings and his friends in the Commons on the 12th inst. on Jennings' resolution in regard to the Admiralty. To this action Salisbury attributed the recent defeat of the Government in the Ayr Borough. He strongly advised the Conservatives to consult with their leaders regarding their future course, with a view of taking concerted action. Stanley Leighton and others urged that the Local Government bill was unpopular and that it sorely tried the oldest and truest members of the party.

W. H. Smith said that in dropping the licensing clauses in the bill the Government would not retain the Sunday-closing clause, and that he would not retain his office for a moment if he did not have the full confidence of the Conservative party.

Gladstone will give notice in the Commons tomorrow of a motion impugning the whole administration of the Irish Crimes act, and he will ask that a day be appointed for discussion. It is reported that the Government will shortly announce the further lightening of the Local Government bill.

AT THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

The Anti-Socialist Law Renewed—Russia Courted—Frederick's Fortitude.

The Bundesrath agreed to a renewal of the anti-Socialist law.

The *Reichsanzeiger* today contains the royal decree summoning the Landtag July 7. The *Borsen Courier* says William has expressed to the Grand Duke Vladimir his earnest desire for a continuance of the friendly relations with Russia that existed during the reigns of his grandsire and father.

A communication from Dr. Mackenzie shows that all hope of further prolonging Frederick's life was abandoned the night of the 20th. Throughout his illness the Emperor uttered no word of complaint nor gave any signs of impatience.

The *Tageblatt* says Count Zedlitz Trutzschler has finally refused the office of Minister of the Interior, and negotiations have been opened with Miquel with a view to his accepting.

The Emperor and Empress will come to Berlin Saturday.

Bismarck said in the Bundesrath today that the Emperor William would discharge the duties of his exalted calling with the same fidelity that had been shown by his father. The Anti-Socialist law, as renewed today by the Bundesrath, includes the provision empowering the police for another year to expel socialists from Leipsic.

At a reception to the army Generals today the Emperor said he hoped peace would be maintained, and he trusted his youth would not prevent the army from placing complete confidence in him.

The Dowager Empress Augusta, who seems in good health, has returned to Baden.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

John Dillon, who was yesterday taken to Dundalk Jail, has been sent to the infirmary connected with the jail.

In the second ballot in the Nord district of France for member of the Senate Legrand, Republican, defeated Herillier, Conservative.

Billy Porter and Frank Buck, well-known American burglars, were arrested in London on a warrant for burglary committed in Zurich. The prisoners were identified by Zurich officials. They will be taken to Bow Street Police Court for extradition, for which there is sufficient evidence.

A FLURRY ON THE BOARD.

Wheat Takes a Sudden and Unaccountable Drop.

There was a flurry yesterday on 'Change. Before the opening of the morning session the galleries were crowded. The rival show in Convention Hall had not diminished the attractions of the wheat-pit. Farmers were there to see how men gambled in their products. Fashionable women looked on with the interest which their sex is wont to show in roulet at Monte Carlo. Never had the throng been larger.

The bolt fell out of a clear sky. The opening quotation of July wheat was 80¾ cents. Nobody thought of a storm. Andy Shaw, the wit, was cracking jokes with "Shrimp" Magin. Johnny Kitchen, who lends elegance to the firm of Jones, Kennett & Co., was arranging his latest necktie. Sam Eldridge was imparting reminiscences of society to Walter Roloson, who in return was giving imitations of Stuart Robson. W. G. Press, gloomy and silent, was adding the last touch of perfume to his whiskers. A. P. Hart, familiarly known as the "Earth Man," had donned his lawn-tennis suit. Werst, the crop expert, just home from the Northwest, was reporting unfavorably of the crops to an apathetic crowd.

Then came the crash.

In ten minutes July wheat had sold down to 79⅝ and December to 82¾. There was no reason for the crash. Veterans of the board said that it was quite without precedent. A panic seized the crowd. Everybody sold. There was no telling where the collapse would end.

The pit was a pandemonium. Ream was selling through R. W. Clarke. Kent was selling through "Nerve Food" Meade. Michael Cassius Mitchell was plunging furiously. "Shorty" Cadow lost his voice in the excitement. Tom Bennett, who hits from the shoulder, pushed his way through the crowd. Bluthardt, hot and good-looking, waved his arms like a storm-tossed sign-post. "Neeban" Carhart forgot to display his talent for bluff. Indeed, there was no time for bluffing. The crash was dead earnest.

Half an hour after the opening wheat had lost 1⅛ cents from yesterday's prices, corn ¾ cent, oats ½ to ⅝ cent. Then there was a slight rally. Morris Cassard, who carries Cudahy's street orders in his pocket, looked wise. Cudahy himself was out, for the first time since his fail. The bulls took heart. Leopold Bloom began to buy. Billy Comstock, who has not smiled since the market was at 9b, was seen to laugh. Charlie Macdonald of James E. Boyd & Brother hustled on the "bull" side. Dan Murphy, known as "Dublin Dan, the busiest man on the board," flew around, and the shouts of the buyers was swelled by "Reddy" Bates, who in five minutes can be equally enthusiastic on both sides of the market; by "Handsome" Walker, the champion of St. Paul stock; by Harry Avery, whose hobby is boating; by T. M. Baxter, the father of the open-board; C. C. Germain, formerly voted the handsomest man on the board; Walter D. Gregory, Mr. Germain's only rival in personal appearance; Al Hough, who is said to have discovered the fountain of perennial youth, and Will Booth, as dignified as becomes the partner of ex-Gov. Young of Wisconsin. Frank Johnson, the popular mummer, and Jon Dwyer, the eminent ball-player, looked on from the edge of the pit.

Then there was another break. Hutchinson joined the ranks of the bears. Prices went whirling down again. July wheat went to 79½c, August to 80c, December to 82½c. The panic was renewed. The equable temper of Charley Spence was severely tried. A. H. Bliss, one of the light-weights, wiped great drops from his forehead. Tom O'Brien, who wears a different suit every day, threw off his coat, and appeared in resplendent flannels. Fred Clarke, the "white horse"; B. G. Fisher, whose initials are his full Christian name; H. J. Sheldon, who drove into the river; George Baldwin, the opener of "small bottles"; Delaney Graham and "Smiling Frank" Pope; E. A. Driver, the eminent statistician; Will Gaylord, whose boast is to be "one of the boys," all hastened under cover as the hands of the clock moved backward.

During the afternoon the market held its own. On the whole day wheat lost about a cent. Among the brokers the excitement was great. In the galleries the farmers were disgusted.

"This crash," said one of them, "is a mere affair of speculation. If a farmer knows anything he knows that the price of wheat should go up, not down. The effect of a day like this is to keep the public out of the market. The brokers are killing the goose which lays their golden eggs."

Judicial Correspondence in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 21.—[Special.]—Judge Woods of the United States District Court today received a letter from James B. Kirby of Evansville, who told his Honor there was trouble and high treason in the Fourth Ward of that city, threats having been made against the writer and "Grover Cleveland, Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navies of the United States of America, and His Excellency the President of the United States." The writer wanted both himself and the President protected by "a force of arms," even if it is necessary to "call out the S. S. division [meaning secret service] and the United States troops." The Judge has concluded not to interfere, believing that the remainder of the City of Evansville is capable of looking after the Fourth Ward, even if there should be treason within its limits.

Burned the Letters and Killed Himself.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 21.—[Special.]—The Coroner, for reasons best known to himself, refused to open the letters left by the suicide, G. H. Spencer, addressed to his wife, and no light has been thrown upon the case by the inquest. It developed that while driving yesterday Spencer burned a number of letters, telling his companion that they were from a Detroit woman, who was to be married in that city tonight, and were of a nature calculated to compromise her if found on his person. Mrs. Spencer telegraphed from Albany today to bury her husband's body here, as she had no money to pay expenses of transportation. It was done at public expense.

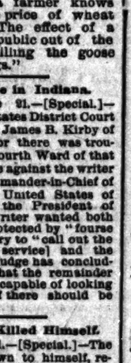
Wanted for Assisting at a Murder.

WAPAKONETA, O., June 21.—[Special.]—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of John alias "Brownie" Tester of Van Wert, O., for complicity in the murder of Michael Eckenweiler Jr. of this place. A letter to Eckenweiler's wife from Van Wert inclosing a small package of arsenic, directing her to place it in Eckenweiler's coffee, led to his detection. Last April Tester and Eckenweiler's wife eloped, but she afterwards returned to her home. Tester suddenly left Van Wert, and so far has eluded the officers.

The United Workmen Deny a Report.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—The Supreme Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, will conclude its annual meeting tomorrow with a social session. They deny the report of a row, originating in the proposal to expel the Cincinnati division.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

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TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

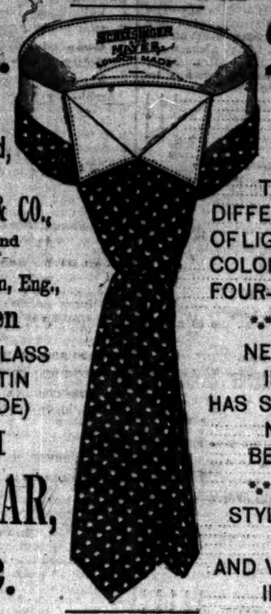
WANTED—SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY FOR errands and soda fountain. Call at 320 Cottage Grove-av.

FINEST ENGLISH NECKWEAR MADE.

25c.

Just Received, FROM SLATER BROS. & CO., Silk Weavers and Cravat Mfrs., 6 Wood-st., - London, Eng., 1,000 Dozen GENTS' HIGH-CLASS SILK AND SATIN (LONDON-MADE) ENGLISH NECKWEAR, 25c.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER. State and Madison-sts.



NEVER SOLD FOR LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR.

25c.

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NEVER BEFORE IN AMERICA HAS SUCH A LINE OF NECKWEAR BEEN SHOWN.

STYLES ARE NEW, ELEGANT, AND VERY SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.

GENTS' Flannel Tourists' Shirts,

Made of McKinzie's finest imported Flannels, plain fancy checks and stripes; cannot be purchased for less than three dollars;

We shall sell them for $1.75.

GENTS' 4-Ply Linen Collars and Cuffs.

Collars and Cuffs in all the new shapes, manufactured expressly for this sale, equal to any sold,

2 for 25c.

JUST HALF PRICE.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER. State and Madison-sts.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.

FOR TODAY and SATURDAY 5,000 HAND-MADE "Rope Work" and "Fish Net" TIDIES, AT 25c and 37c.

Would be cheap at fifty cents and one dollar each.

This is one of our hand-made Rope Worked Tidies at.... 25c

Ecru and Beige, Round, Square, and Oblong, Large and Extra Large sizes.

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SUMMER UNDERWEAR

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

GUARANTY: ALL WOOL AND PURE WOOL.

Made to Order. All Patterns Preserved.

DR. JAEGER'S Sanitary Woolen System Co., 157 STATE-ST., Between Madison & Monroe-sts.

Underwear made to order a Specialty. Mail orders promptly executed. Illustrated Price Catalogue, with Samples, sent free on application.

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Alone, without the aid of internal medicine, is A PERFECT CURE-ALL in skin diseases, the various forms of Tetter—dry, scaly, moist, or itchy; Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples or blotches on the face, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, and all annoying, unsightly eruptions of the skin. Also

SORE CORNS AND ITCHING PILES.

Three boxes of Heiskell's Ointment cured N. P. Merryman, Bellaire, Ohio, of most obstinate and aggravating Eczema of twenty years' duration.

Marshall Keathly, Shelby, Tenn., says: "He had Tetter for ten or twelve years without relief. After only part of a box of Heiskell's Ointment cured it."

W. L. Frey, Creeson, Pa., has a child that was sorely afflicted with aggravated Scald Head. After trying many remedies in vain, two boxes of Heiskell's Ointment cured it effectually.

Take Hoofland's German Bitters for Dyspepsia and Liver or Malaria Disorders.

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Cool Coats, Extra Cool Vests, Cool Summer Suits.

No Such Assortment in Chicago.

BOARD OF TRADE MEN SAY SO!
BUSINESS-MEN SAY SO!
MERCHANTS SAY SO!
AND YOU WILL SAY SO!

Coats thin as paper but cool as cheese-cloth, 40c, 50c, and $1.00.

Good Alpaca Coats, $1.25, $1.50.

Handsome Alpaca Coats, $3.50, $4, $5. No trouble to sell them—they are stylish and cool.

Extra quality Coats and Vests at $6 and $8; the best you ever saw for $9.

Men's English Blue Serge Suits, $15.

Men's Traveling Dusters, splendid assortment.

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We offer over $500,000 choice securities that will pay the investor all the way from 4 to 6½%, including the following:

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MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
32 and 34 East 57th-st., New York.
Address until Sept. 1, care of J. Kennedy Tod & Co. Bankers, 63 William-st., New York.

OBERLIN COLLEGE.
Entrance examination conducted by a member of the Faculty at the Palmer House, Chicago, A. M. and P. M. of Saturday, June 23. For catalogue, &c., address G. W. SHURTLEFF, Oberlin, O.

THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY.
Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Send for catalogue.
JOHN N. TILDEN, M. D., M. A., Principal.

Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.
Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Fall term opens Sept. 5, 1888. Catalogues and illustrated article on application. Address REV. WILLIAM GALLAGHER, Principal. (Late Master Boston Latin School.)

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Mrs. Westcott's Boarding School for Young Ladies, Bridgeton, N. J. Certificate admits to Wellesley. Prepares for any college, in the piney region. Climate of Lakewood, N. J., but milder. Pure spring water. Gymnasium and Sun parlor. Circular on application.

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Allays nausea, arrests vomiting, calms gastric irritation. When the stomach rejects all else Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording nourishment, strength, and comfort, and as a logical consequence nervousness ceases and refreshing sleep follows; and sleep is Nature's great restorer. Ponder on this and inform yourself on the invaluable qualities of Arend's Kumyss by reading treatise on same.

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Against pneumonia and other fatal lung diseases, use BENSON'S PLASTER promptly for Coughs, Colds, Chest Pains, and other pneumonic symptoms. In no other disease is *promptness* of such great value as in approaching lung trouble. An hour's delay is often fatal. BENSON'S PLASTER is pleasant, prompt, and always reliable in such emergencies. Avoid imitations and counterfeits.

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PROFILE HOUSE,
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
The Largest Summer Resort in New England. Situated in the Franconia Notch, on an open plateau nearly two thousand feet above the sea, between two charming lakes, and amid more game of scenery and points of interest to the guest and tourist than can be found in any other section of New Hampshire. Excursions by carriage twice daily through the Notch to the Old Man of the Mountain, Flume, Pool, Basin, Echo, and Profile Lakes; or by rail to Maplewood, Bethlehem, Summit of Mount Washington, or through the White Mountain Notch to North Conway, returning the same day. Open June 25; close Oct. 1.
TAFT & GREENLEAF, Proprietors.

HOTEL VENDOME, BOSTON.
Situated on Commonwealth avenue, near the Public Garden, and surrounded by the finest dwellings in the city, is one of the most palatial and perfect hotels in the world. Parties traveling to or from the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and the Lakes will find Boston and the Vendome a delightful resting place, within easy reach of the sea shore and many interesting resorts.
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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.
SEASON OF 1888 OPENS JUNE 28.
RATES REDUCED—$2.00 A week and upward during July.
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On the beautiful St. Joseph River, very healthful and romantic, fifteen miles from St. Joseph, Mich., is where Chicago people with moderate means can enjoy boating, bathing, fishing, beautiful grove walks and drives, rambles, high bluffs, magnificent scenery and shade, Indian fields, curious relics and pottery, mineral springs, purest waters, etc.; hotel first-class; low rates. Address Hotel Oronoko, Berrien Springs, Mich.

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United States Hotel.
SEASON OF 1888.
Open from June 16 to Oct. 1.
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STOCKTON HOTEL. Popular Prices.
Cape May, N. J. New Ownership. New Management. Newly Furnished. Perfect Appointments. Finest beach in the world. Opens June 28. E. THEO. WALTON, Prop'r, Late of St. James Hotel, N. Y.

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Open June 28. Largest and Leading Hotel. Elevator, Electric Bells, and all modern improvements.
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Imperial Hair Regenerator, for Hair or Beard wholly or partially Gray.

You can restore your hair to its original color, have it natural-looking, natural-feeling, glossy, fresh, and nobody can guess that you ever color it. No lead in it, perfectly harmless and odorless, is immediate. Any color desired given to BLEACHED HAIR. Is not affected by perspiration or by washing in salt or fresh water, and does not prevent curling or crimping. We prepare the following shades:

No. 1. Black. No. 4. Chestnut.
" 2. Dark Brown. " 5. Light Chestnut.
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Special Patterns and Sizes for PUGS, GREYHOUNDS, SKYES, SETTERS, MASTIFFS, POINTERS, BULL DOGS, ETC.

The largest assortment of Dog Collars, Dog Food, Medicines, etc., etc., at

SPALDING'S,
108 MADISON-ST.

Receiver's Sale.

Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. Wm. D. Adams vs. Albert L. Smith.

Notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of an order entered in the above entitled cause on the 18th day of June, 1888, the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until the 25th day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purchase for cash of all the uncollected accounts and claims due the firm of Adams, Smith, Sherwin & Co., specified in Exhibit "A" to the petition of the Receiver, filed in said cause on the 18th day of June 1888, in the following order: First—For the purchase of all the accounts claimed to be collectible, specified in said order. Second—All the remaining accounts and claims specified in said Exhibit "A," to Receiver's petition. Third—The entire list of said accounts and claims specified in said Exh

THE SWALLOWTAILS WON.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS TURN THE TABLES ON PITTSBURG.

The Visitors Were Not Permitted to Hit the Ball—Game Called During the Last Half of the Seventh—Boston Takes a Game from the Giants, While Washington Treats the Phillies in a Similar Manner—The Management of the Bostons Preparing for a Reorganization.

League.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	31	14	.688	St. Paul	23	14	.621
Detroit	28	17	.622	Des Moines	21	13	.617
Boston	29	20	.591	Milwaukee	20	16	.555
New York	25	21	.543	Kansas City	20	18	.526
Philad'phia	23	22	.511	Omaha	18	19	.486
Washingt'n	16	30	.348	Chicago	17	19	.472
Pittsburg	15	28	.347	Minneap'lis	16	25	.390
Indian'p'lis	15	30	.333	St. Louis	16	26	.368

American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Central Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn	35	15	.700	Peoria	28	6	.830
St. Louis	29	14	.674	Davenport	28	8	.777
Athletic	29	18	.617	Dubuque	17	15	.531
Cincinnati	27	21	.562	Crawfdsv'le	17	18	.457
Baltimore	23	23	.500	Bl'mington	12	17	.413
Cleveland	17	29	.364	Danville	12	21	.363
Kansas City	13	31	.295	Rockford	12	22	.352
Louisville	14	34	.291	Lafayette	0	4	.000

Today's Games.

National League—New York at Boston; Pittsburg at Chicago; Indianapolis at Detroit.

American Association—Cleveland at Baltimore; Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

Western Association—Des Moines at St. Louis.

COULD NOT FIND THE CURVES.

The Smoky City Boys Shut Out in Seven Innings.

At noon yesterday massive-looking clouds appeared. The oracles predicted rain, consequently the timid base-ball enthusiasts concluded to stay down-town and read bulletins of the convention. Notwithstanding, about 6,000 persons assembled at the park and witnessed a seven-inning game, for the oracle's prediction proved true. Capt. Anson decided to don the clawhammers, and when the club marched from the club-house to the bench the 6,000 people on the grounds sent up round after round of applause. The players wore their white jersey suits, the cleanliness of which reflected somewhat on the Pittsburgs, as their white uniforms looked soiled in comparison. The change in the team from Wednesday was that Farrell instead of Pettit played right field and Van Haltren and Daly instead of Krock and Darling were the battery. For Pittsburg Morris and Fields relieved Galvin and Miller. Game was called at 3:30 by Umpire Lynch. Pittsburg went to bat. In the first three innings for Pittsburg and the first two for Chicago each retired in one, two, three order. In the last half of the third, however, Burns relieved the monotony by sending a grounder to left field for a base. Van Haltren sent him to second on a safe hit to short centre. He advanced another base by stealing third, and went home on Dunlap's fumble of Daly's grounder. Van Haltren had reached second and Daly was safe at first. Ryan hit a fly to Miller, and each advanced another base. Sullivan hit a grounder to Dunlap, who again fumbled and allowed Sully to reach first in safety. Three men on bases and Anson at bat. Van Haltren took a long lead from third, and when he saw Anson strike at the first ball started for home. Anson failed to hit and before Van could recover Fields had thrown to Cleveland and Van Haltren was out. Anson hit the next ball to Morris and was thrown out at first. Although the Pittsburgs handled Krock's delivery rather roughly Wednesday they had been unable at the end of the seventh to make a hit off Van Haltren. The Chicagos in their half of the seventh began to pound Morris, Van Haltren leading by hitting between centre and left for three bases, scoring on Daly's safe hit to short left. Ryan stepped to the plate, but the storm which had been gathering in the southwest broke, and Umpire Lynch was compelled to call time. At the end of twenty minutes—the rain still falling—the game was given to Chicago. Pittsburg wanted to play it out, but Anson kicked and that settled it. The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Sunday, c.f.	0	0	1	1	1
Sullivan, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Fields, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Farrell, r. f.	0	1	3	0	0	Coleman, r.f.	0	0	2	1	0
Anson, 1b.	0	1	11	0	2	Beckley, 1 b.	0	0	11	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	0	3	2
Wil'm'n, ss.	0	1	0	1	0	Miller, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Burns, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0	Kuehne, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1
Van H'ltr'n, p	1	2	0	6	1	Clev'l'nd, 3 b.	0	0	1	3	0
Daly, c.	1	1	5	0	0	Morris, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	2	7	21	14	3	Totals	0	0	18	12	5

Chicago..........0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2
Pittsburg..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Bases on called balls—Williamson, Kuehne. Struck out—Coleman (3), Morris (2). Stolen bases—Burns, Kuehne. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 2. Time of game—1:05. Umpire—Lynch.

INCIDENTS OF THE GAME.

"Cyclone" Miller played left field and made a pretty running catch of Ryan's fly in the fifth.

Coleman did not move his bat in the seventh, but stood like a statue while three strikes were called.

Sunday fumbled a grounder hit to him by Pfeffer in the fourth, but got the ball in time to throw the runner out at third.

The Pittsburgs knew that if the game was continued after the rain Van Haltren's curves would be easily hit. Anson knew it, too.

Anson made two errors in the fourth by failing to hold a grounder and by throwing over the head of Van Haltren, who was covering the base while he went after the ball.

Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The Senators won today, and although they outplayed the visitors at all points they owe the victory chiefly to Delehanty's error in the fifth inning when the bases were full. Wilmot hit a slow grounder to Delehanty, and he fumbled the ball, allowing Myers and Deasley to score. Score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, c. f.	1	0	3	1	0	Andrews, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Wilmot, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Wood, l. f.	1	0	2	0	0
Daily, r.f.	0	3	1	0	0	Fogarty, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Shock, s.s.	0	0	0	5	0	Farrar, 1b.	0	2	14	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Delehanty, 2b	1	1	3	4	0
Myers, 2b.	2	3	0	4	0	Schriver, 3b.	1	1	1	6	0
Deasley, c.	1	2	6	0	1	Irwin, s. s.	1	1	0	3	0
O'Day, p.	0	0	1	5	4	Clements, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Donnelly, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	Gleason, p.	0	1	1	2	3
Murray, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1						
Totals	6	11	27	16	6	Totals	5	7	27	17	3

Washington..........0 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 0—6
Philadelphia..........1 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—5

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Farrar, Irwin, Clements. Three-base hit—Daily. Double play—Schriver, Delehanty, Farrar. First base on balls—Hoy (2), Wood, Fogarty, Gleason, O'Brien. Hit by pitched ball—Farrar. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—Andrews, 2; Schriver, 2; Clements. Passed ball—Deasley. Time—1:45. Umpire—Kelly.

Boston, 4; New York, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—Boston outbatted New York today, while New York did not get a hit off Clarkson until the sixth inning. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Wise, s. s.	1	3	3	6	1	Tiernan, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Johnston, c.f.	1	2	2	0	0	R'ch'dson, 2b	0	0	0	5	0
Kelly, c.	0	3	3	2	1	Connor, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Nash, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	O'Rourke, l f	1	1	0	0	0
Klusman, 2b.	0	0	5	2	1	Ewing, c.	1	2	8	0	2
Morrill, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Ward, ss.	0	1	1	2	1
Hornung, l. f	0	0	1	0	0	Slattery, c.f.	0	0	6	1	0
Brown, r f.	0	1	4	0	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Clarkson, p.	2	1	0	7	2	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	10	3
Totals	4	10	27	18	5	Totals	2	5	27	18	6

Boston..........1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—4
New York..........0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Wise, Ewing. Home run—O'Rourke. Double plays—Wise and Morrill; Clarkson, Wise, and Morrill. First base on balls—Hornung, Tiernan, Connor. First base on errors—Boston, 1; New York, 2. Struck out—Nash, Klusman (3), Morrill, Hornung, Clarkson, Connor, Ewing, Ward, Keefe. Passed balls—Ewing, 2. Wild pitch—Keefe. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Daniels.

New Blood for the Bean-Eaters.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—The Boston base-ball managers propose to bring some new blood into their club and see if they cannot decrease the total in the loss column. They have been watching their players closely since they have been at home here, and the result is Burdock, Sutton, and Brown will be dropped. Burdock was signed under certain conditions, and the conditions have not been lived up to on his part. At the conclusion of the game a week ago Saturday, Burdock asked for leave of absence till Monday to visit his home in Brooklyn. It was granted, and since then he has not played with the team. One of the conditions of Burdock's contract was that he should keep sober during the playing season, for which he would receive extra compensation. This condition was violated during the series of the team in New York, and Burdick was suspended. He afterward promised Manager Morrill that it would not occur again, and he was reinstated. His promise was short-lived, however, and it is owing to his second violation of the terms of the contract that he gets his release. Klusman of the New England League has been taken on trial to fill third base. He does well, and if he continues so he will be retained permanently in the place. Brown and Sutton will be dropped simply because of their poor playing, being retained only until two others are signed. The managers have their eyes on two other New England players for the places. Both are clever fielders and all-around players, and the change will be made in a day or two.

What Boston Needs.

President Nimick is in Boston, it is rumored, on base-ball business. It is thought the object of his trip is to dicker with the Boston management for the sale of Smith. Boston needs a second-baseman badly. Nash has been playing it, but not any too well. Besides, this man is needed at third base, the veteran, Sutton, being unable to play the base in a satisfactory manner, and yesterday had to retire owing to a slight injury, and Nash took his place. It is surmised that a deal may be arranged. Mr. Nimick will during his visit look at some promising New England League players—namely: Scheffler of Manchester and a few others. Secretary Scandrett, who had just arrived home from Chicago this afternoon, when told of the rumor that the Kansas City Association Club had sold out to Toledo, said: "The half-dollar admission is killing the interest in base-ball in Kansas City and Louisville. Toledo, however, will be a better city for the association than Kansas City was, as it is more centrally located."—*New York Herald.*

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

The Maroons Meet Defeat at the Hands of the Cream City Players.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 21.—[Special.]—The Milwaukees won today's game from the Chicago Maroons by bunching their hits. Dwyer was in the box for the Maroons, and Stephens for the home team. Both were hit freely, and there was some brilliant fielding on both sides, including a phenomenal double play by Hanrahan, Hengle, and Schoeneck. The Maroons made their only run of the game in the second inning on a three-base hit by Moriarty and a single by McCauley. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Maroons.	R	B	P	A	E
Forster, s.s.	0	1	3	7	0	Long, l. f.	0	0	5	0	0
Lowe, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Hanrahan, ss	0	1	0	5	1
Strauss, 3b.	0	1	4	4	0	Lange, 3b.	0	2	3	1	0
Cusick, 1b.	0	1	14	1	0	Hengle, 2b.	0	2	3	2	1
Maskrey, r. f.	2	3	1	0	0	Schoeneck, 1b	0	2	9	0	1
Pette, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0	Moriarty, c. f	1	1	3	0	2
Fuller, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	McCauley, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Mills, c.	2	2	1	1	0	Dwyer, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Stephens, p.	1	1	0	1	1	Rheims, r. f.	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	5	11	27	19	2	Totals	1	10	27	13	5

Milwaukee..........0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 2—5
Chicago..........0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 3; Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Stephens, 1. Struck out—Stephens, Hanrahan, 2. Base hits—Pettee, 1; Moriarty, 1. Double plays—Strauss-Cusick, Pettee-Forster-Cusick, Hanrahan-Hengle-Schoeneck. Umpire—Brennan. Time—1:45.

St. Paul, 12; Minneapolis, 7.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 21.—[Special.]—St. Paul won its tenth successive game today by defeating Minneapolis, which was done easily. For the first five innings the game was a pretty one and only one hit had been made off Sowders and three off Halstrom. After that it developed into a slugging and muffing match, in which the home club had the best of the slugging and the visitors of the muffing. Umpire Powers appeared here for the first time this season, and his decisions were so execrable that he was several times hissed by the audience. All the close decisions were against the home club, which won in spite of him. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Minneapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Murphy, c. f.	1	2	4	1	0	Jevne, l. f.	2	0	2	0	0
Carroll, r.f.	2	1	1	0	1	Patton, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Earle, c.	1	0	4	2	0	Walsh, s.s.	2	2	1	4	3
Morrissy, 1b.	1	2	11	0	1	Hawes, 1b	0	2	13	2	0
Veach, l. f.	4	2	3	0	1	Brosnan, 2b.	0	0	4	1	1
Reilly, 3b.	2	3	2	0	1	Broughton, c	0	2	3	4	0
Shafer, 2b.	0	2	0	1	0	Tebeau, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1
Picketts, s.s.	0	0	2	6	2	McCollum, cf	1	0	1	1	0
Sowders, p.	1	2	0	4	4	Halstrom, p.	0	0	0	9	8
Totals	12	14	27	14	10	Totals	7	8	27	23	12

St. Paul..........1 0 0 1 0 1 6 0 3—12
Minneapolis..........0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3—7

Runs earned—St. Paul, 6; Minneapolis, 2. Two-base hits—Veach, Reilly, Hawes, Broughton. Home run—Morrissy. Bases on balls—St. Paul, 6; Minneapolis, 3. Hit by pitcher—Sowders, Jevne. Struck out—By Sowders, 4; by Halstrom, 3. Passed balls—Earle, 3; Broughton, 0. Bases stolen—By Reilly, Shafer, Jevne (3), Hawes, Tebeau (2). Left on bases—St. Paul, 7; Minneapolis, 8. First base on errors—St. Paul, 10; Minneapolis, 7. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Powers.

Rain Stops the Game.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—[Special.]—Rain stopped the St. Louis-Des Moines game today.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Association Leaders Defeated by the Athletics—Other Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 21.—The Athletics defeated Brooklyn this afternoon by hard batting in the last two innings. Score:

Athletic..........0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 2—6
Brooklyn..........0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Base hits—Athletics, 11; Brooklyn, 7. Errors—Athletic, 1; Brooklyn—4. Batteries—Athletics, Weyhing and Townsend; Brooklyn, Caruthers and Bushong. Umpire—Devlin.

Louisville, 15; Cincinnati, 9.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—Slovenly fielding, combined with the erratic pitching of Smith, lost today's game for the Cincinnatis. The Louisvilles played a splendid game in the field, and their hits were well bunched. The catching of Cross and fielding of Collins were the features. Attendance, 500. Score:

Cincinnati..........2 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 3—9
Louisville..........0 3 2 3 1 4 0 2 *—15

Base hits—Louisville, 18; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 12. Batteries—Louisville, Chamberlain and Cross; Cincinnati, Smith and Baldwin. Umpire—Ferguson.

Baltimore, 11; Cleveland, 1.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—Crowell's delivery was never a puzzle to Baltimore batsmen today, and as the fielding of the visitors was slovenly the home team won with ease. Score:

Baltimore..........0 1 2 5 1 0 2 0—11
Cleveland..........0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 13. Batteries—Baltimore, Cunningham and O'Brien; Cleveland, Crowell and Snyder. Umpire—Mahone.

CENTRAL INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

Lafayette Still Holding Her Own—At the Foot of the List.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 21.—[Special.]—At today's Inter-State League game but eight innings were played. Score:

Davenport..........0 3 2 1 3 0 0 0—9
Lafayette..........0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Davenport, 12; Lafayette, 8. Errors—Davenport, 4; Lafayette, 6. Batteries—Davenport, Markin and Crossley; Lafayette, Manck and Granville. Umpire—Carroll.

Rockford 8, Crawfordsville 5.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 21.—[Special.]—There was some hard feeling over the decision of today's game in the Inter-State League. At the close of the fifth inning the score stood 4 to 5 in favor of Crawfordsville. The home team went to the bat in the first half of the sixth inning, but made no runs. When the Rockfords took up the bat it was raining hard, and the umpire was asked to call the game, but he refused and in the rain and mud the Rockfords scored four runs. Then they reluctantly took the field, first throwing the ball into the field intentionally to lose it, but the umpire went out and found it. The next move the pitcher shot the first ball over the amphitheatre, where it remained, and the umpire called the game as the score stood.

Crawfordsville..........2 1 0 0 2 0—5
Rockford..........1 2 0 1 0 4—8

Base hits—Crawfordsville 8; Rockford 7. Errors—Crawfordsville 7; Rockford 5. Batteries—Crawfordsville, McCauley and Snyder; Rockford, Hendrickson and Snyder. Umpire—McGinley.

Other Games.

Tri-State Games:

At Kalamazoo—Kalamazoo-Limagame, postponed on account of rain.
At Sandusky—Sandusky, 8; Toledo, 6.
At Zanesville—Zanesville, 7; Columbus, 5.
At Wheeling—Wheeling, 6; Mansfield, 4.
At Nopanee—Nopanee, 7; Columbia City, 2.

Games Postponed.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The game today between the Danvilles and Dubuques was postponed on account of rain. Three innings were played, the result being 3 to 3.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 21.—The Bloomington-Peoria game was postponed on account of rain.

RACING IN WISCONSIN.

Elaborate Preparations of the Eau Claire Driving Association.

EAU CLAIRE, June 21.—[Special.]—The Eau Claire Driving Association has made elaborate preparations for a meeting here the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, which promises to be the most important ever held in Northern Wisconsin. The association has spent a good deal of money in improvements on its park, which lies close to the business part of the city, and it has the finest half-mile track in the Northwest without exception. About seventy-five horses from various Northwestern towns will compete, and purses amounting to $4,000 are offered. The program is as follows:

First day—2:45 class, trotting, purse $500; 2:28 class, trotting purse $500.
Second day—3:00 class, trotting, purse $500; 2:25 class, pacing, purse, $500.
Third day—2:40 class, trotting, purse $500; free-for-all trotting, purse $500.
Fourth day—2:30 class, trotting, purse $500; free-for-all, pacing, $500.

Miss Jennie Morse and Miss Alice Hanser, the famous female equestriennes, will give exhibitions each day, and are now here with their six thoroughbred running horses. They will give one great feature—a Roman race—each lady standing on two horses.

RUNNERS AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

The Fifth Day of the Coney Island Club Meeting—Today's Races.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Following are the summaries for today's races at Sheepshead Bay:

First race, seven-eighths of a mile—Glenhall first, Bradford second, Flageolet third. Time, 1:28¼.
Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Miss Cody first, Ripton second, Consolation third. Time, 1:17.
Third race, one and three-quarters miles—The Bard first, Hidalgo second, Elkwood third. Time, 3:08¾.
Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—Kaloolah first, Royal Arch second, Belvidere third. Time, 1:57.
Fifth race, one and three-sixteenths miles—Climax first, Triboulet second, Ordway third. Time, 2:03.
Sixth race, one mile—Brait first, Prospect second, Cambyses third. Time, 1:45.

Following are the entries for the races tomorrow:

First race, sweepstake, seven furlongs—Niagara 111 pounds; Volunteer, 108; James A. Second, 113; Bess, 108; Tellie Doe, 115; Brongomarte, 108; Balleston, 100; Repine, 114.
Second race, Spring Stake, three-quarters of a mile—Seymour, 115 pounds; Altitude, 107; Marsac, 112; J. A. B., 115; Lucerne, 112; Aura, 115; Harrisburg, 115; Miss Cody and Seymour doubtful.
Third race, Coney Island Derby, mile and one-half—Prince Royal, Bertha B. Colt, Refund, Sir Dixon, Melodrama, 118; Bella B., Gorgo, 113. Gorgo and Melodrama doubtful.
Fourth race, handicap, mile and one-quarter—Favor, 120; Connemara, 112; Grover Cleveland, 110; The Bourbon, 105; Frank Ward, 97.
Fifth race, selling, mile and furlong—Inspector, 108 pounds; Suitor, 97; Choctaw, Housatonic, 101; Argo, Rupert, Peerless, 98; Swift, 96.
Sixth race, two-year-old sweepstake, three-fourths of a mile on turf—Carlton, 107 pounds; Brahman, 110; Volunteer, 107; Victoress, Isis, Tiberon, Gladys, Enquiry, 104.

The Great Trot Is Off.

CLEVELAND, O., June 21.—[Special.]—The match arranged between Clingstone and Harry Wilkes is off. The Sire brothers, owners of Wilkes, refused to accept the Cleveland Driving Park stipulation that a low average of time must be made in the race. W. J. Gordon, Clingstone's owner, was willing. Harry Wilkes would not have been in condition to go his best, and Cleveland declined to pay $2,500 for a hippodrome.

A Good Day at Cedar Rapids.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 21.—[Special.]—The races today drew the largest attendance of any day. Highland Laddie won both heats of the unfinished 2:35 pacing race, taking first money, Maud Neff second, and C. W. L. third. Time, 2:34, 2:35¾. Following are the summaries of today's races. The 2:28 trotting class:

Silver Cloud..........1 1 1
Hambletonian Bashaw..........3 2 2
Susie Reaves..........2 4 5
Ledger..........4 3 4
Joe M..........5 5 3
Geneva Schuyler..........dr
Birdie Sprague..........dr
Time—2:34¼; 2:33; 2:33¼; 2:33.

Trotting class:

Plush..........1 1 2 2 1
Surprise..........2 2 1 1 4
Sarcenet..........3 4 4 3 2
Kett Fisher..........4 3 3 4 3
Kitty G..........5 dis
Friend Bay..........dis
Bob M..........dis
Time—2:31¾; 2:31¾; 2:31; 2:31¾; 2:33.

Free for all pacing:

Jewett..........1 1 1
Roy Wilkes..........2 2 2
Billy Bunker..........4 3 3
Toledo Girl..........3 4 4
Bessie Moore..........dr
Time—2:25; 2:24¼; 2:25¾.

The races close to-morrow with the 50 and 20 classes.

At Charter Oak.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 21.—Following are the summaries of the trotting races at Charter Oak Park today:

The 2:31 class, trotting:

Watt..........8 3 1 1 1
George C..........6 1 2 2 2
Morea..........1 2 3 3 4
Alex. L..........2 4 5 6 6
Cyclone..........3 5 7 5 5
Gracie B..........7 7 4 7 3
Mollie Mitchell..........4 6 8 dr.
Windsor H..........5 8 6 4 dr
Time—2:25; 2:23½; 2:24¾; 2:24¾; 2:25.

The 2:18 class, pacing:

Georgetown..........1 1 3 1
Lady Wilkin..........4 3 1 2
Ulster Belle..........3 2 2 3
Sallie C..........2 5 dis
Ella S..........5 4 dis
Time—2:16¼; 2:19; 2:21¼; 2:18¼.

The 2:27 class:

Green Girl..........1 1 4 3 1
Fiction..........3 5 1 1 3
Del Monte..........2 2 2 2 2
More Light..........4 4 3 4 4
Time—2:21¼; 2:23¼; 2:25; 2:25; 2:23¼.

THE WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Record of the Country's Observations—Today's Probabilities.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22—1 a. m.—For Indiana and Illinois, light to fresh westerly winds, cooler, local rains, followed by fair weather.

For Arkansas and Missouri, light to fresh westerly winds, cooler, local rains, followed by fair weather.

For Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and Colorado, light to fresh northwest winds, cooler, fair weather.

For Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, light to fresh easterly winds, veering to westerly, local rains, followed by cooler, fair weather.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall for 24 hours.
New York	29.82	72	W.	Clear	
Washington, D. C.	29.84	78	N. W.	Cloudy	
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.84	80	S.	Fair	
New Orleans, La.	29.92	78	S. E.	Cloudy	
Galveston, Tex.	29.80	82	S.	Fair	
Nashville, Tenn.	29.80	82	S.	Fair	.01
Cincinnati, O.	29.84	80	S. W.	Cloudy	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.78	76	S. E.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.78	80	S.	Cloudy	
Rochester, N. Y.	29.78	76	W.	Cloudy	
Erie, Pa.	29.78	78	S.	Cloudy	
Cleveland, O.	29.80	78	S. W.	Fair	
Sandusky, O.	29.82	80	W.	Cloudy	
Toledo, O.	29.82	78	S.	Cloudy	
Detroit, Mich.	29.78	70	S.	Rain	.42
Alpena, Mich.	29.70	70	N. E.	Clear	.02
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.68	72	S. E.	Cloudy	
Marquette, Mich.	29.62	66	Calm.	Clear	
Port Huron, Mich.	29.78	72	S.	Cloudy	.34
Chicago					
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.68	76	S. W.	Fair	
Duluth, Minn.	29.62	62	S.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.58	74	S. W.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.66	76	S.	Cloudy	
Davenport, Ia.					
Des Moines, Ia.					
Keokuk, Ia.	29.70	64	E.	Rain	.94
Cairo, Ill.	29.80	78	S.	Fair	
Springfield, Ill.					
St. Louis, Mo.	29.76	74	E.	Clear	.64
Springfield, Mo.	29.84	62	S.		
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.70	68	N. W.	Clear	.14
Omaha, Neb.					
Huron, Dak.	29.58	60	S. W.	Cloudy	
Yankton, Dak.					
Moorhead, Minn.	29.42	58	S. E.	Cloudy	
St. Vincent	29.28	62	S.	Cloudy	
Bismarck, Dak.	29.28	54	W.	Cloudy	.02
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.36	50	N. W.	Rain	.78
Helena, Mont.	29.96	50	N. E.	Cloudy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.					
Denver, Colo.	29.72	68			
Dodge City, Kas.	29.74	68	N. E.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	29.72	82	N. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.92	62	N. E.	Clear	
Minnedosa					
Fort Garry					
Medicine Hat	29.70	50	N.	Cloudy	.08
Norfolk					
Charleston, S. C.	29.94	78	S. W.	Clear	
Montrose	29.78	66	S. W.	Clear	
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.94	78	N. E.	Clear	
Pensacola, Fla.	29.94	78	S. W.	Fair	

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived, Rhynland, Antwerp; Italy, Liverpool.

LONDON, June 21.—The Edam, from New York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard today.

GEN. SHERIDAN IMPROVING.

His Physicians Increase the Soldier's Rations of Beef Broth.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—[Special.]—Today for the first time since Gen. Sheridan's attack the physicians have been able to increase the quantity of nourishment they have been giving their patient. They make an announcement of that fact in the bulletin issued this evening. The increase, however, was extremely limited. It consists only of an additional half pint of weak beef broth daily and a small extra quantity of peptonized milk. Even this increase was not agreed to until the probable consequences had been thoroughly discussed. The patient had for some days past been craving more food, and today the doctors decided that unless more nourishment was supplied him he would lose ground. They took the only chance left them and made the slight increase recorded. If it should be found that no evil effects become apparent within a day or two the General will be fed more liberally. Last night was a decidedly good night for him and the fearfully oppressive atmosphere of today has given him no discomfort. His cough has been less frequent and his sleep has recently done him much more good than heretofore.

The Report of the Doctors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The following bulletin was issued by Gen. Sheridan's physicians:

9 p. m.—Sheridan has had a good night and comfortable day. His circulation and respiration are improving. His appetite is good, and he is able to take an increased quantity of nourishment. His sleep is quiet and restful. He is gaining in muscular strength.

Message from the Sick Man.

Mr. Potter Palmer received the following telegram yeserday:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—*Mr. Potter Palmer:* I am sure you will be glad to know that I feel much improved and believe that the day is not far distant when I may sit up.
P. H. SHERIDAN.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Funeral of Mrs. Emery A. Storrs.

A scene sadly in contrast with the noise and hurrah of the streets down-town was witnessed in Unity Church at the funeral of Mrs. Emery A. Storrs yesterday afternoon. From the house at No. 200 Cass street, where Mrs. Storrs breathed her last, the remains were taken to Unity Church and the burial service held. Dr. H. W. Thomas referred to the noise and turmoil of the outside world, in which the distinguished husband of the deceased had played a prominent part, and contrasted it with the peace with which both husband and wife now enjoyed. At the conclusion of the ceremony the body was taken to Graceland Cemetery and laid by the side of Mr. Storrs. The pall-bearers were Judge Wood, W. J. Guest, W. White, George Kinsley, W. S. Elliott Jr., and S. W. Allerton. A large number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Storrs also followed in carriages.

Isaac Stebbins.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—[Special.]—Isaac Stebbins, a prominent business man of Chelsea, died today, aged 71 years. He had been Mayor of the city and prominent in State politics. He was President of several manufacturing concerns.

Princess Albert.

BERLIN, June 21.—Princess Albert of Saxe-Altenburg, eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, whose critical illness was reported yesterday, is dead.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S SUIT.

ACTION AGAINST THE LINCOLN PARK COMMISSIONERS.

He Objects to the Construction of the Lake-Shore Breakwater on the Ground that Some Agreements Have Not Been Complied With—The Life-Insurance Policy of a Defaulter—John A. G. Zawistonski Found in the Penitentiary.

Archbishop Feehan began suit in the Circuit Court as Catholic Bishop of Chicago against the Lincoln Park Commissioners to restrain them from occupying the waters of Lake Michigan north of the south line of Burton place, extending eastward and in front of the Archiepiscopal residence, and from constructing piling or breakwater in the lake south of North avenue and east of the Lake-Shore drive. The Archbishop says that the Catholic Bishop of Chicago is the legal and equitable owner of the premises from Schiller street to North avenue and from State street to the lake. Many years ago Bishop McMullen caused the property to be divided into lots and blocks, some of which were sold. Lake Michigan is not navigable for 200 feet east of the east line of the driveway, and the Archbishop claims to own the riparian rights in the lake opposit to a point between Burton place and Astor street. In 1884 the Lincoln Park Commissioners obtained from him a waiver of his riparian rights, to be valid and binding provided only that the city would pass an ordinance permitting drainage to the lake from the premises lying north of Burton place. The City Council failed to pass the ordinance for a sewer, and the Archbishop thereupon revoked his waiver of his riparian rights. Despite this the Park Commissioners took possession of the lake-front and made a breakwater. Inside the breakwater the water is shallow and creates a pool of stagnant water which is detrimental to health, besides which the Archbishop is deprived of the accretions from the lake.

A Life-Insurance Policy.

Kate N. Beach, widow of Courtland S. Beach, filed a cross-bill in the Superior Court yesterday to a bill filed by the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum some weeks ago. Mr. Beach was a member of Stephen A. Douglas Council and held a policy for $3,000. He died Jan. 18, 1888. Jan. 11, seven days before his death and while he was on his death-bed, Mrs. Beach says she learned for the first time that her husband was a defaulter for $12,000 to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in the employ of which he had been for six years. She executed an instrument agreeing, in consideration of the payment in full of her husband's indebtedness, to pay the full amount of the policy, $3,000, to Treasurer De Wolf of the railroad company, with the understanding that it relieved her husband from all liabilities. This was sent to De Wolf, but he refused to accept it. The company, however, she says, secured the insurance policy and still retain it under the agreement she signed. She now asks that this instrument be declared null and void. It was also made, she claims, upon an understanding with De Wolf that he would not divulge the fact of her husband's defalcation, which agreement has not been complied with. She shows that it is provided by the constitution of the Royal Arcanum that a benefit certificate cannot be made payable to a creditor. She, therefore, asks that the Royal Arcanum be restrained from paying out the funds until the further order of the court; that the railroad company and De Wolf be compelled to deliver to her the benefit certificate.

Items.

Judge Waterman was to have given his decision in the motion for new trial in the suit of Judge Altgeld against the city yesterday morning. The attorneys in the case assembled to hear the opinion, but Judge Waterman sent word that there was sickness in his family and he could not come down-town.

Hutchinson, Pearce & Co., a New York firm which manufactures the Star shirt waists, began suit in the Federal Court against the Chicago Underwear Company to recover $20,000, which it is claimed the defendant has made by infringing Hutchinson, Pearce & Co.'s trademark. Their device consists of a star and the words "Star Shirt." The defendant's alleged infringement is an emblem something like a star with the words "Stag Shirt." The complainants formerly did a business in Chicago of $50,000 per annum, but the Chicago Underwear Company's infringement is said to have cut their profits down.

William E. Cole, President of the Merchants' Detective Association, has filed a bill for a receiver and an injunction restraining Secretary Bellows and Attorney Vicker from using the funds of the company. It is alleged by Cole that Bellows and Vicker decided to defraud the other stockholders and cheat the patrons, and as they own the majority of the stock they by vote deprived the President of all authority. Their method, he asserts, is to collect claims and then pretend to their patron that the full amount cannot be recovered and recommend a compromise. The trouble was commenced by Bellows and Vicker recently filing a bill against Cole and securing an injunction restraining him from conducting a rival business under a similar name in Cincinnati.

A decree was yesterday entered by Judge Jamieson in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Zauristouski against the Supreme Lodge, Protection Knights and Ladies of Honor and the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Zauristouski recovered a verdict for $1,250 against the first and $3,900 against the second secret society for the supposed death of her husband, John A. G. Zauristouski. Zauristouski disappeared in 1882, leaving a letter saying his body would be found in Lake Michigan. Several months later the body of a man floated ashore and a dozen witnesses positively identified it as that of Zauristouski. The secret societies had discovered that he had disappeared in a similar manner several years before in Germany and his supposed body was taken from the River Rhine and his wife collected insurance money. They refused to pay the policies and Mrs. Zauristouski sued and recovered. Two months ago the detectives of the lodges found that Zauristouski was a convict in the Stillwater, Minn., penitentiary. After disappearing from Chicago he went to St. Paul, where he married another woman, and with her money he bought a farm. He took out fire-insurance policies and after his buildings had been destroyed by fire collected $2,000. His wife claimed that he set fire to the buildings, and when she taxed him with it he tried to poison her, and being unsuccessful in that he attacked her with a knife. For this he was convicted. These facts being collected the Knights and Ladies of Honor and the Knights of Pythias began suits to set the judgments aside, and a decree annulling them was entered by Judge Jamieson.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,988—Clark Gas Engine Company vs. Ellithorpe Air Brake Co. Asst. $5,000. J. J. Loesch, atty.

20,989—Daniel W. Bosley vs. Bourk Sash & Lock Co. Case (for infringement), $5,000. L. M. Paine, atty.

20,990—Gardner S. Hutchinson et al. as Hutchinson, Pierce & Co., vs. Byron J. Schoeneman & Edward W. Wheeler. Bill for infringement. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, & Offield & Towle, solrs.

United States District Court—New Suit.

8,409—Allen A. Perry vs. schr Commerce. Libel. $13.65 for wages. W. H. Condon, proctor.

Superior Court—New Suits.

116,737—Henrietta E. Owsley vs. George W. Huddleston. Appeal.

116,738—Thompson & Kelley vs. Gordon & Co. Appeal.

116,739—Attcht. Suppressed.

116,740—William E. Cole vs. Merchants' Detective Assn. et al. Bill for injunction and receiver. Wm. S. Hefferan and W. A. Foster, solrs.

116,741—J. G. Schneider vs. Hannah M. Reid. Asst., $650. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

116,742—John Maher vs. Catharine Flynn, Patrick W. Holway, and Charles A. Crane. Bill for mechanic's lien. McElherne & Maher, solrs.

116,743—Karolina Dannemann vs. Gottlieb Dannemann. Bill for divorce. Henry L. Wilson, solr.

116,744—Provident Building & Loan Assn. and John L. Pearson, trustee, vs. John Leonard and Mary Ann Leonard. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $1,010.77. Pearson & Stockey, solrs.

116,745—Richard C. Clark and Wm. E. Hughes vs. Frederick C. Nichols and the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago. Bill for accounting and relief. Cameron & Hughes, attys.

116,746—Amalie Lehmer vs. Karl F. Lehmer. Bill for divorce. Johnson & Bartlett, solrs.

116,747—Herman Schaffner & Co. vs. Rudolph Schlosser. Asst., $500. Moses & Newman attys.

116,748—Replevin. Suppressed.

116,749—D. C. Smith vs. A. W. Buckwood. Asst., $500. Tolman & Tolman attys.

116,750—Edward J. Phillips vs. James D. Fanning, Mary L. Fanning, Robert Moor and Amalia Moor. Conf. of judgt., $222.22. Hofheimer, Zeisler & Rosenberg attys.

116,751—Daniel H. Tolman vs. C. M. Barnes. Conf. of judgt., $1,500. Frank J. Smith & Helmer attys.

116,752—Caroline Kennicott and Iva Brown, trustee, vs. Kate Smithe. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $135.27. H. L. Rexford, solr.

116,753—Same vs. Joseph H. Ahle and John Werhane. Same, $232. Same atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

67,113—Phillipson Decorative Company vs. Hayken & Co. Asst., $500. Byam, Parkhurst & Weinschenk, attys.

67,114—People ex rel. Longenecker vs. A. A. Carpenter and Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company of St. Louis. Debt, $2,500. Joel M. Longenecker and D. J. & H. D. Crocker, attys.

67,115—Same vs. A. A. Carpenter and the American Mutual Insurance Company of St. Louis. Debt, $2,500. Same attys.

67,116—Same vs. S. H. Seaman and the Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Company. Debt, $1,500. Same attys.

67,117—Same vs. S. H. Seaman and the Milwaukee Mutual Insurance Company. Debt, $1,500. Same attys.

67,118—Same vs. E. W. Arndt and the Millers' Mutual Insurance Company. Debt, $3,500. Same attys.

67,119—Same vs. Mrs. R. Smith and Oshkosh Mutual Insurance Company. Debt, $1,000. Same attys.

67,120—Jacob Fulchstrom vs. Gottfried Brewing Co. Case, $5,000. Joseph S. Kennard Jr., atty.

67,121—James Dorsey et al. vs. Max Herf. Asst., $500. W. D. Munhall, atty.

67,122—James W. Converse vs. Amos H. Woodruff. Asst., $3,000. William R. Plum, atty.

67,123—Theodore Renz vs. N. O. Olive. Appeal.

67,124—Catholic Bishop of Chicago vs. Commissioners of Lincoln Park. Bill for injunction. Smith & Pence, solrs.

67,125—James H. Keller vs. Jacob Keller. Asst., $500. John C. Scovel, atty.

67,126—Caroline J. Verdier vs. Mary Duxson, David L. Perry, et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,500. T. J. Greenacre, solr.

Suppressed Wednesday—67,110—E. F. Osborne & Co. vs. Malcolm M. Boddie, trustee, under will of Malcolm McNeill, deceased, Eliza M. Winston, et al.; petition for mech.'s lien. Jesse Cox, atty.

DECREE.

JUDGE HORTON—65,363, Fornhof vs. Fornhof; decr. sale.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—General business.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Call for criminal docket.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned till June 27.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Motions by agreement.
JUDGE R. H. GARY—(County Court)—Condemnation case on hearing.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Urgent business only.

Second District Appellate.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District, today were:

Chicago & Alton Ry. vs. Conners. Petition for rehearing denied.
Chicago & Alton Ry. vs. Riley. Same order.
Erickson vs. Lyon. Same order.
Board of Education vs. Hoag. Same order.
People vs. Allen. Same order.
Williamson vs. Borschenius. Same order.
Sanford vs Kane. Motion for appeal denied.
Anderson vs. People. Motion by appellee to dismiss.
Locey Coal Mines vs. Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company; leave to assign errors instanter; motion by defendant for time to file counter affidavit.
Colton vs. Field & Leiter; leave to file reply briefs instanter.
Murtaugh vs. Colligan; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
Briggs vs. Roche; motion by appellee to strike record from files.
American Express Co. vs. Wettstein; taken.
American Central Insurance Co. vs. Cleary; taken.
McGee vs. O'Brien; taken.
Lichty vs. Lower; taken.
Condell vs. Snyder; taken.
Gindele vs. Coreygan; taken.
McDonald vs. Trustees Lockport; taken.
Wiltsman vs. Koerber; taken.
McArthur vs. Arts; taken.
Town of Rice vs. Chicago, Burlington & Northern R'y; taken.
Smith vs. Martin; taken.
Bischman vs. Boehl; taken.
Huron vs. Kitson; taken.

Third District Appellate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—The following are today's proceedings in the Third District Appellate:

McFarland vs. Washburn. Motion by appellant to modify judgment denied.
Parker et al. vs. Cain. Rehearing allowed. Set for June 27.
Illinois Central Railroad vs. Sheehan. Rehearing denied.
Illinois Central Railroad vs. Clarkson. Rehearing denied.
Illinois Central Railroad vs. Smith. Rehearing denied.
Nos. 41 to 60 inclusive, except 48, 57, and 58, were taken on call.
Pells and Bogardus vs. Thomas Snell et al. Set for oral argument tomorrow.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today handed down a decision in the following case:

The City of Logansport vs. Davis Dykeman. Affirmed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Poker Game Raided.

Detectives raided a game of poker which John Ferris had in a furnished-room house at No. 47 South Clark street. They got a poker layout and John Ferris and three players. Ferris is said to be an old offender. The other men are also gamblers.

Died from a Sunstroke.

Yesterday afternoon a young man picked up by the Larrabee Street Patrol died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital from the effects of a sunstroke received Wednesday afternoon. His name is not known. He was about 30 years old, and 5 feet 5 inches tall. He had a sandy mustache and a small goatee. He wore a drab soft felt hat, dark pants and vest, a plaid sack coat, and he wore spectacles. He had false teeth.

Mrs. Annie Thomas' Death.

County-Physician Meyer held a post-mortem yesterday upon the body of Mrs. Annie Thomas, whose death at No. 257 West Polk street was alleged to have been due to her husband's brutality. He says that he finds that a brain disorder was the cause of death, and that the few bruises found on the body were not sufficient to cause death. Thomas admits having given his wife a black eye, but says that her death was due to an altogether different cause.

Caught in the Act.

Lieut. Elliott, who sleeps at police headquarters, was awakened early yesterday morning by voices outside his window. He raised the window just as a burly colored man caught a man who looked like a delegate and said: "Come with me, I'm a police officer." When the Lieutenant jumped through the window the negro fled for his life, and so did the delegate. The colored man was caught. His name is Philip White. He is held for impersonating an officer.

Charged with Robbery.

T. M. Dawson, a business-man from Decatur, Ill., became acquainted with a man named Marshal Locke in the California delegation rooms at the Leland Hotel, through their mutual enthusiasm for "the wanderer on Scotland's hills," and started out together to do the town. Upon coming out of a house at No. 85 Third avenue, Locke said he had been robbed of $40, and he accused Dawson. The latter denied the imputation, whereupon Locke caught him by the throat and proceeded to take $40 out of Dawson's pockets. Dawson called frantically for the police, and Locke was taken to the station and booked on a charge of robbery.

Lake View.

There was an exciting encounter at 9 o'clock last night between a party of union and non-union brickmakers on Lill avenue, near Southport. About twenty persons engaged in the encounter and were watched and cheered on by several hundred more. Stones, clubs, and knives were freely used. Two Bohemian women, wives of union men, were among the most desperate of the fighters. The patrol was summoned and the police succeeded in dispersing the crowd and arresting Joe Henning, August Henney, Julius Wyszeski, and Frank Rubaezewski. The two women were among those who escaped. Rubaezewski was the most seriously injured of any of the contestants, he having received a dangerous knife wound in the side.

A largely-attended meeting of the Gospel Temperance League was held last night at the Methodist church, George street and Sheffield avenue, and was addressed by Maj. D. W. Whittle.

Poor Grounds for a Strike.

Saturday last the bindery superintendent at the John Morris book bindery, having made out the pay-roll, sent it to the office down-stairs. For some time previous there had been a conflict of authority between the superintendent and the office people as to whose right it was to raise the wages of employés. The superintendent claimed sole jurisdiction, whereas the office people, seconded by Mr. Morris, the President of the company, said that the superintendent could only recommend any advance, and that the actual raise should come from the office. In last Saturday's list there were increases of salary, which were promptly refused by the cashier until the sanction of Mr. Morris had been obtained. This refusal offended the superintendent, who quit forthwith. Meantime the advances recommended were allowed and a new superintendent was hired.

The difficulty appeared to be amicably settled until Tuesday afternoon, when a committee of four waited on Mr. Morris and asked him to reinstate their former superintendent. This was courteously but firmly refused, and, on an explanation being given, three of the four expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. Tuesday afternoon word was sent down to the office that the force was preparing to quit work. Thereupon Mr. Morris went up to the shop, and, being convinced that the threat was a mere subterfuge to compel him to accept their dictation, summarily discharged the whole crowd. Between sixty and seventy men, boys, and girls thus found themselves out of work. The places of the men were soon filled by a new force.

How the Extreme Belle May Be Known.

The extreme belle is a picturesque object. These are the points by which you may know her on the street: Beginning at her feet, low shoes topped by buff or bronze overgaiters for the promenade; gown of green, vivid, vernal, untrimmed, falling in long, straight, draped folds; white jacket with choker collar and gold buttons, genuine ingots probably, more openly and frankly displayed than is possible through the meshes of the gold-linked change-purse; gloves of June green with rows of white stiching on the back and long points of white between the finger-tips; small square pocketbook of white leather, with rim and clasp of gold and gold monogram, carried in the left hand; slender walking stick of English fashion, with twisted head of gold and gold ferule, carried in the right hand; broad hat, made up apparently of maple leaves or ivy sprays, wide enough to compensate for a lack of parasol, whose place is usurped by the walking-stick; intensely green, with golden buttercups, or possibly a handful of small white daisies, showing among the foliage. She is thatched like a cottage roof against storms, and she walks—well, her walk is a new development of the possibilities of locomotion. The swish-swash of the heavy swinging bustle no longer pulls her helplessly about in a duck-like waddle from side to side. She steps out straight from the hip in what promises to be a free, graceful gait, but her ankle is a little weak from years of close-fitting high boots, and hardly knows how to comport itself under the low tie. It yields a little as her weight comes down upon it, and you have the odd spectacle of a splendidly-built, powerful creature starting out for exhilarating exercise and ending by a gingerly tread, as if she walked on eggs. But she is a picturesque object after all.—*New York Mail.*

Edison Getting Desperate.

Omaha dame—"Why here's something in the paper about Edison's baby. Does it mean Inventor Edison?"

Husband—"Yes; he's a father now."

"Dear me, I didn't hear of it. How old is the baby?"

"I don't remember exactly, but I guess it has begun teething. I saw the other day that Edison has suddenly dropped everything else and gone to work on a flying-machine."—*Omaha World.*

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

CAPT. TODD OF THE NORTHERNER KEEPS A BRIDGE OPEN.

He Will Be Prosecuted for the Offense Upon the Return of His Vessel—The Douglass Collides with Rush Street Bridge—Grain Freights at a Standstill Outside of Line-Boats—Scarcity of Coal Tonnage at Buffalo.

The prop Northerner of the Lackawanna Line kept Van Buren street bridge open yesterday morning from 11:37 to 11:59. James Todd, her Captain, will be arrested upon the return of the boat to this port for a violation of the city ordinance. Todd, after remaining in the draw for some minutes when the way was clear, against the protests of the bridge-tender, coolly tied up to the dock, and staid there until he felt disposed to move on. Besides stopping the travel on Van Buren street, Todd's mulishness caused a blockade for half a dozen vessels behind him, which were trying to get passed. The Northerner will return from Buffalo in about a week, it is expected, but Harbormaster Irwin says that if she does not get back till the close of navigation he will pull Capt. Todd off her bridge and take him into the Police Court.

Early in the day Rush street bridge came near being cut in two. The small prop Douglass came up the river under full headway and when 600 feet from the bridge the Captain signaled the engineer to reverse, but the engine got a "dead centre," leaving the Captain powerless to check her speed. She struck the bridge a terrific blow, cutting through the timbers and sidewalk to the steel girder and bending the latter badly. For an instant the bridge-men thought the structure was going into the river. Only the small size of the boat and her light load saved the bridge. As the accident was apparently unavoidable no prosecution will follow, but the Douglass will be asked to pay the bill for repairs.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Freights.

Outside of the line boats the only craft taking a grain cargo yesterday was the West Side, which was chartered for 21,000 bushels corn and oats to Kingston at 4 cents. The total capacity was 160,000 bushels corn and 150,000 bushels oats. The vessels were the New York, Avon, Conemaugh, Newburg, and West Side. The Buffalo rate remains nominally at 1½ cents on corn, but in the absence of charters definit figures cannot be given.

CLEVELAND, O., June 21.—[Special.]—The demand for ore-carriers is quite sufficient to place all the tonnage offered. For coal more vessels would be taken than are ready for loads. Rates are therefore steady for the former and firm for the latter, with a small tendency toward an advance. Charters were: Edwin Smith, Marvin, R. L. Fryer, William Brake, Hannaford, Thomas W. Palmer, David Vance, Canton, and Alice B. Norris, all ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 90 cents; R. J. Hackett, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, $1.15; Bessemer, coal, Erie to Escanaba, 60 cents; New Orleans, coal, Fairport to Duluth; Business, coal, Erie to Milwaukee, 80 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 21.—[Special.]—Marine business is decidedly dull, with fewer boats bound this way than ever. Coal freights are firm, with scarcely any tonnage offering. Charters: Lehigh, to Chicago, at 90 cents; Wallula, for Duluth, at 70 cents; Nevada, for Racine, at 95 cents; Montana, for Manistee, at $1. Canal freights are dull at 2¼ cents on wheat, 2 cents on corn, and 1½ cents on oats to New York.

General Marine News.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 21.—[Special.]—The prop Monteagle was about 750 bushels short on her corn cargo from Superior. The grain has been weighed over without discovering any mistake. It took only twelve hours to unload the City of Rome's cargo of 125,000 bushels oats at the Frontier Elevator.

DULUTH, Minn., June 21.—[Special.]—The stmr Starucca, from Buffalo with coal, ran on the Burlingham Reefs, head on, this morning two miles above Two Harbors. She sent to Two Harbors for help. A tug, after pulling on her for eight hours, got her off, and she came in here with pumps working and just able to keep the water from gaining on her.

Vessel Movements.

Racine—Arrived—George C. Finney.

Leland—Cleared—From Good Harbor, John Mee.

Ogdensburg—Cleared—Haskell, merchandise, Chicago.

Michigan City—Sailed—John Miner, Maud Preston.

Holland—Departed—Alert, Ida Jane. Wind south, light.

Lake Linden—Passed down—George Nester, American Giant.

Marquette—Arrived—J. E. Gilmore. Cleared—Owen, E. R. Williams.

Fairport—Arrived—A. Everett, Sophia Minch. Hartford, Escanaba ore.

Sandusky—Cleared—Ohio, Milwaukee, coal; Galatea, Hancock, stone.

Cheboygan—Departed—Balize and tow. Arrived—Lilly May, River Queen, Lottie Wolf.

Charlevoix—Arrived—Lottie Cooper. Cleared—Helen Pratt, Stampede, Westover, W. P. Thew.

Erie—Cleared—Susquehanna, Chicago, merchandise; Iron Age, W. S. Crosthwaite, Escanaba, light.

Port Colborne—Passed up—Comanche, Oswego to Chicago, coal; W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg to Chicago.

Lorain—Arrived—Australasia, V. H. Ketcham, Bulgaria, G. W. Adams. Cleared—Negaunee, Duluth, coal.

Manitowoc—Arrived—James H. Hall. Sailed—D. W. Powers, Grace Williams, Lydia, Maria. Wind southeast, fresh.

Whitehall—Arrived—Experiment, Active, Hammond, Mary of Cheboygan. Sailed—Daisy Day, Ludwig. Wind southwest, light.

Duluth—Arrivals—Starucca, H. A. Tuttle. Departures—R. P. Flower, Ashland; Charlemagne, Tower, Buffalo; Colorado, Port Huron.

Chicago—Arrived—William Edwards, T. H. Howland, York State, Metacomet. Sailed—Merrimac, Massachusetts, D. S. Austen, J. C. Suite.

Ashtabula—Arrived—Continental, Corsica, Arctic, N. K. Fairbank, Myles, Ogarita, Thomas Quayle, S. P. Ely. Cleared—Annie Smith.

Ashland—Arrived—Horace Tuttle. Cleared—Germanic, Mary Woolsley, Avery, H. A. Hawgood, P. Minch, George Warmington, ore, Lake Erie ports.

Ludington—Arrived—Graham Bros., Annie Thorine, Tennie and Laura, Lydia. Cleared—W. J. Carter, Day Spring, Sardinia, Mercury. Wind south, light.

Milwaukee—Cleared—Palms, Wolf, Progress, Spinner, Shawnee, Godfrey, for Escanaba; Birckhead, Commodore, Bissell, Parker, for Tonawanda.

Cleveland—Arrived—Inter-Ocean, Erastus Corning. Cleared—Walter L. Frost, Chicago, merchandise; Jim Sheriffs, Duluth, light; Mineral State, Escanaba, coal.

Washburn—Arrived—Dashing Wave, Grace Whitney. Cleared—Montana, Buffalo, flour; Toledo, Baldwin, Duluth, Samuel Mathei, Ashland; Tower, Port Huron, corn.

Frankfort—Arrived—George Wescott, Lydia Roesser, Normin, Jennie Weaver, La Petite, Annie Hanson, Emma Thompson. Departed—United States stmrs Dahlia and Andrew Johnson, Jennie King.

Muskegon—Cleared—Frank Wood, J. C. Suit, Lizzie Doak, Magnolia, for Chicago; Norman, Mamie, for Milwaukee; J. E. Rumbell, for Riverdale; H. A. Root, George Dunbar, Willie Loutit, for Michigan City. Wind southeast, light.

Manistee—Arrived—Connaught, Lavinda, Arendal, R. Wente, L. A. Simpson, Emeline, City of Toledo. Sailed—Hilton, C. H. Starke, J. Winter, G. C. Markham, Rand, N. Torrent, H. B. Moore, R. P. Howlet, Corsican, J. M. Almendinger. Wind southwest.

Minorville—Arrived—Burroughs, Boscobel, Georgia, Marsh, Peshtigo, Active, Elizabeth, Butcher Boy, Fleetwing, Sagood, George Dousman, C. J. Magill, Scoville, Glad Tidings. Departed—Ann Maria, Rainbow, Emerald, Mayflower, Lilly, Ammot, Thomas C. Smith. Wind southeast, light.

Detroit—Passed up—Clyde, 5 a. m.; Chicago, 6:10; Porter, 8; Grand Traverse, 11; Corsica, 2 p. m.; Clarion, 3; Havana and consort, 3:50; Nahant, 6:20. Down—Charles Foster, Delaware, C. A. King, 1:40 a. m.; Farwell and consort and Golden Fleece, 1:30 p. m.; Queen of the West, 2:30; R. L. Fryer, 4:40.

Escanaba—Arrived—A. M. Peterson, J. F. Card, J. I. Case, O. Townsend, Ed Kelley, Moonlight, Loveland, Genoa, Progress, F. W. Gifford, Cambria. Departed—R. P. Fitzgerald, Northwest, W. L. Wetmore, Brunette, J. B. Kitchen, A. R. Stafford, M. Martin, Oneonta, C. G. King, G. G. Houghton. Wind south, fresh.

Buffalo—Arrived—From Chicago: Tioga, Lehigh, George T. Hope. From Duluth: S. L. Angell. Cleared—For Chicago: Albany, cement; Russia, coal and cement; for Racine: James P. Donaldson, coal; for Duluth: H. R. Newcomb, coal; for Milwaukee: Veronica, J. C. King, coal; for Superior, City of Rome, coal; for Green Bay, P. S. Marsh, coal. Wind west, fresh.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Tempest, Thomas Parsons, 11:50 p. m.; Belle Hanscom, William Horne, Typo, 10:30 a. m.; Athabasca, 11:10; Rube Richards, May Richards, E. E. Hutchinson, 12:30 p. m.; Gladstone, Ahira Cobb, 1:40. Down—James H. Prentice, A. A. Carpenter, M. Hawk, 6:30 p. m.; C. H. Green, Rosa Sonsmith, Mattie Belle, 10; T. S. Christie, David Stewart, Gordon Campbell, 1:30 a. m.; Fountain City, 6:30; R. R. Rhodes, 3:10 p. m.

Mackinaw City—Down—Syracuse, 10 last night; John F. Eddy with John Shaw, L. A. Law, M. L. Higgie, Itasca, and Unadilla, 12:30 a. m.; Wissahickon, 7:10; Canisteo and consorts, 9:30; William M. Egan, 11; Barbarian, 12:30 p. m.; Ostrich, John Wesley, Elgin, 1; Mary Collins, 5:30; Ettie Smith, 6:30; J. B. Lyon and consorts, 6:40; H. J. Jewett, 7:15. Up—Cumberland, 10:40 last night; Cambria, 8:20 a. m.; F. L. Vance, Granger, 9:30; Rhoda Emily, 9:40; Omaha, 10:30; Britannica, 1:20 p. m.; D. Leuty and consorts, 1:30; D. W. Rush and consorts, 2; Rhoda Stewart and consorts, 3; E. P. Wilbur, 5:30. In harbor—T. Seaton. Calm.

Port Huron—Up: E. P. Wilber, 10 p. m.; Portage, 1:30; Ogemaw and consorts, 12:45 a. m.; S. J. Macy, Camden, John Surt, 1:25; Northern Light, 1:25; Boston, 5; Charles S. Parnell, 8:30; S. E. Peck, 11:30; Hattie Wells, 1:30 p. m.; Hodge, 1:30; Chicago, 1:40; Clyde, 1:45; Edwin Tice and consort, 2:40; Wocoken and consort, 3:30; M. B. Grover, H. A. Kent, 8:10; E. M. Peck, 8:30; Moore, Porter, Sligo, A. J. Morey, 9; Grand Traverse, 9:30. Down—Jessie H. Farwell and consorts, Golden Fleece, 5; Queen of the West, 8; Robert L. Fryer, 9:30; James Pickands, 3:10 p. m.; Badger State, 3:30; W. H. Barnum, 7; John Craig, 7:10; Syracuse, 8:20; Alaska, 8. Wind south, light.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances at the Port of Chicago yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

With lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props Annie Laura, R. Jordan, H. L. Worthington, Ludington; A. D. Heyward, White Lake; D. W. Powers, Garden Bay; J. H. Shrigley, Manistee. Schrs E. Bates, Green Bay; B. F. Wade, Arbor Bay; I. Sand, Manistee; Four Brothers, Prentiss Bay; L. B. Coates, Bay de Noque; M. E. Cook, David Powers, Ludington; Kate Hutchinson, Masonville; Empire State, Menominee; Henry Witbeck, Menekaunee; William Grandy, D. L. Filer, Marinette; Stafford, Traverse City; City of Sheboygan, Georgian Bay; William Jones, Cedar River; Alice, Traverse Bay; Sunrise, Cheboygan; Mocking Bird, Charlevoix; Gladiator, Ephriam, J. Larson, Ahnapee; E. B. Maxwell, Cockburn Island; Phenix, Bay de Noque; H. Fisher, St. James; Success, Sizer's Bay; Pilot, Muskegon; Cuyahoga, Snow Island; Snowdrop, Manistee; Ella Ellinwood, C. Raab, Mackinaw.

With sundries—Props Alma Monro, Montreal; Conemaugh, Wyoming, Buffalo; Newburg, Ogdensburg; schr C. Amsden, Pine Lake.

With coal—Props Kershaw, William Edwards, Buffalo; schrs West Side, Charlotte; M. W. Page, Golden Age, Buffalo.

Alabaster—Prop Wisconsin, Port Huron.

CLEARANCES.

Light—H. L. Worthington, Cedar River; H. D. Pickands, Au Sable, Otego, Portage Entry; Annie Laura, R. Jordan, R. Wallace, Erie; Mark Hopkins, Frankfort; M. M. Drake, Escanaba; Swallow, Cheboygan; H. M. Avery, Driver, Pilot, Muskegon; T. Moss, Sturgeon River; Peoria, Charlevoix; Monticello, Buffalo; Jura, Alice, H. A. Richmond, Four Brothers, Cheboygan; L. B. Coates, Bay de Noque; Col. Ellsworth, Escanaba; David Wallace, Erie; M. E. Cook, Ebenezer, M. Thompson, Ludington; Minnie Mueller, I. Sands, Manistee; Green Bay, Martin's Bay; Jennie Mueller, Traverse Bay; Lincoln Dall, Thompson's Pier; Kate Hinchman, Sand Bay; Stafford, Traverse City; Jessie Martin, Muskegon; Hattie Fisher, St. James; Fred Carney, Kate Darley, M. E. Perew, Marinette; Menominee, Menominee; Delos De Wolf, Marinette, Olga, Menekaunee.

With grain—Cuba, Hudson, Northerner, Buffalo; Favorite, Point Edwards; Ellen Williams, Collingwood; Mediator, Midland.

A Big Barrel.

A Michigan man began a tirade against Blaine. "The people of the United States know Blaine too well," he said. "We Republicans know him too well. Just as soon as he was nominated in 1884 we had to go to work and 'scrape the pole' to clean up his record! And we'll have to do it again if he is nominated; but in Russell J. Alger we've got a man whose record is without a blemish, who is pure and good, and if you give Michigan Alger she will bring out a Republican majority of 40,000." (He was nearly whipped when he ran for Governor.)

Here some one insinuated that Alger had a barrel.

"Of course he has," returned the Michigander, "but he got it honestly. He came out of Uncle Sam's service as poor as any of us and now he has over $10,000,000 of good, honest gold, and he will 'come down' good and heavy before he'll be beat, too."—*Mail.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV., COR. CONGRESS-ST.—Desirable front rooms with board.

256 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICE ROOM, LAKE Front, with or without board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, single or en suite. Boardd if desire.

1515 MICHIGAN-AV.—FINE ALCOVE AND other rooms; first-class table.

1526 MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE FAMILY OCcupying an elegant home on Michigan-av. would like to take in a few desirable parties; most homelike and table choicest.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV — FURNISHED FRONT room with board; accomodation for gentlemen.

2128 MICHIGAN-AV.—AT MRS. GOODRIDGE'S —Front parlor, also pleasant room suitable for two gentlemen, with excellent board.

3617 TO 3623 LAKE-AV.—PARTIES DESIRING to remain in Chicago a few days after the convention will find the Lakeside the coolest, cleanest place in the city; directly on the lake, near Thirty-fifth-st.; guests can take I. C. trains every ten minutes or cable; prices moderate; no finer place to pass the summer.

ONE ROOM AT ELLSWORTH, CORNER THIRty-second-st. and Wabash-av; other rooms in vicinity. Day board at the Ellsworth.

PRAIRIE-AV.—BOARD FOR TWO GENTS OR ladies; use of piano. Address R 95, Tribune office.

North Side.

68 RUSH-ST.—ALCOVE AND OTHER ROOMS with board.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF CHICAGO-av.—A few choice rooms with board to parties desiring strictly first-class board. Apply or address at above number. Reference required.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF CHICAGO-av.—Parties desiring strictly first-class table board with good home cooking apply at above number.

352 LA SALLE-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished room and first-class board; terms reasonable: references.

West Side.

1,000 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with A1 table board at SMITH'S RESTAURANT, 322 West Madison-st. Open day and night.

Suburban.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.—GOOD BOARD and comfortably furnished rooms; gentlemen preferred. References exchanged. MRS. W. J. MEADER.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 162 AND 164 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Family hotel. Located centrally. Prices reasonable for transients.

CHICAGO EUROPEAN HOTEL, 156 CLARK-ST. Rooms 50c, 75c, and $1.

HIGHLAND HALL, HIGHLAND PARK, WILL be open for summer boarders June 14. For further particulars address F. P. HAWKINS, Room 30, 90 La Salle-st.

HOTEL CRYSTAL—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent at lowest rates. 34 Washington-st., near State.

SHELBURNE FAMILY HOTEL, CHICAGO-AV., near State. Board $6 to $10 per week; table board $4.50. M. BENSON, Proprietress.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN EDUCATED FRENCH FAMILY within mile of court-house by student to learn language. H 99, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CALIFORNIA BARGAIN—FOR SALE—WATER-power flour mill, capacity 300 barrels daily, and three warehouses, together with 800 acres of land, situate alongside Central Pacific Railroad and adjacent to Sacramento River, opposite Tehama, California; also first right to water of Mill Creek, a large and clear stream affording always ample supply; with moderate expense water power can be made to equal 1,000 barrels daily or water can be used for irrigation. Can buy adjoining lands in large tracts at moderate prices, and by irrigation for fruit or vine land realize enormous enhancement on such purchases. Located in midst of large wheat-producing section. Shall dispose of same soon. This is a rare opportunity for one with capital. Address A. T. ELLIS, 29 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

A SATISFACTORY INTEREST GIVEN TO FIRST-class business-man for $500; a railroad specialty; monopoly. R 62, Tribune office.

BAKERY FOR SALE—IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER. Inquire 3839 State-st.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY, TOY, CIGAR, and tobacco store doing good business; established 17 years; near two large schoolhouses; would sell at a bargain if taken at once, as lady is unable to attend. Q 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE—NICE, CLEAN stock; good brick store, low rent; no reasonable offer refused. Owners have other business and cannot attend to it. Call and see for yourself at 200 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING CIGAR STORE, centrally located; have other business to attend to. S 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FIRST-CLASS DRUG-store, centrally located. S 4, Tribune office.

MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR SALE—IN Davenport, Ia.; property 216x150 feet; brick buildings, engine, boiler, and shafting in place. For full particulars address JAMES P. DONAHUE, Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—A PARTY THAT WILL PUT UP equal amount with me to buy out a real estate and loan office now doing big business; will require $1,250 each. Address R 58, Tribune office.

$800—RESTAURANT FOR SALE; CLEARING $100 a month. $450, bakery and ice-cream parlor for sale. Call at 195 La Salle-st., Room 9.

$40,000 ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING TWO OTHER BUSInesses in this city I offer for sale on easy terms or for good Chicago property a controlling interest in a new furniture factory, new machinery, new buildings, five acres splendid ground, in a prosperous city of 24,000 inhabitants and three railroads in Wisconsin; established trade; cheap raw material; employing 165 hands; monthly sales on orders $10,000 to $12,000; to a business man a fortune in it. Address R K 1, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SCOTT'S INTERNATIONAL MARriage bureau is indorsed by ministers, priests, and the press. 511 marriages to date. For information and circulars inclose 2-cent stamp. H. SCOTT, 2137 Wabash-av., Chicago.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—LADIES' SUPERFLUOUS HAIR AND moles permanently removed by the Electric Needle Process, leaving no scar; call or address MRS DR. GABRIEL, 196 La Salle-av., near Chicago-av.

PERSONAL—WE SELL ON INSTALLMENTS A full line of dress goods in all the latest shades; also silks, satins, plushes, beaded wraps, Killarney and peasant circulars, millinery, curtains of all kinds, gents' clothing, diamonds, watches, etc. SHOWERS & MILLER, Suite 10-11, Japanese Building, 243 State-st.

PERSONAL—CHICAGO TOOTH PASTE WILL beautify and preserve your teeth; leading dentists recommend it. For sale by druggists; price, 50c.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—300 FEET FRONT divided to suit, corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts.; also 530 feet on Hermitage-av. and Wood-st., near Harrison. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION, ASHland-av., N. E. cor. Monroe-st.; 47x154; e., s., and w. exposure; fine location for apartment building or first-class flats. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MORRISON, PHOTOGRAPHER, HAYMARKET Theatre Building, 161 West Madison-st.; $2 pays for dozen cabinets in three styles and one panel in fancy scroll design; use of flowers, lace, feathers, etc. free; open Sundays; take elevator.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—CHORUS SINGERS. INSTRUCTION free. Apply Friday evening at Polytechnic Society, 158 Twenty-fifth-st., cor. Indiana-av.

BOOKS.

"THE QUICK OR THE DEAD?" AMELIE Rives' new novel; 25c at all bookstores and newsdealers.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—E. J. Stamm, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 2629—Fred Pilgrim & Co., Booksellers and Newsdealers.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 5552—R. C. Nebls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4841, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3500, Corner 35th—Chas. C. Fredigke.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 128—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 906, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 578, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HARRISON-ST., West, 392—Rice and Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—E. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 626, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—L. Ambrecht, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 150—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dall & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzolo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West, 573, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 285, [illegible]
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, cor. Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 360, cor. Harrison-st.—J. G. Marbourg, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 475—F. J. Knowles, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 595, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 378, near Noble—John Bitten, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 504, corner Goethe—Rhode's Pharmacy.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
STATE-ST., North, 100, Corner Ohio—A. C. Cowan, Druggist.
STATE-ST., North, 298—H. V. Becker, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—B. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—La Brett & Field, Druggists.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A WATCH ON WEST SIDE. APPLY at 290 Loomis-st.

LOST—JUNE 20, A PAIR OF EYE-GLASSES, GOLD mounted, with chain. Leave at Marshall Field's and receive reward.

LOST—A COPY-BOOK, NO. 680. RETURN TO Meade & Ball Livery, Lake-st., near Hoyne-av., and receive reward.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SEVERAL bills and valuable papers; keep the money and send me the papers. J. C. MCBRIDE, Lincoln, Neb.

LOST OR STOLEN—A SMALL WHITE POODLE named "Curley." Suitable reward for return to 2125 Calumet-av.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, NEAR Auditorium Building, a child's brown cloak. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 118 Market-st.

STRAYED—FROM AUSTIN, ILL., JUNE 19, DARK brown bay horse, 16 hands high, star in forehead, 8 years old, and weighs about 1,100 pounds; had saddle on. Liberal reward if returned to F. M. POWELL, 203 Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN HAVING six (6) years' general experience in the wholesale crockery business in Canada, either in Chicago, Minneapolis, or St. Paul. Very best references. Address Room 58 Board of Trade.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT BOOKKEEPER or accountant; unexceptionable references; can give security. Address R 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER OF experience; has a thorough knowledge of banking; to any firm or new bank commencing business requiring the services of a good, reliable man it might be to their interest to correspond with BANKER, P.-O. Box No. 28, Elmira, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 28; office experience, salesman, and moderate knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; references from present employer. Address R 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG RELIEF clerk. Address S 44, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOGRAPHER. (Notice to business-men): I have just come out of college, have completed the full course; will accept any position; I am a hard worker to who may employ me; operate Caligraph or Remington. R 34, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, AGED 17, FOR office work; writes a good hand. Address H., 1003 West Lake-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COACHman, strictly temperate and obliging; city references. R 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging. R 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A German; good habits, competent, and willing everywhere. City references. R 55, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FOREIGNER; SPEAKS Scandinavian, German, French, English fluently; able to manage correspondence. Highest references. Address R 48, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS BUTLER AND COOK by man and wife; wife a first-class cook and housekeeper; or will take care of private house during summer. Good city recommendations. Address R 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN, by a man of large experience. Address R 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN; PERmanent. Good city reference. R 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COLLECTING ON North and West Side for good firm. Answer this ad. Address R 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN willing to do any kind of work. Address R 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS copyist; excellent penman and rapid writer. Can furnish good references as to character and capability. Address J. C., P.-O. Box 268, Winnetka, Ill.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHIC POSItion; accurate writer; rapid Remington operator; good speller and penman; willing to make myself useful and earn my salary. Substantial references. Address R 37, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH FIRST-class cook. Please address R 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND OR chamber work in private boarding-house; can wait at table. Call at 30 East Superior-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished immediately. Throop-st. Employment Bureau. 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE BUREAU REGIStry, 337 Michigan-av., has the best domestic help in the city. Removed from 275 West Monroe. MRS. JONES, Proprietor. Established 1880.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—FOR HOTEL ON MACKINAC Island, one first-class accountant and bookkeeper. Must have experience and first-class reference. One female stenographer and typewriter; one first-class inside house carpenter. No application considered unless with first-class references as to sobriety, etc. R. R. fare paid both ways; wanted to start at once. Call 11 to 1 o'clock, Friday, at "Hotel World," southeast corner Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK; MUST BE QUICK and accurate and have good references; state particulars. R 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS HELPER IN STORE; must have about $300 cash; salary, $12 weekly. Store, 57 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—GOOD CLERK FOR CANDY STORE and keep books; $7 per week. 241 Madison-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A COMPEtent stenographer, a good penman, and who is familiar with the Remington machine. Answer by letter, R 46, Tribune office, stating salary wanted.

Salesmen.

WANTED—FOR THE TRUNK AND TRAVELING bag business, a traveling salesman acquainted with the Southern trade generally, but more especially the Southwest. Address, giving references and stating age, TRUNKS, P.-O. Box 2816, New York.

WANTED—FURNITURE SALESMAN—RETAIL easy payment house; state qualifications and salary wanted. R X 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL LITHOGRAPH pictures of the Auditorium, showing the convention in session; size, 25x38; retail at 20 cents each. NOVELTY CARD & ADV. CO., 165-7 Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 20 YEARS OLD AS messenger in National bank; must have good common school education and write a good hand. Address R 54, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AT CHEYENNE, WYO. TER., AN EXperienced soapmaker to start and take charge of soap manufactory; one who will take a small interest preferred. Address E. F. STAHLE, Secretary Cheyenne Board of Trade.

WANTED—A GOOD GALVANIZED IRON CORnice cutter at once. EBERTS BROTHERS, Detroit.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND experienced engineer; one used to running an ice machine and electric-light plant. Q 59, Tribune.

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS, HALF BOUND FINishers, blank book sewers, girls to run perforating machines, numbering, and paging machines, half bound forwarders, one hustler on printed work and cases, boy to buff books and learn finishing; highest wages paid for competent help. Apply immediately at JOHN MORRIS CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSman; must be a good designer. References required. THEO. KARLS, Architect, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD JEWELRY ENGRAVER wishing permanent position address S 8, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A COACHMAN. ADDRESS R 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. APply at 11 East Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE STABLEMAN FOR general work; must be good washer and groom. Rouse's Stables, Stock-Yards.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $50 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $3 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill Mfg. Co., over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A LECTURER—AT THE JERUSALEM Panorama.

WANTED—ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER IMPORtant business I will sell whole or half interest in a business worth $300 per week for $1,000; part cash, balance ample time, or all time. Investigate this at once; it is no scheme. Address S 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO WILL BE DIScreet and trustworthy, to do general housework for two; any one without a home will do well to investigate. R 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress at 37 Bellevue-place (North Side). References required.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE FOR GENeral housework, one minor girl; good wages. Apply 132 Walnut-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL, ONE who understands waiting on table; $4 a week. Reference required. 1536 Michigan av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—DRESSMAKER—COME PREPARED to work. 203 Indiana-st, second flat.

Milliners.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ASSISTANTS AND paid apprentices to the millinery trade. Apply to LOUISE ET CIE, 48 Monroe-st., Palmer House.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER FOR ABOUT TWO weeks in a private family; one who can fit and drape perfectly. Call immediately on Mrs. MEYER, 1509 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SEAMSTRESSES ON white goods. 2731 Butterfield-st., up-stairs.

Nurses.

WANTED—AT 101 PINE-ST.—GIRL TO TAKE care of one child of 3 and sew; wages $4.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A COMBINED SHIRT IRONER, SECond-hand. W. S., 506 Twelfth-st., second floor.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS IN PRIVATE FAMILY. References required. 486 Dearborn-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESLADY; ONE ACCUStomed to selling toilet articles; must be a good talker. Address R H 36, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—1,000 NEEDLES 25C; NEEDLE PACKages cheap. ELITHORP'S factory, 71 Randolph.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS WANTED IN CHICAgo and throughout the State of Illinois to represent the strongest life insurance association in operation. Address Bankers' Life Association, St. Paul, Minn.

LADY AGENTS—$10 A DAY SURE; NEW RUBber undergarment; splendid; try it. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS AND STREET MEN to sell new 15c article of gents' wear; sells at sight; every man wants and will have it; Boston agents making $10 to $25 daily; sample mailed on receipt of price; don't miss it. Address Room 6, No. 6 Oliver-st., Boston, Mass.

$150 A MONTH, ADVERTISING SPECIALties; live men wanted; good territory yet open. ROBERT SIMS & CO., Washington, D. C.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—HALF INTEREST IN profitable Chicago manufacturing plant; $15,000; will sell only to capable office man. R 38, Tribune.

WANTED—WILLING MAN WITH $1,000 CASH as partner; quick goods; square parties; more than a good living and growing business; will do its own talking. KING, 57 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS PARTNER, WITH $300, capable of taking charge of store. Address S 1, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!—THAT AUCTION sale July 13 and 14. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, without limit or reserve, a lot of new and second hand carriages, top and open buggies, jumpseats, surreys, carts, and harness, which have been left on my hands on account of accumulation of storage and advance charges during the last five years. This is a good chance to get a cheap vehicle, as this lot will be sold absolutely to the highest bidder. Don't miss your chance, July 13 and 14, at 346 and 348 Wabash-av. H. C. WALKER.

FOR SALE—HORSE—A FINE ROADSTER, WELL bred, and very speedy, stylish, and handsome; dark bay, strong, sixteen hands high, black mane and tail, seven years old, sound, and well broken. Can be seen at Central Stables, Couch-place, rear 48 Dearborn-st.

FOR FINE SADDLE, DRIVING, AND CARRIAGE horses go to Rouse's new stables, corner Root-st. and Emerald-av., Stock-Yards. All horses sold here are reliable.

FOR SALE—ONE KIMBALL COUPE, ONE FINE surrey and double harness, and three custom buggies; at most cost. HAYDE, 1545 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY-FIVE EXTRA FINE SADdle, driving, and carriage horses at Rouse's Stables, corner Root and Emerald-av., Stock-Yards; also business and work horses.

FOR SALE—A 2-SEATED OPEN SURREY; GOOD as new; cost $275; will sell for $75; no use for it. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE AND HARNESS; GOOD as new. 244 Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—$150 TAKES GENTLE HORSE, HARness, and leather top-buggy; lady can drive. 665 West Jackson-st., in rear.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS laundry, furniture, bakery wagons and trucks, buggies, carts, milk-wagons, horses, and harness; Factory opposite Twenty-third-st. Depot, Archer-av.; show-rooms, 2308 State-st. C. J. HULL.

WREN & CONNELLY—CLOSING OUT A FEW fine landaus, phaetons, buggies, and horses, at lowest prices. 346 and 348 Wabash-av., second floor.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875 for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND LARGEST storage houses in the city, with private rooms; experienced and careful men and with every facility for careful handling and general moving and packing of furniture for storage or shipment are those of GEORGE PARRY.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579.
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
Advances made. Established 1871.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WANTED—A PAIR OF PUPPIES, BLACK AND tan; also, a pair of English bulldogs. Apply at 189 and 191 East Kinzie-st., C. A. GREEN & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BATHS—177 S. CLARK-ST., ROOMS 24 AND 25. MRS. WALLACE.

COAL—SOMERSET COAL, BEST IN CHICAGO for domestic and steam use. Retail, per ton, lump, $3.25; nut, $3. Special contracts for steam trade. Somerset Coal & Coke Co. Telephone 1985. Main office, 102 Washington-st.; yard, 535 31st-st.

F. C. ROSSITER, CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYOR, 91 Washington-st., Room 1. Telephone, 2975. Work equal to the best. (Wolcott's Field Notes.)

F. A. FORBES HAS THIS DAY WITHDRAWN from our firm. ELMENDORF, WATTS & CO., Chicago, June 20, 1888.

FIRST-CLASS MASSAGE AND MAGNETIC treatment. H. NIX, 407 W. Madison-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1639 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, experienced midwife.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS. ROOM 38, 75 East Madison-st.

MASSAGE AND ELECTRIC TREATMENT. 257 West Madison-st.

MRS. ANDREWS AND MRS. PALMER, MANIcures and Chiropodists; massage; plain and medicated baths for ladies and gentlemen. 373 Wabash-av. Sundays and evenings.

NICOL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF 5C AND 10c hardware, etc. Send for catalogue. 21 and 23 River-st., Chicago.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, May 8th, 1888:

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Sec. 5,169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 8th day of May, 1888.
W. L. TRENHOLM,
No. 3,882. Comptroller of the Currency.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-CLASS SODA fountain. Call at "Hotel World," Chicago Exchange Building.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS, TERMS $50 TO $150 CASH, AND IF YOU CANNOT PAY IT ALL DOWN PAY WHAT YOU CAN NOW AND THE BALANCE AS CONVENIENT UNTIL THE CASH PAYMENT OF $50 TO $150 IS FULLY MADE, AND THE BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $5 TO $15 PER MONTH, PAYABLE ON OR BEFORE. FULL ABSTRACT GIVEN WITH EVERY LOT. PUT YOUR SAVINGS INTO A LOT AND YOU WILL SOON HAVE A COMFORTABLE HOME AND CAN SAVE THE MONEY YOU NOW THROW AWAY FOR RENT. LOTS ON

ADAMS-ST., west of California-av.	$1,250
KEDZIE-AV., near Fulton (take Lake-st. cars or N. W. R. R. to Sacramento-st. station)	1,200
CONGRESS-ST., near California-av. (take Van Buren-st. cars)	1,100
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 65th (take cable cars)	1,000
FULTON-ST., near Kedzie (take Lake-st. cars or C. & N. W. R. R. to Sacramento-st. station)	1,000
WILCOX-AV., west of California	1,000
TWELFTH-ST., just west of Crawford-av. (West 40th-st.)	900
ALBANY-AV., near Fulton-st. (take Lake-st. cars or N. W. R. R. to Sacramento-st. station)	800
CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento-st. (take Lake-st. cars or N. W. R. R. to Sacramento-st. station)	800
LINCOLN-AV., south of 66th, Woodlawn (take I. C. R. R. or cable cars)	750
ELLIS-AV., south of 66th, Woodlawn (take I. C. R. R. or cable cars)	750
DREXEL-AV., south of 66th, Woodlawn (take I. C. R. R. or cable cars)	750
CRAWFORD-AV. (West 40th-st.), near 12th, Crawford-av. station Wis. Central R. R.	600
SIXTY-FIRST-ST., near Morgan, Englewood	500
HOMAN-AV., north of Ogden-av. (Ogden-av. cars)	500
WESTERN-AV., north of 35th	500
SIXTY-FIRST-ST., near Carpenter, Englewood	475
CRAWFORD-AV. (West 40th-st.), south of 12th	450
HARRISON-ST., near West 45th-st.	450
JACKSON-ST., near West 44th-st.	400
ST. LOUIS-AV., north of Ogden-av.	400
OWASCO-ST. (first street south of Jackson), near West 44th-st.	375
CARPENTER-ST., south of 61st, Englewood	375
ABERDEEN-ST., south of 61st, Englewood	350
34TH-ST., west of Western-av.	350
WEST 42D-ST., near 12th, Crawford-av. station	350
WEST 46TH-ST., near Jackson (take Wisconsin Central R. R. to 46th-st. station)	300
WEST 41ST-ST., near 12th, Crawford-av. station (take Wisconsin Central R. R.)	300

Plats and other particulars furnished on application. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.
Open Saturday and Monday nights.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH 24, 30, or 60x131 on Washington-boulevard, near Sacramento; choicest part of the boulevard; $120 and $122 per foot; have refused $127 for property adjoining.
Van Buren, near Oakley—25 or 50x125; $18 per foot less than any lot on the street; will sell for $83 per foot for cash; must have money.
Van Buren—A fine new brick store, 22x55, south front, brown-stone trimmings, plate-glass front; $1,100 less than cost; party wants cash.
The above pieces will be offered for a few days at these very low prices, and give you a chance to get a bargain.
Wabash-av., near 35th—Nice 2-story brick store and flats above; rent $600; lot 25x175; cheap. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—11-ROOM RESIDENCE ON MONROE-st. for $5,200, rented for $40 a month. One large residence with large lot; fine for boarding-house; shade-trees, barn, etc.; cost $5,400, will sell for $3,500; the best bargain in Chicago; it will rent for $50 month. Also lots on Prairie-av. for $550; 3 years' time. These bargains are only for 6 days. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 195 La Salle-st., Rooms 9 and 10.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENTS—BY MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.
BUSINESS BLOCKS.

Dearborn-st., 25x66	$36,000
Madison-st., 45x190	115,000
Monroe-st., 45x190	175,000
Michigan-av., 25x135	30,000
Van Buren-st., 80x100	150,000
Washington-st., 60x166	175,000

FOR SALE—$88,000—LEASEHOLD AT 5 PER CENT net: lot 75¼ feet, leased for 99 years; improvements brick; cost $35,000. F. M. CLARKE, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITAL INVESTMENTS—5 ACRES in city, or will sell part in fine lots; sure to double in short time; ready to build on; active improvements and street-cars; chance seldom offered. Also two houses and lots. Call at 73 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 36X125 FEET; 20-foot alley; barn 36x40; house furnished and heated by steam; stone coping and sidewalks; new pavement; long time and at low interest. $9,000. Q 34, Tribune office.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome new, modern house; one of Cobb & Frost's best designs; two bath-rooms, elegant mantels, expensive gas-fixtures; possession Oct. 1; $32,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, with lot 51 ft. front and brick barn; $34,000; will sell house and 25 ft. for $24,000 and give purchaser 3 years' option on vacant 25 ft.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine modern house; $75,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Magnificent house; $100,000.
NORTH SIDE—Finest 25 ft. house in Chicago, both outside and inside. Elegant elevation, of Connecticut brown stone, location the best on North Side.
KENWOOD.—First class modern house with fine grounds; 75x200 feet, with brick barn.
KENWOOD.—New house on corner, with lot 75x150 ft.
EXPENSIVE MODERN HOUSE, with lot 60 ft. front and brick barn; very fine decorations, cost over $70,000; will sell for $50,000 and take half in other good city property.
CALUMET-AV.—Handsome new modern house, 25 ft. wide, near 32d-st.; a clean-cut bargain; rare chance; immediate possession if wanted.
CHOICE VACANT LOTS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. vacant near 32d-st., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—48 ft. vacant near 32d-st., east front, very choice.
MICHIGAN-AV.—40 ft. vacant near 33d-st., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100x174 ft. s. w. cor. 34th-st.

FOR SALE—5-STORY OFFICE BUILDING, EAST Washington-st., near La Salle; rent $10,000 per annum, with 50 years' ground lease; $75,000. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 144 La Salle-st., Room 6, also 253 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE CAN SELL NO. 78 12TH-ST., BEtween Wabash-av. and State-st., at a price that will pay the buyer 10 per cent net on the investment. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER AT A SPECIAL PRICE 36⅔ feet on Michigan-av., 50 feet south of Madison-st.; any one desiring a paying investment should call for particulars on E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON PRAIRIE-AV., E. F. north of 37th-st., at $125 if closed at once. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT, 25X125, ON DREXEL-boulevard, north of 43d-st. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST., MODern 3-story stone front dwelling, 16 rooms, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, large lot; big discount. VAN VLISSINGEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN—AN ELEVEN-ROOM brick and stone-front dwelling in tip-top repair, 3040 Groveland-av.; will sell on liberal terms if taken at once. Apply for 10 days to HART RAWSON, with Chas. P. Kellogg & Co., city.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE—OPPOSITE THE Board of Trade, 50⅓x100 ft., at a low rental for a long or short term of years. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 144 LA Salle-st., Room 6, also 253 West Madison-st.:
VACANT.

Congress-st., near Throop, 24x110	$3,000
Fulton-st., near Ashland-av., 25x189	1,850
Hermitage-av., near Polk-st., 24x125	1,200
Harrison-st., near Oakley-av., 25x125	bargain
Harrison-st., near Hoyne-av., 25x125	$2,300
West Jackson-st., near Loomis, 25x120	3,125
West Jackson-st., near Whipple, 25x125	950
West Kinzie-st., near Hoyne-av., 25x120	700
Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, 24x125	2,050
Laflin-st., near Polk, 25x125	2,000
Monroe-st., near Leavitt, 25x125	make offer
Page-st., near Lake, 25x125	$1,000
Ogden-av., near 12th-st., 22x120; per foot	100
Oakley-av., near Van Buren-st., 25x120	90
Sacramento-av., near Van Buren-st., 25x125	850
Van Buren-st., near Sacramento-av., 25x130	1,500
Whipple-st., near Sacramento-av., 25x126	800
Western-av., near Van Buren-st., 75x126	cheap
Washington-bld., near Francisco-st., 45x130	bargain
Washington-bld., near Oakley-av., 24x124	$3,100
Washington-bld., near Albany-av., 50x200	150
Washington-bld., near Paulina-st., 25x128	cheap
Warren-av., near Kedzie, 25x125	$75

FOR SALE—THE BIGGEST BARGAINS YET
The greatest offer in 1888.
Lots on Lake-st., only 400 ft. from Garfield Park.
BUSINESS LOTS.
Extra large lots. Lots over 200 feet deep. Street-cars pass the property, directly in line of the proposed elevated road.
$1,000 ONLY. ONLY $1,000.
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
We will only agree to hold this great offer open a few days. Call at once.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—218 BROWN-ST.—A GOOD COTTAGE and lot for $1,550; also 12-room brick in 3 flats on Brown-st., near 12th; a bargain can be had. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—PAYING 18 PER CENT NET, ON Norton-st. 13-room frame house in good repair; price $1,650. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOCK OF CHEAP LOTS on West Chicago-av., only $850, on easy payments; frame houses can be moved on them.
9 lots on West 14th-st., between Robey and Hoyne, south front; only $550, easy payments; and others. See our printed catalogue. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—20 lots, 550 feet front, divided to suit, in one block, on Hermitage-av. and Wood-st., near Harrison. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—117 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—10-ROOM brick house; rented at a very low rent; the balance of the year $40 per month; will sell for $4,500; building is worth it; lot is worth $50 per foot. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—384 SOUTH PAULINA, NORTH OF Polk, a good brick house and lot; all improvements in the street and house; can be had for $4,000, $1,000 cash, balance easy payments. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE AND LOT; $1,950, $100 down; on Robey-st., block south of 35th-st. and Archer-av. ODELL, 3638 Robey-st.

FOR SALE—635 AND 637 AUSTIN-AV., NEAR LINcoln, 36-foot lot with two houses; want an offer. For bargains see our printed catalogue. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—$10,000 PROFIT ON $20,000 INVESTment! 10 acres of choicest property on West Side; rare chance to secure good bargain; or will divide into five-acre tracts. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 144 La Salle-st., Room 6. Also 253 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST INDIANA-ST., NEAR Wood, 36-foot lot with 2 good street fronts; cottage on part of lot; can be had very cheap; must be sold this week. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—99 FEET front, divided to suit, corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—2 FINE LOTS ON WEST TAYLOR-st., 100 feet east of Western-av., for $5,000; a fine building lot. For other bargains call for one of our printed lists. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE CORNERS, PAYING 10 per cent on price; San Diego property a specialty. C. L. JENKS, owner, 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—373 DEARBORN-AV., BROWNSTONE front, 24 rooms, located in the very best residence section of Chicago; lot 30x150; this property must be sold and an offer is requested. BARNARD & CALKINS, 209 Opera-House Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THIRTY-SIX LOTS SOLD IN THREE (3) WEEKS
WOODLAWN.
IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF A CHARMING LOCALITY FOR A HOME, FINE, HIGH, DRY, AND COVERED WITH BEAUTIFUL NATURAL TREES, ACCESSIBLE BY THE FREQUENT TRAINS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND THE COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CABLE CARS, WHICH CONNECT WITH THE CROSS-TOWN LINES ON 63D, 55TH, 43D, AND 39TH-STS. (ACCOMMODATING THOSE WORKING WEST OF STATE-ST.),
BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE LOOK AT THE REALLY BEAUTIFUL LOTS WE OFFER IN WOODLAWN RIDGE SUBDIVISION, WOODLAWN PARK.
LOTS ON WOODLAWN, MYRTLE, LINCOLN, LEXINGTON, GREENWOOD, ELLIS, DREXEL, MARYLAND, AND COTTAGE GROVE-AVS., AND SIXTY-FIFTH-ST.
MACADAMIZED STREETS.
WATER AND GAS MAINS ALREADY IN.
SURFACE DRAINAGE—ALWAYS DRY.
WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO START THESE LOTS AT $750 EACH,
$150 CASH, BALANCE ON FIVE YEARLY PAYMENTS, OR WILL ACCEPT MONEY MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, OR HALF-YEARLY, STOPPING INTEREST ON AMOUNT PAID.
THINK OF IT!
ONLY $12.50 PER MONTH.
ANY ONE CAN SAVE THAT AND NOT FEEL IT, AND BEFORE YOU KNOW IT YOU WILL HAVE PAID FOR THE LOT WITHOUT ANY PERCEPTIBLE DIFFERENCE IN YOUR POCKET-BOOK, AND THEN YOU CAN BORROW THE MONEY TO BUILD, OR WE WILL ADVANCE THE MONEY WHEN THE LOT IS PAID FOR.
OUR AGENT AT OFFICES, CORNER 65TH-ST. AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., AND ON 63D-ST., JUST WEST OF WOODLAWN DEPOT, EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, AND AT NIGHT, TO SHOW PROPERTY.
APPLY TO WILLIAM A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST. (OPEN SATURDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS).

FOR SALE—
FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT MORGAN PARK.
AUCTION SALE OF 160 BEAUTIFUL LOTS.
GRAND FOOT RACE.
WINNER TO HAVE A WARRANTEE DEED OF LOT.
TWO ADDITIONAL LOTS FREE TO BUYERS.
WEBER QUARTETTE.
SCOTT'S BAND.
BIG TENT.
LOTS TO BE SOLD, NO MATTER WHAT IS BID.
$10 CASH AT SALE AND $5 PER MONTH.
6 PER CENT CERTIFIED ABSTRACTS.
RAIN OR SHINE.
HURRAH FOR EVERYTHING!
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
LOTS.
ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CABLE CAR LINE.
ON COTTAGE GROVE, EVANS, LANGLEY, FARWELL, AND ST. LAWRENCE-AVS., AND SIXTY-THIRD-ST.
THESE LOTS ARE BETWEEN 63D AND 65TH-STS.
LORING AND GIBBS' SUBDIVISION.
WE WILL START THESE LOTS AT $600 AND $700.
$150 CASH, BALANCE YEARLY, QUARTERLY, OR MONTHLY.
TITLE PERFECT.
A COMPLETE ABSTRACT WITH EACH LOT.
WATER AND TREES ON EACH STREET.
THE CABLE CARS PASS THIS PROPERTY WITH 5-CENT FARE.
THESE LOTS ARE WITHIN THREE BLOCKS OF THE PARKS AND TWO BLOCKS FROM PROPOSED ELEVATED RAILROAD.
AGENT ON PROPERTY WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO F. C. GIBBS, 153 LA SALLE-ST., OR AGENT ON THE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—FREE. FREE
GIVEN AWAY.
1888 CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN MAP.
ALSO
FREE TICKETS TO AND FROM EDGERTON PARK.
Call in season and get free tickets for our pleasure trip to EDGINGTON PARK
On Sunday, June 24. A fine band and free refreshments will enliven the occasion. L. FRANKLIN, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON PRAIRIE-AV., E. F., NEAR 48th-st.; only $60 if taken now. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON LAKE SHORE, NEAR Illinois Central depot, $30 per foot; street graveled and lake water. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, TWO DEsirable lots on Cottage Grove-av., just south of 55th-st.; $1,300 each. VAN VLISSINGEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—5130 WASHINGTON-AV., northeast corner Fifty-second-st., new modern residence, large 2-story frame, with stone foundation; 14 rooms, elegantly finished in hardwood; elegant lot, 75x150 feet; house newly and elegantly furnished and decorated; will sell with or without furniture at a bargain.

FOR SALE—100 FT. ON ROSS-AV., EAST OF INdiana-av., near park; only $2,800, cash; sacrifice. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OGDEN & CO.—HOUSES AND LOTS, all kinds and prices, at Normal Park. Office Sixty-eighth-st., opposite R. I. depot.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE TRACTS, ALL SIZES, south of town, at about ½ what the prices will be next year. O. H. BROOKE, Room 21, 59 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., E. FRONT, near 67th-st., 49.5x122 ft. to alley; good location for stores. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—42D-ST., JUST EAST OF DREXEL-boulevard, 75x160, at $80 per ft.; will divide. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORMAL PARK—BARGAINS—N. W. corner Sherman and 71st-sts., 49x125, at $25. Winter-st., near 70th, 25x125 ft., at $21. Wright-st., near 69th, 50x125, at $28. Winter-st., 48 ft. north of 69th, 50x160, at $33. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION—GARfield and Western-av. boulevards, only $850 per acre, near depot. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HIGHLAND PARK PROPERTY, houses and lots, or acres; also houses to rent. Apply to D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 180 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION.
COME!
Sunday, June 24th, 1888,
—to—
EDGINGTON PARK.
Where we will be pleased to show to any one interested in seizing a rare chance of immediate profit
THE BEST LOTS FOR THE LEAST MONEY
Ever offered within an equal distance (6½ miles) from the Court House.
Nevans' Military Band, the finest in the city, will accompany the excursion. Lemonade with an ample lunch will be supplied FREE, and sufficient shelter will be provided against possible adverse weather.
Our train will leave the Wells-st. depot at 10 a. m. stopping at
GREEN-ST.,
ASHLAND-AV.,
WESTERN-AV.,
N. W. R. R. CAR SHOPS,
EDGINGTON PARK.
Although we do not propose to sell lots on this occasion, we wish to become pleasantly acquainted with the people and to convince them that we can be of real service to them in furnishing a
VALUABLE BUILDING LOT
$100 to $125 cheaper than prices actually paid for similar neighboring lots during the last two weeks, or than any prices prevailing in adjacent subdivisions. If any one of our friends in attendance can demonstrate that we are wrong in this we will promptly
PAY TO HIM A DAY'S WAGES.
ALL ARE WELCOME
TO FREE TICKETS
On calling at our office, 152 La Salle-st., Friday, June 22, Saturday, June 23, Sunday morning, June 24, up to 9:30 a. m., or meeting us at Wells-st. Depot not later than 9:45 a. m., or awaiting our train in due season at the several before mentioned stations en route.
ANOTHER FREE EXCURSION
TO
EDGINGTON PARK
Will be made on Saturday, June 30, and
ON SUNDAY, JULY 1,
Will take place our
LAST AND MOST ELABORATE EXCURSION,
Attended with every equipment that goes to make up a thoroughly enjoyable festival, and terminating with a
GRAND AWARD OF VALUABLE PRIZES
To Lot-Buyers, which will be duly announced.
Secure tickets without delay for Sunday, June 24.
L. FRANKLIN. 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON TWELFTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON THIRTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FOURTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FIFTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON SIXTEENTH-ST.
ALL ON WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.
Only five minutes' ride beyond Douglas Park. Get off train at Ridgeland-av. depot or Oak Park-av. depot and walk south three blocks, and there you are. I can sell you one of these beautiful blocks at from $3,600 to $4,600 each, and each block contains 48 lots, so that you will only be paying about $80 a lot. That is what you gain by buying at wholesale. Covered main sewers run through the property; streets all graded and sidewalks laid. Bargains here for somebody. The most delightful location for a home within 8 miles of Court-House. JOHN WAIN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—
KENSINGTON.
I am selling good lots in this prosperous and growing neighborhood, near stations on three lines of railroads and near the improvements of the Pullman Land Company, for the low price of $200 and $400 each. Small amount down and balance in monthly payments. The lots are located between 116th and 118th-sts. and Indiana-av. and Illinois Central Railroad. Over a dozen cottages now finished and for sale cheap. Abstracts of title with each lot. Agent on the ground every afternoon. For plats and particulars inquire of FRANK RIEDLE, 3109 State-st., or SAMUEL J. GLOVER, 217 La Salle-st., Room 509.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS SOUTHWEST OF city.

15 acres on 47th-st. and Western-av. boulevard	$2,250
10 or 20 acres, Chicago Lawn, Grand Trunk, 67th-st.	750
10 acres at Morgan Park	1,000
4½ acres, Grand Trunk and 49th-st.	1,300

Also other desirable acre tracts both inside the city limits and adjacent thereto. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad (new line, from Freeport to Chicago) has reached Riverside. Acre property, large and small pieces, abutting on this new line of road, Riverside & Chicago, for sale by G. S. HUBBARD JR., 117 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 53d-st., 23 minutes from Polk-st. Depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,400 ACRES IMPROVED STOCK AND grain farm, 100 miles from Chicago near county seat; nice, rich, level land, in one of the most productive counties in the State; will sell cheap, part cash, balance on time. Address Lock Box 280, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—FREDERIKSEN & CO., 181 WASHINGton-st., dealers in Western lands and colonizers, offer for sale half a million acres of prairie lands, and also several millions of timber and grazing lands, North and South.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE PROPERTY—A VALuable parcel of land, containing about 12 acres, located on and having a front on Oakland-av. of about 330 feet next adjoining proposed Park-place, having a depth of about 1,600 feet to the river, on which it has a frontage of about 330 feet; this being all of Lot 9 in Sec. 15, except the right of way granted to the railway company. Terms of sale liberal. R. A. PEPPER, Mobile, Ala.

FOR SALE—BY THE SEA, 30 MINUTES FROM New York City Hall, choicest open front on the Atlantic, restricted, surroundings unsurpassed, large and small plots. SILAS CONDICT, Attorney at Law, 22 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST COTTAGES in Michigan; new; at Ottawa Beach; price $2,000. Address M. VERNER, Grand Rapids, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—2 TO 3 ACRES NEARLY SQUARE, between Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth sts. and east of State. JULIUS WAHL, 218 La Salle-sts., Rooms 615 and 616.

WANTED—TO BUY WESTERN FARM, UNINcumbered; full particulars. Box 118, Crawford, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE CATTLE RANCH IN Wyoming with 4,000 head American cattle; will take in payment half Chicago real estate and balance cash. Address with full name, Q 10, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE SUBURBAN HOME and large lots, five miles out, for clear farm or grocery store. Call at 73 Byran Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE IMPROVED 240-ACRE farm in Rock Island County, Illinois; clear and perfect title; good crops; all under cultivation; also fine brick residence in county-seat; want stock of goods in live town. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—AT ONCE—$1,000 CHATTEL mortgage on property worth $10,000, and $1,500 cash for lot; a corner on business street preferred. C. H. HOWARD, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 51.

TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND KANSAS FARM for good stock of drugs. G 603 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CHIcago property for a first-class drug-store. MAURITZON BROS., 70 La Salle-st., Room 9.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMMERING—I HAVE HAD A VERY BAD IMpediment in my speech for 20 years, and have been cured by DR. RIVENBURGH in a few weeks' treatment at the World's Vocal Institute, southeast corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av. JOHN CLARK. Inquire in drug store, 67 State-st.

STANDARD SHORTHAND SCHOOL—HONEST, practical instruction given. Course by mail, $5. Send for circulars. 620 Opera-House.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SPECIAL daily dictation for all systems, $1.25 per week. From this class positions are steadily, promptly filled. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A DECKER BROTHERS' PIANO—
A magnificent instrument, just as good as a new one, only $240. Also, two Decker Brothers' uprights at $275 and $350.
An Estey cab. grand at $275.
A Simpson cab. grand at $260.
Two Bradbury cab. grand, new, at $265 each.
A large assortment of very fine square pianos at $100 to $200. These instruments are all strictly first-class and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Please call and see them.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st. and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

A CENTRAL FIGURE IN MUSIC CIRCLES HANS BALATKA, and his son CHRISTIAN BALATKA, the eminent pianist, say:
"We have found the HALLET & DAVIS PIANO so exceptionally good that we make use of them exclusively for concert and teaching purposes."
These, together with the Emerson & Kimball pianos and Kimball organs, can be found at our warerooms in great variety of styles and prices.
Old instruments taken in exchange. Time payments. New pianos to rent.
A few standard pianos, little used, at bargains. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

A FEW FINE BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND pianos—Kranich & Bach, Hallet-Davis, Emerson, Bryant, and others. Easy payments. Rent $3, $4, and $5. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash.

CHICKERING, GABLER, KURTZMAN, AND Schubert pianos, in mahogany, walnut, satinwood, rosewood, ebonized, and other fancy cases. Story & Clark organs for church, lodge, and parlor use; every instrument fully warranted; no misrepresentations. E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANO RENTED FOR $5 PER month; rent applied in case of purchase; big bargains in second-hand instruments, including Weber, Lighte, Stuyvesant, etc. Small payments. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 257 State-st. and 55 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE ORCHESTRION with eight rollers; two years old and in good order. Call at 121 North Desplaines-st.

KNABE PIANOS. SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison. Favorable prices and terms. Old pianos taken.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., Offer a choice selection of 50 second-hand pianos, many of them standard makes. These instruments are undergoing thorough repairs, rendering them serviceable for a number of years. Prices range from $25 and upwards. Sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.

MASON & HAMLIN GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS—MASON & HAMLIN PATENT PIANO STRINGER. "The greatest improvement in Pianos ever perfected." Secures unequaled durability and capacity for remaining in tune.
These unrivaled instruments sold either for cash or easy payments.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange for sale cheap; pianos rented. MASON & HAMLIN CO., 149 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS—Fine tone, perfect action, durability guaranteed. Manufacturers' prices. New pianos to rent. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

$165 BUYS A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO; EASY payments; warranted for seven years. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$200 BUYS CABINET GRAND UPRIGHT piano; $10 cash, $6 monthly; has full iron frame, ivory keys, and all improvements; money refunded if not satisfactory. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$200. $225, $250 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, 7⅓ octave; tone and durability fully guaranteed; easy payments; old pianos taken in exchange. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay, and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY, 86 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOANS money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT NET INCOME—A fine new business block of stores and flats (none better) on a prominent South Halsted-st. corner; will make it a bargain; terms to suit. JAMES E. WOODRUFF, 196 La Salle-st., Room 10.

FOR SHORT-TIME LOANS TO BUSINESS-MEN only, at lowest banking rates, on individual credit or collateral, apply to Midland Company, 118 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED FOR ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, and corporations. Applications for loans receive prompt attention. We have any amount of funds to place on approved real estate security in Cook County at current rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Department Manager, S. E. corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATE ON REAL estate. VAN VLISSINGEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT lowest current rates; no delay. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO LOAN—$1,500, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, OR $8,000 on city real estate. JASON R. PRINDLE, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

$2,200 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, 6½ per cent; also larger and smaller amounts at current rates. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A GREAT FORTUNE TELLER—THE YOUNG Madame Carrie L. Lamont, the great astrologist, has traveled through the principal parts of Europe, will remain 30 days; tells past, present, and future in person or by letter; will bring back the parted husband or lover, no matter if they be 10,000 miles away, will tell you whether your lover be false or true; will guarantee to settle family quarrels or money refunded; can also cause speedy marriages; has charms for good luck; breaks evil influence; gives lucky numbers in lottery; can give best of reference in regard to above statement. I was presented with elegant gold medal. Can read the initials of a caller's name by their hand. Ladies in trouble, call. All business confidential. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. MADAME C. L. LAMONT, parlor up-stairs, Room 1, 515 Wabash-avenue, cor. Harmon-court, Chicago, Ill.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. Franks, 541 Wabash-av., on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuit. Ladies, 50c and $1. Always at home; 3 questions answered by mail, 50c in stamps.

AMIE TELLS FORTUNES AT 215 STATE-ST., Room 4; hours 10 to 5.

CLAIRVOYANT—$10,000 CHALLENGE—ALL CALL on Mme. Maree, the great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, the most powerful and mystic sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; born with a three-fold veil, has been publicly tested, and challenges the world. Ten thousand dollar challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on friends or enemies; on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Maree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life, from the cradle to the grave, with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation; asks no questions; uses no cards of any description in her profession; perfected the charm of the ancient talisman, for good luck, breaking evil influence; causing those who forsake you to return; giving success in business. Ladies in trouble call. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation sent by mail. 351 West Madison-st., above May.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York; seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs; true life horoscope. 50c. Hours, 9 to 5.

MADAME ROSE, 2004 WABASH-AV., RENOWNED fortune teller; fee, 50c and $1.00.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 488 W. Madison-st., entrance on Loomis, 3d floor.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT FORTune-teller; 50c and $1. 445 West Madison-st.

MADAME VILLERS, CLAIRVOYANT AND PALMreader, 50 West Madison-st., Room 4. Call.

TYPEWRITERS.

SUPPLIES—WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK of typewriter supplies. Our goods have been carefully selected with a view of accomplishing the best and most economical results. Our "FINE LINEN" papers, manufactured expressly for us, are unequaled. We keep our stock of ribbons and carbon paper fresh and complete by daily and semi-weekly express shipments. Drop us a line and our salesman will call upon you. Telephone us your order and it will be promptly filled by messenger. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Telephone 137. 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OUR RENTAL DEPARTMENT IS furnished with every facility for meeting the wants of patrons who desire to make temporary use of typewriters. We deliver and call for machines, keep them in order, and supply ribbons free of charge. In case any renter decides to purchase we allow one month's rent to apply on purchase price.
We solicit opportunity to serve our patrons in everything in typewriter line. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Telephone 137. 196 La Salle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CROWN OIL STOVES DO ALL THE COOKING; kitchen always cool; need no coal or kindling. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash-av., and all first-class dealers. Gasoline and gas stoves.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED furniture, carpets, and household goods without delay; entire furniture of private residences purchased. P. 3235 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF James Liley, leather carrier, late of Hightown, England. Reply to J. H. NUTTER, Richmond Station, P. Q., Canada.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 3229 GROVELAND-AV., NO. 3144 Calumet-av., and No. 2606 Michigan-av. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE ON PRAIrie-av. for three months, July 1. R 95, Tribune.

TO RENT—1510 MICHIGAN-AV., WITH BRICK barn, fully furnished house, except silverware and table linen, 3 stories, 16 rooms, all modern improvements, to Oct. 1, for private family. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—A RARE opportunity to secure for the summer a very handsome 9-room house located on Lake Park-av., near 33d-st., affording a magnificent view of the lake. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN 11-ROOM BRICK HOUSE; ALL modern conveniences; tip-top repair and in A1 neighborhood; 3049 Groveland-av.; 15 minutes from down-town. Apply to HART RAWSON, Owner, with Chas. P. Kellogg & Co.

West Side.

TO RENT—751 AND 753 WEST HARRISON-ST., A fine brick near Cook County Hospital; rent cheap to good tenants. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, WELL located; will rent cheap to a responsible party; furniture for sale if desired. Apply at 45 North Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—THE T. M. AVERY MANSION ON Washington-boulevard, corner of Sangamon-st.; large house and grounds; with or without barn. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—808 WEST JACKSON-ST., CORNER OF Seeley-av., 9-room brick, $37.50.
583 Fulton-st., cottage, on the corner of Paulina, $18.
334 Warren-av., 10-room stone front, only $35.
304 Marshfield-av., 2-story brick, $25. And others. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

North Side.

TO RENT—
Parlor floor and basement of six rooms.
Very convenient and good neighborhood; nice paved street.
One block from cable. 739 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—408 CHESTNUT-ST.—ELEGANT MODern 9-room house. B. F. QUIMBY, 120 Randolph-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—FOR THE MONTHS OF July and August, a private modern dwelling of 12 rooms at Hyde Park, near Illinois Central depot. To desirable parties will rent for $80 per month. Address Q 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, DURING JULY AND AUgust, a pleasant eight-room house, $50 per month, at 254 Wisconsin-st., Oak Park. Inquire of C. F. HARDING, 148 Market-st., Chicago, or at premises.

TO RENT—A DELIGHTFUL HOME AT DOWNer's Grove, on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; 50 minutes' ride; 16 trains each way a day; high, healthy country. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS OF 3, 4, AND 6 ROOMS, fitted with ranges, iceboxes, shades, screens, mirrors, grates, storm windows, carpeted halls, and handsomely papered, in the elegant new "Lenox" Building, 3527-3543 Cottage Grove-av.; janitor at all times on the premises. Plans at the office of BURBANK & CO., 147 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building, unfurnished, fireproof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—35 33d-st., first flat; in perfect order; rent $40. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—375 WABASH-AV., 1ST AND 2D flats, 9 rooms and bath in each; in good repair; $105 per month; will rent separate. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3 WOODLAND PARK, NEAR 35TH-st.—Second-story corner flat, new and clean; 7 large, light rooms, bath, and all modern conveniences; accessible by cable and Ill. Cent. R. R. Rent low to good tenant. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOW, THE DESIRABLE 9-ROOM flat, 199 24th-st., in first-class repair. A. E. GUILD, 80 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 8-ROOM FLATS IN THE "Waverly" apartment building, fronting Union Park; rents very reasonable to strictly first-class families. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1ST AND 2D FLOORS, 6-ROOM FLATS, at 759 Walnut-st., corner Albany-av., one block from Lake-st. cars; in elegant condition; hot and cold water throughout; will rent cheap. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—284 ROBEY-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN, 6-room, new, sunny flat; all improvements; decorated; low rent.

TO RENT—CHEAP—PART OR ALL OF A NICE furnished flat of 6 rooms, convenient to Madison-st. cars. Inquire at 117 S. Paulina-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
Parlor floor and basement of 6 rooms. Very convenient and good neighborhood; nice paved street; one block from cable. 739 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—AT 1015 NORTH CLARK-ST., THREE 7 and 8 room flats, containing every labor-saving improvement, electric bells, and speaking-tubes running to each flat from front and rear, automatic door-openers and gas-lighters; splendid view of Lincoln Park. Open daily from 3 to 5:30 o'clock. The owner will show you through. J. P. SAYER & CO., 150 Dearborn-st., Suite 44.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6 AND 7-ROOM FLATS, 148 La Salle-av.; all modern; $25. Inquire 200 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER ROOM ON SECOND floor of Japanese Building, corner State and Jackson-sts.; will be let at low rent for one year from May 1. Apply to MARY E. COBB, Room No. 3, 243 State-st.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERSONS can find first-class accommodations during the convention at 1608 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR convention; Palmer House Block, 167 Wabash-av. MRS. ELY. Take elevator.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; GAS, BATH; cheap; private family. 2409 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2301 WABASH-AV.—A BEAUTIFULLY furnished room; stationary washstand, gas, bath, etc.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN A DESIRable locality. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF THE Palmer House can be found the best-furnished and most desirable rooms in the city. 5 East Washington-st.; elevator.

TO RENT—2301 WABASH-AV., COMPLETELY furnished kitchen, pantry, and dining-room.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT room with private family. 211 West Adams-st., first flat; no other roomers.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT STORE,
Corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Argyle Building, now occupied by A. A. Devore & Son. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 79 LAKE-ST., UNDER TREmont House. WM. H. WOOD, Receiver, No. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 74.

TO RENT—STORE, 192 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE AT Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORE BUILDING, NO. 35 MICHIgan-av.; very strong; 25x135; 4 stories and basement; only $300 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—38 AND 40 WEST MADISON—STORE, with 23 rooms over; fine location for small hotel. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—108 WEST ADAMS—STORE AND 35 rooms over; a fine location for a hotel; rent reasonable. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING, 171-173 West Madison-st., 40x120, adjoining Haymarket Theatre, for dry goods, furniture, or clothing; can't be a better location; will divide if desired. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER MADISON and Union-sts., 3-story brick, 40x80; a fine location for any kind of business; will rent store and basement separate if desired. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

Offices.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, large, well-lighted offices, fire-proof building, electric light, first-class elevator service. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE—LARGE, clean, light offices at 167 and 169 Washington-st.; also Caledonia Hall there that will seat about 500.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT OFFICES—Stewart Building, northeast corner State and Washington-sts.; two new elevators will run till 9 o'clock p. m. DUNLAP SMITH, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TO GOOD TENANTS, LARGE office and yard, 91 West Washington; store and dwelling, 85 West Washington; shop, 25 South Jefferson. Apply to J. W. FORD, 159 Washington, near La Salle.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN LARGE OFFICE ON main floor. Room 10, 153 Washington, near La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, with or without power, 469 South Canal-st. Inquire at 214 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, SIZE 50X127. Inquire at 455 West Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED room on West Side, with large closet, for $8 per month; good neighborhood; private family; permanent. Address B 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—EITHER NORTH OR South Side, three rooms for light housekeeping. R 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE BEtween Adams and Lake-sts., not farther west than Union Park, furnished room for gentleman, facing south and west, second or third floor; will take meals if desirable. References exchanged. Address S 3, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF NEARLY NEW lathes, drills, shafting, hangers, pulleys, punches, wood planers, engine, boilers, heaters, office furniture and a large lot of miscellaneous tools and fixtures; also a large manufacturing property for sale or rent on living terms. Send for catalogue. FRANK KNAPP, Secretary, Room 60, No. 178 Dearborn-st.

THE CITY.

GRESHAM HEADQUARTERS.

Rooms have been opened in the Grand Pacific Hotel, on the main floor, at the southwest corner of the building, which will remain open until the close of the convention. All Republicans favoring the nomination of Gen. Gresham are invited to call and to bring their friends.

GEORGE R. DAVIS, *Chairman.*
JOHN M. CLARK, *Secretary.*

PERSONAL.

Gen. A. C. Ducat has invited Gen. Crook and all other army officers to meet the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States at Downer's Grove next Saturday afternoon. Special train leaves the Union depot at 1:30 p. m.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 79° above zero; 9 a. m., 81°; 10 a. m., 83°; 11 a. m., 85°; 12 m., 87°; 1 p. m., 88°; 2 p. m., 79°; 6 p. m., 71°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.35; 6 p. m., 29.33.

Bertie Caddigan, 10 years old, was sitting on the railing of the State street bridge approach and was caught between the railing and the bridge floor. His leg was crushed so severely that it had to be amputated. Dr. Henrotin, who witnessed the accident, took the boy to his home, No. 875 East Indiana street.

The engines of the propeller Douglas, which arrived in this port from Saugatuck with a load of fruit, got set on the centre at 6:15 o'clock yesterday morning as the steamer was approaching Rush street bridge. Before they could be started the vessel crashed into the bridge, damaging the structure to the extent of $300.

The ice companies say that the demand for ice has nearly doubled in the last few days, but they attribute it to the weather rather than the crowd. The increase in the residence districts is nearly as great as in the hotel district. The only difficulty experienced in supplying the demand arises from the blockades in the streets. They have men and wagons enough, but it is difficult to get around.

The police are on the lookout for John Labote. Two weeks ago, it is said, Leon Kunkel, a non-union workman employed at the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, was assaulted and badly beaten by the Schwitzenberg brothers and John Scholfen because he was not a member of the union. Smarting under his rough treatment, Kunkel, it is alleged, hired Labote to trounce his assailants. The stipulation, it is said, was $2.50. Labote, however, by mistake assaulted Koep, who during the fight was stabbed through the right hand. Blood poisoning has now set in and the man's life is in danger.

T. L. Woodruff, a delegate from Brooklyn, N. Y., was awakened in his room in the Grand Pacific Wednesday night by a man in the apartment. He jumped out of bed, and the thief ran down-stairs, pursued by Mr. Woodruff, and was caught by an officer. He was taken to the station, where he gave the name of H. W. Smith. He was recognized as Tom White, who, the police say, is an old hotel worker and safeblower. He is said to be one of the thieves who stole Mrs. Hankins' diamonds in New Orleans five years ago. Justice Lyon held him to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds, besides fining him $25 for disorderly conduct.

"I guess he was a bum," said a witness at the Coroner's inquest on the body of James Clark, who died suddenly Wednesday in a cell at the Twenty-second Street Station. The man was old, poor, and friendless, and had wandered from one saloon to another getting a drink as often as possible. It is said that he had wealthy sons in California. For two days and nights he lay in a basement at No. 1729 Butterfield street, sick and helpless, before he was carried to the police station to die. He was cared for and given a doctor's attention through the charity of Patrick McGlave, a saloonkeeper. The verdict was, "Died of pneumonia." An inquest was also held on the body of an unknown man found in the lake at the foot of Thirteenth street.

Andrew Healy and C. Ashby, detectives for the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, were fined $50 and costs each by Justice Smith yesterday on charges of assault and battery preferred by Katie Van Cura and Lizzie Zerick, 18 and 17 years old. It was alleged that the detectives went to Mrs. Van Cura's house, No. 3151 Hanover street, the night of June 12 in search of some thieves who had been taking property from the cars. No one except Mrs. Van Cura, her mother, 91 years old, and the two girls were at home. Mrs. Van Cura and the two girls swore that the officers, failing to find any men in the house, attempted to assault the young women.

Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

Forty veterans of the war met in the club-room of the Sherman House and indulged in handshakings, "swapped" stories, and renewed old acquaintances. They were members of the old Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and the purpose of yesterday's meeting was to form a permanent organization to be known as the Twelfth Illinois Veterans' Association. The officers elected were: Brig.-Gen. Hamilton B. Dox, President; Brig.-Gen. Stephen Bronson, First Vice-President; Maj. William M. Luff, Second Vice-President; Surgeon John Higgins, Third Vice-President; C. D. Clark, Secretary and Treasurer; and W. H. Redman, Assistant Secretary. Speeches were made by the newly-elected officers and others, and a pleasant hour was passed. The association will hold its first annual meeting and reunion in this city next year. No date was specified.

Auction Sale of California Fruits.

The first experiment in the way of an auction sale of California fruits was made at the Northwestern freight depot yesterday. Owing to the confusion consequent on the crowded condition of the tracks with passenger coaches the full complement of cars was not on hand at the hour when the sale was advertised. Three extra carloads which had arrived a day previous were, however, switched into the depot, and the sale of their contents at extremely low prices managed to keep the crowd of buyers together. The first sale was held at 8:30 a. m., when over three carloads of peaches, plums, pears, and cherries were disposed of. At 11:30 a. m. a second lot was offered and quickly absorbed, and at 1 p. m. the remaining two car-loads, which only arrived a few hours previous, were sold. Bartlett pears brought from $3 to $4 a box, plums $1.20 to $1.90, peaches and apricots $1.10 to $1.85. These prices are from 50 to 75 per cent below the regular market prices, but the agent for the growers said at the conclusion of the sale that he was perfectly satisfied with the experiment. Sales will be held every morning henceforth.

A Visitor Killed by a Grip-Car.

Bernard Lowe of Kentland, Ind., who was struck by a grip-car on State street about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, died at an early hour yesterday morning at St. Luke's Hospital. Lowe and Samuel Doland, also of Kentland, were out together seeing the city, and after wandering about found themselves at State and Polk streets. Lowe said: "Here comes a car; let's take it and go down-town," and started on a run to catch the car. The men were west of the tracks, and to catch a north-bound car had to cross both tracks. Doland hurried to follow Lowe, but he noticed the rapid approach of a south-bound car which Lowe had not seen. He called to Lowe to "look out," but the latter did not hear soon enough to save himself. The grip-man hurriedly put on his brake, but could not avoid striking Lowe, who fell, or was pushed, to one side of the track. He was taken up and found to have sustained a serious wound on the head and internal injuries. He was at once removed to the hospital, where he died. An inquest was commenced on the body, the evidence of Doland being heard. He said Lowe was the proprietor of a restaurant at Kentland. He was an American and about 28 years old. He was perfectly sober, but was probably confused and could not avoid the accident which caused his death. Mr. Doland did not seem to think the occident was in any way due to carelessness on the part of the street-car employés. Lowe's body was taken to Kentland for burial last night.

Stabbed a Hackman.

Harry F. Boyle, a clerk on the Board of Trade, got into a quarrel with a hackman early yesterday morning and stabbed him in the back under the shoulder-blade. He was at once arrested and taken to the Twelfth Street Station. Boyle has worked in No. 87 Board of Trade Building for several years and is a popular young fellow. He is 21 years old and lives with his parents at No. 49 Frank street. His father is well-to-do. Young Boyle attended the surprise party given Ald. Powers by his friends Wednesday night. The Alderman was presented with a diamond star. Boyle says he hired a hackman to take him home, the price agreed upon being $2. It began to rain and the hackman refused to make the trip for less than $3. Boyle had only 10 cents more than $2, and refused to get out or pay more. He says the hackman then drove to McGeeney's barn at Polk and South Halsted streets, where the hack belonged, and locked the door behind him. Then he got the hostler to help him and the two dragged Boyle out of the hack and began to beat him. Boyle says they kicked him in the face and hammered him with their fists until in self-defense he drew a knife and stabbed the hackman. The hackman's name is Michael McGrath. He was taken to his home at No. 238 South Halsted street and Dr. Clellan was called and pronounced the wound a serious one. Boyle was before Justice C. J. White yesterday morning and the case against him was set for this morning.

Mrs. Parsons Fined.

Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons and William Schneider were fined $5 each by Justice R. H. White yesterday for violating the city ordinance against distributing hand-bills on the street. Mrs. Parsons was meek and spoke scarcely a word when taken before the court. When she and her companion were fined she remarked: "I suppose, your Honor, that I will not be allowed to sell my husband's book?"

"I don't know of any reason why you shouldn't," replied the court.

"They don't need reasons in treating with me," said Mrs. Parsons, with a sigh.

"The sooner you get rid of that idea the better," said Capt. Fitzpatrick. "We are not persecuting you and do not intend to treat you differently from any one else. Sell your books or peddle your hand-bills as others do. As long as you keep within the law you will not be molested. If you violate the ordinances you will have to take the consequences the same as any one else."

Mrs. Parsons darted a look of scorn at the Captain, and without a word stepped up to the clerk and paid both fines.

Complaints Against a Justice's Tardiness.

Thirty officers sat around the Harrison Street Police Court nearly an hour yesterday morning waiting until Justice R. H. White should make his appearance. Most of the officers should have been on post, and the others, wearied with a night's work, were anxious to get to bed. Sixty prisoners, awaiting a hearing, sweltered in the "pen," showering maledictions on the head of the absent magistrate. Justice Lyon, in the other court-room, finished his call, but was obliged to wait for the tardy magistrate. A few minutes before 10 o'clock Justice White arrived and opened court, after which he held a ten-minutes' conversation with a personal friend. It was nearly 1 o'clock when the last weary officer got away to go to sleep and the Central Detail man went to his post at the crossing.

"It's an outrage," said Capt. Fitzpatrick. "Here are a number of officers who are urgently needed on post, and all are held here by one man's inattention to business."

"I don't see how it can last," said another police official. "He is late from ten to twenty minutes every day, and it is an unheard-of occurrence when his court is opened at 9 o'clock. Justice White is never on hand except when there are bail-bonds to accept."

Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not take any other. Sold by all druggists.

The delegates to the convention crowd around the tableau of Lee's surrender to Grant. It is well for the rising generation to become acquainted with the personal appearance of the heroes of the war.

Ask your grocer for Columbia bread.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Charles Czaschke, Mary Czaschke	26—26
Abram A. Pratt, Jennette R. Ward	30—28
Thomas Dalton, Nellie McQuaid	22—19
Josef Hipsman, Mary Mateak	32—26
Joseph Langhauser, Emzie Julien	25—21
Fred Kurth, Minnie Neuendorf	31—30
Anton Matsen, Hilda Anderson	23—18
Charles N. Holden, South Englewood, Nellie Wright, Forest Hill	28—16
Charles G. Crooks, Ida M. Near	32—26
Max Bosse, Constantine Koss	30—19
Jacob Kleinhans, Emma Maske	23—21
Evan M. de Mesehin, Hattie E. Clarence	37—22
Anton Scholz, Rosa Perrin	31—22
S. E. McCormick, Fostoria, O., Maud T. Fister	33—21
Antonin Kozojed, Lizzie Fiala	25—19
Robert Lindholts, Jennie Dahl	30—23
C. A. House, South Haven, Mich., H. Page, same	35—37
R. B. Cain, Paipo, Ill., L. J. Howley, Santa Barbara, Cal	51—32
William B. Lord, Agnes N. McDonald	37—30
W. H. Wallace, Lorain, O., Mary Cunningham, Clyde, O	27—21
Frank Cach, Johana Zetkova	32—19
Emil Seghers, Catherina Masteyn	31—21
B. C. Southern, Kansas City, M. McMahon, same	29—26
C. B. Houston, Letha Eaglesfield, Terre Haute	27—30
Frank Reffke, Augusta Vandersel	30—22
Christian N. Barstow, Serina Danielson	27—24
Bohumil Hladky, Anna Firstova	26—18
Christian Petersen, Gertrude Mann	36—36
Emmanuel Duschek, Mary Schuritzer	36—36
Leo Ferdinand, Katherine L. Connors	22—17
W. E. Paddock, Hamilton, C. Burgess, same	25—20
Steven Meistheimer, Mary M. Foot	30—30
George Bradley, Nancy Patterson	37—39
Frederick K. Blocker, Lavella Knode	23—18
C. D. Walcott, Washington, D. C., Helena B. Stevens	28—30
William G. Price, Anna Koop	25—18
H. P. Baum, East Schuyler, N. Y., T. Belle Tufts, Ilion, N. Y	24—21
Alexander Oliver, Frauds Mayron	30—18
Sim B. Willits, Gertrude A. Young	28—21
Richard P. Bluett, Mary Conroy	29—28
F. J. Chessman, Denver, Colo., Ella M. White	29—29
Henry Martin, Mary Sullivan	24—20
J. W. Farr, Duluth, Minn., Alice M. Fookes	30—29
Dennis Shea, Mary A. O'Brien	24—20
Robert McElligott, Blue Island, Mary Leary, South Evanston	22—18
Henry Hawins, Mary McLain	23—18
Fred Hansen, Sophie Jacobs	35—22
William Koppiensoyer, Katie Schmer	21—21
Paul Kaufman, Martha Burnsandt	21—18
W. C. Philpot, Pullman, Annie Hallam, same	27—19
Vaslav Kozn, Pullman, Annie Kopka, same	27—21
P. Molloy, Lake, Katie Redmond, Hyde Park	23—20
Charles Koehn, Bertha Puck	29—19
Thomas J. Peck, Kensington, Beatrice A. Zlatanek, South Chicago	30—18
Axel A. Fogel, Emma S. Tullborn	23—36
S. C. Miller, St. Louis, Mo., Adele Macdonald	40—39
Josef Frais, Barbara Schinner	27—19
Mate Vogrik, Mary Hoshon	27—19
J. Volbach, Lake View, Anna M. Monsel, same	45—35
Carl J. Mork, Emma Halschon	24—24
J. P. Tobin, Lake View, Annie Howard, same	27—24
Wilhelm Reichardt, Wilhelmine S. C. Rhode	21—19

DEATHS.

Rosehill and Calvary Cemeteries—Special cars furnished funerals parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. outbound trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL CARS—Daily at Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 36 Washington-st. Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BROWN—June 21, Willie Brown, only child of William G. and Mollie Brown.

Funeral Saturday by carriages to Calvary Cemetery from residence, 126 Wolfram-st., Lake View.

PASSLEY—June 20, 8 p. m., Howard O. Passley, aged 9 years and 3 months, oldest son of Henry L. and Annie Passley.

Funeral 10 a. m. Friday, June 22, at residence of parents, 448 Irving-place.

DYER—At Highland Park, June 20, James W. Dyer, aged 37 years and 4 months.

Funeral Friday, June 22, at 3 o'clock.

EATON—June 20, at 861 West Madison-st., of scarlet fever, Myrtle Claire Eaton, daughter of George and Frances Eaton, aged 10 years and 11 months.

Funeral private.

FEMBERG—The funeral of Sam Femberg will be from the C., R. & Q. depot Friday, June 22, p. m., to Rosehill.

GINOCCHIO—Angela Ginocchio, beloved wife of Stefano Ginocchio, aged 45 years and 2 months.

Funeral from her late residence, 379 North-av., Saturday at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Assumption, where high mass will be celebrated, and thence by cars to Calvary, via C. & N. W. R. R.

☞ New York and Cincinnati papers please copy.

KNISELY—Abraham Knisely, at his residence, 421 West Monroe-st., aged 50 years.

Funeral from residence Sunday, June 24, at 1:30, to Union Depot, thence to Canal Dover, Ohio. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

KERNS—The funeral of the late Thomas Kerns, 64 Gurley-st., is postponed until further notice

MACFARLANE—Of malignant dyphtheria, Charles W., aged 6 years and 9 months; May E., aged 5 years, and Willie G., aged 3 years and 3 months, children of W. A. and May A. MacFarlane.

MARSHALL—June 21, Clara Marshall, infant daughter of Charles Murray, at 2055 Groveland-av.

Burial at Dayton, O.

NORDIN—June 21, at 127 Hudson-av., Mrs. Charlotte Nordin, aged 65 years.

Funeral Friday, June 22, at 2 p. m. to Graceland; friends respectfully invited.

SMITH—At the corner of Forty-second-st. and Evarts-av., Town of Lake, Harriet Smith, widow of John Staples Smith.

Funeral from South Paulina-st. M. E. Church Friday, June 22, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

SILVESTER—Benjamin after a short illness at 3 p. m., June 21, 1888, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. E. Schoeneman, 419 Fulton-st.

Burial at Cincinnati, O.

☞ Lincoln (Neb.) and Cincinnati papers please copy.

UPTON—June 20, Margaret, beloved wife of Robert Upton, aged 54 years.

Funeral from 730 West Fourteenth-st. at 10 a. m. tomorrow, Friday, June 22, to St. Pius' Church, thence by cars to Calvary via C., M. & St. P. Ry.

WARNER—At 2851 Prairie-av., June 21, 1888, Henry D. Warner, aged 51 years.

Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock p. m., to Graceland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FREE—
HAVE YOU GOT IT?
YOUR 1888 CHICAGO MAP.
IF NOT, CALL AND GET IT.
IT IS CONVENIENT
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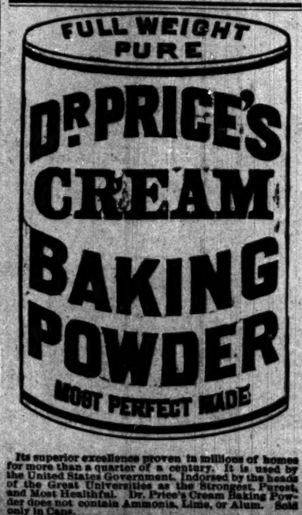
Get, also, free tickets to EDGINGTON PARK, and be on the alert for an invitation to our GRAND FREE EXCURSION and PRIZE DISTRIBUTION soon to be announced. Call in season and get free tickets for our pleasure trip to
EDGINGTON PARK
On Sunday, June 24. A fine band and free refreshments will enliven the occasion.
L. FRANKLIN, 122 La Salle-st.



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State and Washington-sts.
"SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE"
—OF—
Ladies' and Children's Neckwear.
Previous to Semi-Annual Inventory we offer the following UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS:
Ruchings at.....15c yd.; original prices 25 and 35c
Ruchings at.....25c yd.; original prices 40 and 50c
Mull Ties at.....20c; original prices 25 and 30c
Mull Ties at.....35c; original prices 50 to 75c
Silk Windsor Ties at....15c; original prices 25 and 30c
Silk Windsor Ties at....25c; original prices 35 to 45c
Silk Windsor Ties at....35c; original prices 50 to 75c
Ladies' Linen Collars.....$1.00 per doz. or 3 for 25c
Worth from $2.25 to $3.00 per doz.
Ruchings, 6 yds. in box.....50c, 75c, $1.00 per box
Children's Real Lace Collars.....HALF-PRICE
Novelties in Silk Scarfs.....HALF-PRICE
Real Lace Fichus.....$1.00; worth $2.00 to $3.50

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—OF—
Dressing Sacques.
Unusual Bargains
TODAY and SATURDAY.
Lawn and Cambric Sacques, Tucked Front and Ruffle,
At $1.00.
VERY CHEAP.
Fine Lawn Trimmed, with Fine Emb.,
At $1.35.
Fine Lawn, two rows of Emb'd Inserting between Tucks, and Emb. Ruffle,
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Very fine India Linen, trimmed with two rows of Medicis Lace, Inserting between ten rows of Tucking, with Lace Ruffle.
At $2.50.
In connection with above we offer the greatest variety of CORSET COVERS shown in this city at prices from 25c to $3.50.

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A PRACTICAL, RAPID WRITER,
Will do the work of one costing 10 times its price. Each machine warranted.
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Can be restored to their original appearance so perfectly that the art is concealed by the
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FOR MAN AND WOMAN.

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25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 69 State.

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WE OFFER
Today and Saturday
IN OUR DEPT. OF
Boys' Clothing
THE FOLLOWING
"Special Bargains!"
Plaited and Norfolk Blouse Suits, All Wool,
At $4.95.
These Suits are broken lots reduced from $6.95 and $7.95.
Blue Flannel Sailor Blouse Suits, All Wool, 3 to 13 years,
At $2.75.
Fancy Scotch Cheviots and Fine English Cassimeres in Plaited and Norfolk Blouse Suits, 4 to 14 years,
At $8.95.
Reduced from $11.45.
Long Pants Suits in Blue Flannel, All Wool, Fast Colors, 12 to 18 years,
At $8.95.
Reduced from $10.95.
Summer Coats.....95c
Seersucker Coats and Vests.....$1.95
Alpaca Coats.....$1.95
Gingham Kilts....$1.50 and $1.95
White Pique Kilt Suits..$2.75 and $5
All-Wool Sailor Blouse Kilt Suits
At $4.45.
Percale Shirt Waists and Flannel Waists
At 75c.
Reduced from $1.25.
Boys' Straw Hats and Children's Sailor Straw Hats
At 50c up.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce.
Lea & Perrins, the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce, has been before the public over half a century. Like all popular favorites, it has long been the standard of comparison and the pattern for counterfeiters, who not being able to imitate its excellence, offer to the public, imitations in bottling, labels and style of putting up. They dare not counterfeit the signature of Lea & Perrins, which is on the red label of every genuine bottle, and of which this is a facsimile.
Lea & Perrins
To be sure of obtaining the genuine article, see that the above signature is on the label.
[American Analyst.]

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS
Are the Best,
IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF
Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.
Samples for trial of 12 different styles by mail, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Ask for card No. 8.
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RUPTURE $100 REWARD
For a case of Rupture DR. PARKER cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE TRUSS. Rupture, like broken limbs, must be retained in their normal condition to cure. "The Rational Treatment of Rupture" mailed free.
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President of Truss Co., 8 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

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117 to 123 State-st.
FOR DERBY DAY.
LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES IN
PARASOLS and COSTUMES
EXPRESSLY IMPORTED FOR THIS OCCASION.

THE "Gold" AND "Silver" SHIRTS
ARE THE
CHEAPEST AND THE BEST
MANDEL BROTHERS.
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FLANNEL SHIRTS,
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PANTS, CAPS, BELTS, ETC.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

Republican Flag and Thurman Bandana
CAMPAIGN HANDKERCHIEFS.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats.
Correct styles Light Cassimeres and Derbys. Best line Silk Umbrellas. Boys' and Children's Hats.
148 STATE-ST.

Wanamaker's
The Candidates.
Wanamaker's still in the field.
But two needed. The budding balance must needs bow to the nipping June frosts and wait a kindlier sun.
Silk-Lined Serge Suits.
Wanamaker's still press to the front. We're secure of our own ground. The best Clothing appeals to every man. He has everything to gain from it. Whether he aspires to be a Cabinet Minister or excel in workshop, his road still lies through the best Clothing for his work. You—aren't you an illustration of it? To be dressed in the best and proper Clothing is a step to power. The best for your need whatever you need is. That best Clothing we have.
Cutaway Suits $12 to $25.
Dress Suits $25 to $40.
We manufacture it. We couldn't make so sure of its goodness in any other wise; no points of quality or style unlooked after. It fits both body and pocket the best.
We welcome you to our beautiful new store, Messrs. Delegates and Visitors. It's easy to find. You'll save money by finding it.
Good Hats.
Good fitting. Easy to the head, and so far helpful to easy thoughts. Low prices and the suitable styles you expect in a new stock.
Furnishings.
Wanamaker prices—another way of saying—fair prices. Neckwear that we're sure of for staying in place, and for good shapes and colors. The best-fitting White Dress Shirts in this city. Stout men and average men sizes.
A good White Shirt, Laundered, $1.00. Unlaundered, $1.00.
Proper Shoes.
Shapes that go restfully to the feet. Congress, Lace, Patent Leather. $5.00 a pair. We don't know how they manage to sell them elsewhere at $6.00. We're about a dollar under their prices for these, too: Calf and Kangaroo: Oxford. Ours are hand-welted and hand-sewed. $4.00 and $5.00.
A dollar is a good deal to lose. Why should you?
Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams Streets.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Special Notice!
AUCTION
THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.,
475 TONS
Damaged Paper
Of All Kinds, to be sold for account of Fire Underwriters, commencing
At Stores 214 & 216 Madison-st.
(FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT),
And concluding on third and fourth floors of our present salesrooms, 200 to 204 Madison-st. A deposit of 25 per cent required from every purchaser.
Goods arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager
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By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This Morning at 10 o'clock,
Our Regular Auction Sale.
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Lounges, Folding Beds, And General Household Goods.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

CANDY Send $1.25, $2.10, or $2.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

CAMPAIGN FLAG-POLES,
Made in Chicago from the best OREGON TIMBER, for sale. Apply to
J. FRASER, Room 1, 92 South Water-st.

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Precautionary measures the wisest. The Best is the Cheapest.
The Germicide Disinfectant Co.
Protects your family from Sewer-Gas.
Glen Flora Mineral Water
Protects you from Stomach and Kidney troubles. The best water in the world for the Kidneys and a palatable drinking water.
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BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

TO RENT.
40,000 square feet for Manufacturing Purposes; close to railroad facilities; with steam heat and elevator; well lighted; will rent all or part; located at 48 North Halsted-st.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
145 La Salle-st., - - Room 3.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888—TWELVE PAGES.

NOMINATING SPEECHES.

THE CONVENTION DEVOTES ALL DAY TO THEM.

After the National Committeemen Have Been Named Connecticut Places Hawley in Nomination, Leonard Swett of Chicago Nominates Judge Walter Q. Gresham, and Gov. Porter of Indiana Presents the Name of Benjamin Harrison of Indiana—Full Text of the Speeches.

At 5 minutes after 10, although not more than one-third of the delegates were in their seats, Chairman Estee rapped for order and declared the convention open for business. The prayer with which the proceedings were opened was offered by the Rev. Thomas E. Green of Chicago, as follows:

Let us pray. Almighty God, Father of all men, Ruler of nations, and King of kings, we render Thee our grateful homage and thanksgiving for the rich abundance of blessings which Thou hast vouchsafed to this land in our time and day. We bless Thee for the past with its mighty weight of history, for the present with the magnificent sweep of possibility, and for the rich hope of the future; and we pray that our hearts may ever in humble reverence bless Thy name for Thy great goodness. Have mercy, we beseech Thee, upon this whole land; cleanse it of impurity and exalt it in righteousness. From intemperance and impurity, from dishonesty and corruption, from deceit and fraud, from intimidation and tyranny, we beseech Thee, good Lord, deliver us. May Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done among men, and may Thy peace, the peace of God, bring increased benediction over our land. Bestow Thy blessing, we beseech Thee, upon this convention assembled for the grave concerns of government. With Thy infinit wisdom direct its deliberations, and so guide us by Thy holy spirit that we may ever seek Thy honor and Thy glory. Bless, we beseech Thee, our rulers and all who are over us in authority, and grant that he may be exalted to the chief ruler of this great Nation whose mind is cleanest, whose heart is purest, and whose strength is in the mighty One of Israel. Direct us, we beseech Thee, in all our doings with Thy most precious faith, and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy name, and finally by Thy mercy enter into Thy Eternal Kingdom through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN NAMED.

The Chair[illegible]—Gentlemen of the convention, [illegible] an order of business was pass[illegible]: calling the States and reporting [illegible] names of members of the National Committee. If there is no objection that will be the first order of business this morning. The Chair hearing no objection, that will be the order of business, and the Secretary will proceed to call the roll. The gentlemen will please be seated and report the name of the committeeman from each State and Territory as the Secretary shall call such State or Territory.

The roll of States was then called by the Secretary and the names of the committeemen announced as follows:

Alabama—William Youngblood.
Arkansas—Not announced.
California—M. H. De Young.
Colorado—William A. Hamill.
Connecticut—Samuel Fessenden.
Delaware—Daniel J. Clayton.
Florida—J. K. Russell.
Georgia—F. F. Putney.
Illinois—George R. Davis.
Indiana—John C. New.
Iowa—J. S. Clarkson.
Kansas—Cyrus Leland Jr.
Kentucky—William Cassius Goodloe.
Louisiana—P. B. S. Pinchback.
Maine—J. Manchester Haynes.
Maryland—James A. Gary.
Massachusetts—Henry S. Hyde.
Michigan—John P. Sanborn.
Minnesota—Robert G. Evans.
Mississippi—James Hill.
Missouri—Chauncey I. Filley.
Nebraska—Passed.
Nevada—E. Williams.
New Hampshire—Edward H. Rawlins.
New Jersey—Garret A. Hobart.
New York—Passed.
North Carolina—William P. Kennedy.
Ohio—A. L. Conger.
Oregon—J. Bourne Jr.
Pennsylvania—M. S. Quay.
Rhode Island—Thomas W. Chase.
South Carolina—E. M. Brayton.
Texas—N. W. Cuney.
Vermont—George W. Hooker.
Virginia—Not announced.
West Virginia—N. B. Scott.
Wisconsin—Henry C. Payne.
Arizona—George Christ.
Dakota—Arthur L. Millette.
District of Columbia—Perry H. Carson.
Idaho—George L. Shupe.
Montana—Charles S. Warren.
New Mexico—W. L. Rynerson.
Utah—J. S. McBride.
Washington—Thomas H. Cavanaugh.
Wyoming—J. M. Carey.

The Chairman—The Secretary of the convention will now call the roll of such States and Territories as have not yet responded to the roll-call, and they will answer the name of the member of the National Committee from each of such States and Territories not hitherto given in.

The clerk then proceeded to call the roll again, and received no reply from the States of Arkansas, Nebraska, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, Montana, and Utah.

Mr. Warner of Missouri—I am requested by the Committee on Resolutions to announce to the convention that that committee will be ready to make its report to the convention in ten minutes. [Applause.]

The Chairman—The Chair will state to the convention that there are several States which have not yet handed in the names of their members of the National Committee. They can do so when they agree upon such member by handing the name privately to the Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio Reads the Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

After a season of music from the band, to which not the slightest attention was paid by any one until "America" was struck up, and which was received with great enthusiasm, the Chairman called the convention to order and asked whether the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report.

Mr. Warner of Missouri responded that the committee would be ready to report inside of two or three minutes. He stated that the Chairman would be in immediately.

At this time Mr. McKinley, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was seen walking down the aisle toward the Ohio delegation. He was greeted with applause, and on reaching the Ohio delegation stopped for a moment to speak with Mr. Butterworth. At this time nearly every one knew that Mr. McKinley was present, and the cheering broke out with renewed force.

The Chairman (rapping for order)—The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions is present. Will the Chairman step forward?

Mr. McKinley stepped to the platform, and again ringing applause broke out. It was plain Mr. McKinley was near the hearts of a great many of the delegates. His march to the platform was in the nature of an ovation, and when he turned slowly around and faced the convention there was as much a look of gratitude as might be expected in the student-like face of the gentleman. The cheers were deafening, but in a moment from all over the hall came the sound of "'Sh, 'sh, 'sh," which speedily quieted the demonstration, every one being anxious to catch every word uttered by Mr. McKinley, and in a low tone of voice the distinguished protectionist from Ohio spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to report the following declaration of principles: The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in National Convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader—the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln [applause]; and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been more recently called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling—may their memories be faithfully cherished. [Great applause.]

We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorit child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan. [Applause.] In the spirit of those great leaders and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. [Applause.] We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland. [Applause.]

A FREE BALLOT.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union; and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted. [Applause.] We hold the free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government [applause] and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundation of all public authority. We charge that the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States. [Applause.]

UNCOMPROMISING PROTECTION.

We are unconditionally in favor of the American system of protection [great applause]; we protest against its destruction, proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. [Cheers.] We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. [Applause.] The protective system must be maintained. [Applause.] Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill [applause] as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Repblican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage. [Applause.]

REDUCTION OF SURPLUS.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list [applause], and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. [Applause.]

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the National revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. [Applause.] If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisit for the wants of the Government we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufactures.

CONTRACT LABOR AND TRUSTS.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor [applause] and of Chinese labor [cheers], alien to our civilization and our Constitution; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise [applause] to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens; and we recommend to Congress, and the State Legislatures in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the States.

PUBLIC DOMAIN.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers—not aliens [applause]—which the Republican party established in 1862 against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land-grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the Administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats about 50,000,000 acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic Administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law. [Applause.]

THE TERRITORIES AND STATEHOOD.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence, and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted as a right inherent in them to form for themselves Constitutions and State Governments and be admitted into the Union. [Applause.] Pending the preparation for Statehood all officers thereof should be selected from the bona-fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union [cheers] under the Constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily indorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills is a willful violation of the sacred American principles of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota, and Montana Territories to form constitutions and establish State Governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho, and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so. [Applause.]

AGAINST MORMONISM AND POLYGAMY.

The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories as exercised in the past is a menace to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the Nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy. [Applause.]

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. [Applause.]

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. [Great applause.]

In a Republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free Nation; therefore the State or Nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education. [Applause.]

REHABILITATION OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine—[applause], and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free-ship bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers—[applause]—for necessary works of National importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise, and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security to our country, promote trades, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the Government's money without interest to "pet banks." [Applause.]

FOREIGN POLICY.

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present Administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. [Applause.] Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican Administrations for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction, or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua Canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our National influence in Central and South America; and necessity for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

FISHERIES.

We arraign the present Democratic Administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question [applause] and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress towards our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable National industry and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

"The name American applies alike to all citizens of the Republic and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand." [Applause.]

THE MUGWUMPS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom, and surity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884—to-wit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican Administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

The gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing Treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the Government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation. [Applause].

In support of the principles herewith enunciated we invite the coöperation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free-trade policy of the present Administration.

MR. MARINE'S INDORSEMENT.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the report of the committee, which was received with long and continued cheers, the Chair recognized Mr. Marine of Maryland, who addressed the convention as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I desire to move the unanimous adoption of those resolutions, and that we more cordially express our sentiment that we do so by a rising vote. But before that motion is put I beg the indulgence of the gentlemen of this convention for a few brief words. [A voice, "No."] We have a right today to feel proud of our party as we have a right to feel proud of our country. Thirty-two years ago the first declaration of the Republican party was heralded through the country on the standard of free soil, free speech, and free press. The Republican party has kept march with the pace of the times. The Republican party has been the salvation of the Government and the emancipator of the slave. [Applause.] And when the interests of the Government is threatened again by the cohorts of Democracy and the trade and the prosperity of the people of our Nation are put in peril, this grand old historical party of ours, equal always to every emergency, no matter how great the emergency may be, comes forward again and plants itself upon the immutable and everlasting rock of truth and patriotism and proclaims to the people of this country that the grand old organization that has saved you in the past will protect and save you in the future.

Mr. Chairman, we have been fortunate indeed in every platform adopted by our party since its existence. We never were more fortunate in any phraseology employed in a platform than we are here today. [Applause.] And I predict that the patriotic utterances that are written in the platform before us will thrill the country with the power of electricity from one end of it to the other [applause], and that the memories of the past, sweeping like the winds over the prairies, the dead echoes of the past uniting themselves to the living thoughts of today, will stir in every manly, patriotic bosom those fires of patriotism that have made Republicanism a power in the land heretofore. [Loud applause.] And, uniting ourselves under the grand old banner of the Republic, which is the banner of the Republican party, we shall go forth to conquest and to triumph. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, the question is upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

THE REPORT ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

Mr. Horr of Michigan—I second that motion and I call for the previous question. [Cries of "Good, good," and applause.]

The Chairman—The State of Michigan calls for the previous question. Does that call receive a second? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] The State of New Jersey seconds the call. The State of Missouri seconds the call.

At this time the delegates all over the house were standing up and called the name of their States, seconding the call.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, shall the main question be now put? ["Yes, yes," from all over the house.] Those in favor will say aye. [Loud cries of "Aye, aye."] Those opposed no. The ayes have it. [Great applause all over the house.] The question now is upon the adoption of the resolution. Those in favor of the motion will rise.

Nearly every delegate in the hall arose to his feet amid wild and enthusiastic cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

When the Chairman said "Those opposed no," not a voice was heard in the hall, and the Chair said in a tone of evident pleasure "Unanimous. The report is adopted."

This announcement was followed with great applause and cries of "Ingersoll."

THE CALL FOR PRESENTATIONS.

The Crowd Goes Wild Over the Chairman's Announcement.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, the next order of business is the presentation of candidates for [applause and great cheering] President and Vice-President. The Secretary will call the roll by States and Territories.

Mr. De Young of California—Mr. President, I move that we adjourn until 2 o'clock.

This motion was greeted with the derisive howl of "No," and the gentleman from the Golden Gate quickly subsided.

The Chairman—The rule relating to the subject will be read by the Secretary, as there has been a slight change from the previous rules. The Secretary will read the rule.

The Secretary then read the rule as follows:

In presenting nominations for President and Vice-President, in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it appears at the close of any roll-call that any candidate has received a majority of all the votes to which the convention is entitled, the President of the convention shall announce the question to be, Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous? But if no candidate shall have received such majority the Chair shall direct the vote to be taken again, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes, and when any State has announced its vote it shall so stand unless in case of numerical error.

The Chairman—The Secretary will call the roll of States and Territories. Permit me to state to the convention that the name of any candidate may be presented by any member of the convention, though not a member of the delegation which at that time is called.

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts—I would like to inquire if the rule applicable to the presentation of candidates is the one which has been read? I understand this refers to the question of nominations.

The Chairman—That is the only rule on the subject.

The Secretary called the roll of the States for the purpose of permitting delegates to nominate candidates for the Presidency of the United States.

Neither Alabama nor Arkansas had any candidate to present. When California was called Creed Haymond rose and was saluted with cheers and cries of "Platform," "Platform." Col. Haymond passed up the platform and said: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: The California delegation, whose position is well known here, asks the convention to pass them on the roll-call of States for the present."

The Chairman—If there is no objection the request will be granted.

No objection was heard and the Chair said: "There being no objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll."

CONNECTICUT PRESENTS HAWLEY.

When Colorado was reached the Chairman arose and said that Colorado had no name to present. When Connecticut was called Mr. Warner of that delegation arose and said: "Mr. Chairman, Connecticut presents the name of the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley." [Cheers.]

The Chairman—Mr. Warner of Connecticut presents the name of Joseph R. Hawley.

This announcement was received with applause.

Delaware, Florida, and Georgia had no name to present, and when each State was called the Chairman of the respective delegations arose and made the announcement.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM NAMED.

The Hon. Leonard Swett Presents the Name of Illinois' Adopted Son.

When Illinois was called the convention broke out into a roar, and the Hon. Leonard Swett walked toward the platform, which he ascended, and reaching the side of the Chairman was introduced as follows: "Gentlemen of the convention, I have the pleasure to present Mr. Swett to you." [Cheers.]

Mr. Swett then presented the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham in the following words:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: This presence recalls a scene enacted in this city twenty-eight years ago. [Applause.] That was the second National Republican Convention, and the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] At this inauguration the Republican party first assumed the reins of governmental control. With unimportant interruptions the Democratic party had controlled our National policy for thirty-two years. The country in 1861 stood upon the verge of political and financial ruin, and the sharpest and most deadly conflict of arms ever known succeeded. We have had of Republican rule since then four years of war and twenty years of peace. The four years of war produced heroes, sacrifices, and suffering without parallel and a reunited country. The twenty years of peace increased the population, internal improvements, manufactories, useful inventions, comforts in homes, and the general development of all classes with a rapidity unequaled in the history of the world within the time named. In the language of Daniel Webster, we may say of this Republican rule, the suffering and the fruits of the war and the unparalleled prosperity of this peace, "The past is at least secure."

We have assembled again to select a President for 60,000,000 of free people. Who most in character is the very essence of these people? Who of all the names suggested will draw support most largely from all classes? Who can best bring together and reunite the broken fragments of our own party? Who by personal courage and sublime confidence in his own convictions is an ideal leader of the American people? Who most strikingly stands for cosmopolitan American character? These are the questions of the hour addressed to us all.

I suggest the name of Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana and Illinois [cheers and applause], and invite a thoughtful consideration of some of the reasons why he should be nominated.

He was born of sturdy and rugged parents in Harrison County, Indiana, fifty-seven years ago, and has spent one-third of his life in labor upon a farm. He acquired, by nature and education, a profound belief in the fundamental doctrines of government and the union of the States, "one and inseparable," as taught by the lives and example of Washington and Hamilton, Clay and Webster, Lincoln and Thad Stevens, and a disbelief in and aversion for the political heresies of John C. Calhoun, Breckinridge, Jefferson Davis, and Lamar—of property in man and the right of secession. He has always been an unwavering and inflexible Republican. [Applause.] One-third of a century ago he organized the party of Fremont and Dayton in his native county, which consisted, all told, of four people. In 1860, then at the age of 29, he was elected to the State Legislature at the same time Mr. Lincoln was elected President, from a strong Democratic county, and by the aid of German votes. There he originated and passed a law which authorized Oliver P. Morton, our greatest war Governor, to organize and arm, at the expense of the State, any regiment anywhere in the State. We owe the peace and loyalty to Indiana, at this critical period, to the admirable working of this law and the fact that she was not behind the call of the President one moment in furnishing her quota of men.

HIS WAR RECORD.

After performing this service of great value to his State he selected 1,000 young neighbors and friends and marched at their head into Kentucky with Gen. Sherman at the beginning of the war. These forces aided the loyal element there in holding true to the Union the northern part of that State, while the southern part broke off and went with the rebellion. But for the presence of these troops the Ohio River would have probably been the dividing line, and Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois would have been the first battle-ground. He served with Grant at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and was a distinguished figure with Sherman in his march upon Atlanta in 1864.

He was frequently promoted for gallant conduct on the battlefield, and was called upon when sharp work was to be done, and finally fell, pierced by a minie-ball, while leading his division into the shot and shell of the enemy at the bloody fight of Leggett's Hill, in the suburbs of Atlanta.

Carried to the rear he met Col. Richard S. Tuthill, whose presence now adorns the judicial bench of this State, and who was then a commander of batteries of artillery making their way to the front. The scene was one of confusion, of the tramping of horses' hoofs, and the rattling of artillery and caissons dashing into battle. Col. Tuthill turned aside a moment to Gen. Gresham, then bleeding on a stretcher, and said inquiringly: "Are you hurt badly?" The fight was not all out of him yet, and, turning his pale face to see who made the inquiry, replied: "You had better hurry your batteries to the front. They are needed there." [Applause.] He was placed in a freight-car and hurried to the North. The next day he awoke from a morphine sleep in a dazed condition, and said to a soldier in attendance, "Whose body is that?" pointing to a coffin in the same car with him. "That is the dead body of your commander, Gen. McPherson." Thus the commander of the army and the division commander had mingled their blood upon the red field of Leggett's Hill. [Applause.]

Wherever in all the war the battle's wreck lay thickest, there was the manly form of Gen. Gresham, a type of enthusiastic heroism and an inspiration to the soldier who followed him.

IN THE POST-OFFICE.

But it is not in his military career, dashing and brilliant as that is, that we find the crowning reasons for his nomination. For him "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war." After his relations with the army were voluntarily severed he was called by President Arthur into his Cabinet to the office of Postmaster-General. Here he greatly promoted the rapid expedition of the mails, shortening materially the time of their transit across the continent. He also aided in reducing the letter, newspaper, and parcel postage, thereby saving millions to the public and encouraging the dissemination of literature and intelligence. [Applause.] He was also the first vigorously to enforce the United States statutes against the abuse of the mails by lottery venders and other swindling schemes, by which the credulous and weak-minded were imposed upon and their confidence betrayed.

AS UNITED STATES JUDGE.

It is, however, in the discharge of his duties as United States Judge that the higher and crowning glories of his character appear. The image of Justice among the Greeks was represented as blindfolded, holding the scales balanced in her hand, but unable to see the rank or standing of the parties before her. Judge Gresham has been the living ideal of this Grecian figure. [Applause.] Unmoved by the threatenings of power, he has gone straight on in the line of his duty to the integrity and right of the question under consideration, and has administered justice to the high and low, the rich and the poor, with a steady but impartial hand.

The contestants in one of the greatest railroad strikes that has arisen in our country have also been before him. By a wise and happy decision he administered exact justice to all, prevented the strike from becoming universal, public traffic from being paralyzed, the Nation from convulsion, and the most serious damage to an unknown number of individuals.

Wherever in all his life he has touched anything it has been improved, beautified, or adorned. He has always had the happy faculty of quietly doing the right thing at the right time, and he possesses in his own great character all the good qualities of the Republican party. Under his leadership the campaign cry will be "Live and let live." There will be no attacks upon capital and no attacks upon labor, but the country will march on, with gigantic strides, in settlement, development, and growth. The true leveling system will be adopted of making all men equal before the law and placing all men's feet on a level. Then the tall man may thank God for his hight and the short man must be contented with his shortness.

HE IS LIKE LINCOLN.

In personal characteristics, in the manner and condition of his candidacy, and in his relations to the Presidential office, Judge Gresham is more like Abraham Lincoln than any other living man. [Great applause and long-continued cheering.] The movement in his behalf, like the movement for Lincoln, is the spontaneous and unorganized action of the people. Like Lincoln, Gresham is not working for the Presidential office. He believes this exalted office should never be sought and never declined. Like him, too, he believes that causes which tend to great consequences should be left to work out their results unaided, and that they cannot be materially hastened or impeded by personal interference. Like Lincoln in character, honest and simple, but robust, fearless in danger, full of justice, and of noble heart, he stands out in prominence as an ideal candidate. [Cheers.]

May I also be pardoned for saying in this august presence that back in 1849, at the age of 24, I first met Abraham Lincoln, he being 41. Ever afterward I sat at his feet, as Paul of Tarsus sat at the feet of Gamaliel, and was permitted as we walked together the journey of life "to lean on his own great arm for support." I watched his thoughtful face when the news first reached him that he had received a large vote for Vice-President at Philadelphia when Fremont and Dayton were nominated, and when the thought of great political preferment first took root in his mind. I know from this intimate relation how confidence and sympathy may exist between a great leader and the people without either knowing the other. I can never forget how in moments of great doubt he agonized, watched, and listened for tokens of guidance from the common people, as the mariner watches for the sun, to learn where he is and whither he is drifting through the darkness and mists of the storm.

The same sympathy and confidence exist between Gresham and the people that existed between Lincoln and the people. His heart, also, has beaten in sympathy with the sons of toil, for he has labored with them in sunshine and in the cold. He, too, has been promoted from their ranks, and knows the taste of poverty, and, like them, has earned his bread "in the sweat of his face." He has never forgotten their lives of privation and self-denial in their hard struggles for existence. Whether bondmen or freemen, he had that sublime faith in their honesty and patriotism that, like Lincoln, he was willing to have his body pierced with bullets in their behalf. [Cheers.]

The rich, too, have found ample protection and the adjustment of every right in the equipoise of his character. [Cheers.] He has always stood with his party for the protection of American labor against foreign competition, and has always believed in fair wages for fair work.

He has advocated liberal pensions for the maimed, worn, and dependent defenders of the Union. He knows by experience how the Rebel bullet tears and hurts, for he himself has been wounded and carried on a stretcher from the field of battle, and has borne the pains and sees the needs of the decrepit and health-broken soldier. [Applause.]

HIS STRENGTH AS A CANDIDATE.

We should also not forget that this Nation has arrived at that stage of civilization and development that it has a right to demand common honesty in politics. If a young man happens to acquire the prefix of "Honorable" to his name, he has the right to demand that that shall not be the occasion of explanation and apology ever afterward. The people have a right to demand a higher standard of integrity than that its President shall in his letter of acceptance pledge himself to one term, and then by every official act afterward work for a second nomination, and appeal to them again for a reëlection. They have a right to demand that he shall not promise civil-service reform with his lips and break every such promise in practice. The strength of Judge Gresham's candidacy lies in the public belief that he will not do such things, but that he will, if elected, manage public affairs with the same common honesty he has heretofore managed everything.

Therefore, under the circumstances and necessities of our party, and without disparaging in the slightest degree the merits of other candidates, I offer to this convention the rarest of opportunities. But nominate Gresham and the people will bear him on their shoulders to the White House, and to the official seat of Washington, Lincoln, Garfield, and Grant. [Cheers.] The reigns of government, under the inspiration of his leadership, will be taken from those who imperilled its existence and placed in the hands of those who saved it in its hours of weakness and danger.

In behalf of the laboring man, of whose struggles he is the living embodiment: in behalf of capital, whose rights he has guarded and adjusted; in behalf of the soldier, whose garb he has worn with honor; in behalf of patriotism and loyalty, of which he is the shining representative and example; and for the State of Lincoln, Grant, and Logan, I nominate as a candidate for President of the United States the son of Illinois by adoption, Walter Q. Gresham. [Great applause and cheers.]

Mr. Swett was quite hoarse, and had some difficulty in making himself heard.

The Chairman—Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana is placed in nomination. Do we hear a second?

MINNESOTA SECONDS GRESHAM.

Delegate Davis Fires the Heart of the Convention.

In response to the Chairman's inquiry for a second, Mr. Davis of Minnesota came forward to the platform, and seconded the nomination of Judge Gresham, and addressed the convention as follows:

We bring no favorit son to this convention. Our choice springs from a Nation's spontaneity. Amid the clamor of political strife the cry of faction has too often drowned the voice of the people, but the artifice of which that cry is born gives not to it enduring life, and when the "still small voice" musters its strength, and to the world proclaims its power, it is the voice of God and cannot be withstood. That voice demands him for whose cause we speak. [Applause.]

The generations of the old and new gather within the walls of this convention. The old were new when they gave Lincoln to a world yearning for freedom's vindication. Their zeal for right beneath his leadership brought out success. Today that generation, scarred and worn, but crowned with laurels green as God's green fields, leans on this newer one. Their union is a bond of strength that heralds victory. I point you to his sacred face upon your walls and say, Ye men of yesterday, with grasp fraternal we do clasp your hands and bid you in these solemn counsels and at this hour of crisis give us such another captain. [Great applause.]

They are all splendid men whose names are called. Pluck not one leaf from any crown. Yet one seems greater than them all; not for a wiser statesmanship or broader mental vision; not from experience widening with time which comes from lifelong familiarity with public trust, but for its sterling common sense, combined with virtue and integrity, for qualities that made our Lincoln great. His, too, is the divine attribute of courage, blossoming into acts of heroism in field and counsel. It has marked the man no greater when it flashed from blade unsheathed beyond the foremost battle-line before Atlanta, than when from out the sanctity of the judicial shrine it dared to humble by its word wealth's proudest autocrat, and lift up into light and sunshine labor's dignity. [Long-continued applause.]

If I were called to paint the picture of any ideal candidate, him would I spread upon the canvass and call him Gresham. [Cheers.] If I were called to write the history of the greatest candidate a party ever named I'd write in two words Abraham Lincoln, and if challenged to match that with another alike in birth and training, courage, conviction, and popular choice, I'd name to you Walter Gresham. [Applause.] Give us the man of the people. Such as he are freedom's lawful heritage. This is the Nation's watchword.

I hear it amid the murmur of the Northern pines. I hear it in the sighs of heaven that come from harvest-laden prairies waiting the garner's sickle to feed a hungry world, from lands that yearn for Statehood wrongfully denied. I hear it in the thunder of the cloud-capped peaks of Allegheny and Sierra, speaking in tongues of avalanche down mountain cañon. I hear it in the rush and whirl on marts of commerce and amid the crash of loom and wheel. It rides upon the wind that blows through the Golden Gate or fans the brow of Liberty upon Manhattan's bay—wherever toil from earth or air or sea brings to the human race its fruits of labor. [Applause.]

These are the days of stern debate and lofty counsel for the coming fray. That fray will be no exhibition tournament. It shall parallel the shock of Milton's angel cohorts. Behind us lies a field of conflict dark with disaster and defeat, the brave anxious and the timid faint. Low burn the fires of hope within the breast. The star of faith shines feebly from a heaven dark with clouds and rent with storm. In this your hour of hesitation Gresham shall lift the fallen standard [great cheers] and marshal anew the broken column. The old, the new, unite in him, and this new fight, which we must make for victory, like that of old, will find its earnest of success in his magnetic name. The leader who upon the line of march could yield unasked his saddle to a sick and weary comrade soldier boy and make his way on foot through storm and mud to the field of action shall be a hero candidate for soldier patriots; and for his utterances from the bench, unmoved by wealth, unawed by power, the brown battalions of labor's knighthood shall swear him fealty. [Cheers.] He is sound upon the tariff, sound in financial views, sound for free speech, free ballot, human liberty, and honest toil—sound above all in personal honor, integrity, and courage. As knightly daring under Christ's cross overthrew the heathen god, so shall he smite this monstrous juggernaut that sits serene clothed in "innocuous desuetude" [laughter] to prate of justice, civil rights, and dignity of public trust and still destroys them all.

From this convention let his nomination issue forth glad tidings of great joy. The great Northwest will vibrate with his name, 'twill satisfy the East and South. The doubtful States shall be no longer doubtful. Under his captaincy it will be a question of majority, not of success. [Applause.] See how they rise to greet him in his coming. "Welcome," I hear the cry, where sweeps the sounding Oregon. "Welcome," amid the vineclad valleys of the State of gold. "Welcome" from Southland, where men yet strive for freedom bought with blood but yet denied. "Welcome" amid the thunders of Niagara and in the woodland breezes of the Thousand Isles. This sentiment for Indiana's soldier-jurist grows like the blossoming harvest of our Western prairies. As silent as the rain from weeping clouds it has fallen on a Nation's heart. [Cheers.] New life, new hope, are born. The field whereon our standard fell and hosts dismayed and broken fled becomes no more than faintest reminiscence. The fears the past awoke fade swift away. New strength, new courage, new inspiration, new blood, new men, bespeak our cause's triumph. Chief representatives of this world's grandest party, disappoint not an expectant Nation. For Minnesota I second Walter Gresham's nomination. [Long continued applause, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, shouts and cheers for several minutes.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' remarks he was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, many of the delegates stretching forward to shake his hand and congratulate him upon the brilliancy of his effort. The entire Illinois delegation and perhaps forty of the other delegates rose to their feet and for many minutes kept up the plaudits.

A SECOND BY MISSISSIPPI ALSO.

John R. Lynch's Eloquent Tribute to the Indiana Jurist.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, are there any further seconds?

Loud cries of "Lynch!" "Lynch!"

The Chairman—The gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. Lynch.

Mr. John R. Lynch, the well-known colored orator from Mississippi and a former Chairman of a Republican convention, ascended the platform and commenced his remarks in slow, measured tones.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I rise for the purpose of seconding the nomination of a gentleman who, if selected by this convention, will, in my judgment, be equivalent to an election. [Applause.] I refer to that great and gallant soldier, that high-toned and honorable statesman, that heroic and incorruptible Judge, Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana. [Loud applause.] I do not mean to say that unless you nominate the man of my choice the party will not be victorious [applause]; for I am thoroughly convinced that the nominees of this convention will be successful, whoever they may be. [Applause.] The people of this country are now anxiously awaiting the first opportunity to vote the present Democratic Administration out of power. That grand and glorious little State of Oregon has given the sound already. [Applause.] The question is asked sometimes, "What about Judge Gresham's Republicanism? Is he a faithful, true, tried Republican?" Gentlemen of the convention, permit me to say that Judge Gresham is not a Republican from a change of heart, for his heart has never been wrong. [Applause.] He is not a Republican from conversion, for he never needed to be converted. [Applause.] He was one of the organizers of the Republican party. [Applause.] One of the men who brought it into existence, stood by it from its infancy to hoary age, and has faithfully supported its candidates from the day of its organization up to the present. [Applause and cries of "Good."] Gentlemen, a man to be the leader of the Republican party of Southern Indiana must necessarily have some of the true-blue Republican blood in his veins. [Applause.] Judge Gresham, as the candidate of the Republican party for the Legislature from Harrison County, Indiana, in 1860, was elected to the Legislature by a majority of nearly 100 votes, when the same county gave a majority of over 600 for the Democratic State ticket. [Applause.] As the Republican candidate for Congress in one of the strong Democratic districts in Southern Indiana in 1866, he came within 1,800 votes of an election in a district in which there was a Democratic majority of over 4,000. [Great applause and cries of "That's the talk."] From this I think we can infer that he is a man of the people, strong with the people, and if nominated will be elected. [Applause and cries of "Good."] But it is said that in consequence of the fact he is not presented as the first choice, as the favorit son of his own State, he is not an available man. Gentlemen, I admit that he is not thus presented, and I want to say here and now that if the choice of this convention should happen to fall upon that high-toned, brave, honorable, gallant son of Indiana, in the person of Benjamin Harrison——

At this point Mr. Lynch was interrupted by wild cheering and great applause from the Indiana, California, and Kansas delegations, who waved hats and handkerchiefs. During the uproar a long-haired, wild-eyed individual in the north gallery, with the sweat streaming down his face, yelled, "You have pulled the bung instead of the spigot."

His friends in the State of Indiana and outside of it will not be allowed to do more for the success of the ticket than will the friends and supporters of Judge Gresham. [Cheers.] Those of you who are familiar with the manner in which the canvass has been conducted in the election of delegates from that State are aware of the fact that the friends and supporters of Walter Q. Gresham were more concerned, more anxious to maintain the unity, the harmony, of the Republican party in Indiana than they were to secure the election of Gresham delegates. [Cheers.] They were determined that there should be no faction, no division, no strife created in that party or in that State by any act or deed on their part. [Cheers.] Gentlemen of the convention——

At this moment there were cries of "Time" from several parts of the hall, and the Chair made the following announcement: "There will be no limit of time in this convention in presenting the names or seconding the nominations of any candidates." [Applause and cries of "Good," "Good."]

Mr. Chairman, I will say little more. While it is true that he is not presented as the first choice, the favorit son of the State which he honored so long, and so well, yet I think that the vote of this convention will demonstrate the fact that he is in a great measure at least the favorit son of the United States. [Cheers.] His friends, his admirers, his supporters, may be found all over this country—from Maine to California, from the gulf to the ocean. At any rate, I am satisfied that should he be presented our party will be saved.

Then, fellow-citizens, what are his achievements? What has he done? What is his record? I can only say in that respect that while it has not been his privilege to serve in either House of Congress, while his name is not associated with the war legislation of the country, while we cannot point to his votes in the House, or in the Senate, yet, when I look at a picture on my left representing a battlefield, I see a place where Walter Q. Gresham fell in defense of his country, supposed to have been mortally wounded. [Cheers.] A brave, a gallant soldier, who worked his way up from poverty; the friend of the laboring man, the friend of all honest men, and I believe and hope he will be the choice of this convention.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me make one more remark. We of the South occupy a delicate position in this convention. We recognize the fact that in consequence of circumstances which we are unable to control we perhaps may not be able to materially contribute to the success of the ticket to be nominated at this convention. If you gentlemen from the Northern States, from the doubtful States, were united among yourselves, we of the South would fall in line and help you to nominate your choice, and we would all go home happy; but you are divided, and consequently we are divided. In this convention, at least, there will be no solid South. We come here and find five or six good, upright, honorable, honest Republicans, candidates for the Presidential nomination. We come in contact with gentlemen from all parts of the country telling us that their man and the other one his man is better than any other man. It is reasonable to suppose that these arguments used by these different gentlemen will influence some of us. I confess that after listening carefully to what all of them have said my conclusions are that Judge Walter Q. Gresham is the man. I hope I am not mistaken. I ask at your hands a favorable consideration of the candidacy of Judge Gresham. [Applause.]

The Chair—Is there a further second to the nomination of Mr. Gresham?

MASSACHUSETTS' SECOND.

Mr. McCall Indorses Gresham, the Man of the People.

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts here came upon the platform and addressed the convention as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: It gives me pleasure to stand here and say one word in seconding the nomination of Gen. Gresham. I do this because I think that in himself he is a man and that he has those fine qualities which are necessary to restore the high office of the Presidency to its ancient renown. I do it because I think that he embodies those simple and sublime virtues which were so characteristic of that first immortal President

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which the Republican party gave to this country, and I do it because I think that his whole career splendidly epitomizes the noblest and the truest Republicanism. I do not propose, gentlemen, to detain you with a long speech at this time, but from the day when Gen. Gresham, a stripling, took the stump for John C. Fremont to the day when he spoke from the steps of the Sub-Treasury, in the City of New York, he has drawn nothing but a Republican breath. I think that he is strong with the people of this country. He is not presented as the favorit son of any State, but he comes from the four corners of the globe, and I believe that he is strong in the hearts of the people and that he will make a strong candidate to present. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, I wish to say one word about an objection that is made to Judge Gresham, and that is that he is supported by the mugwumps. Now I don't think those gentlemen should be permitted to dictate the nomination of the Republican party. [Cheers.] Four years ago when your valiant leader was assailed with all the fury of those gentlemen you came to his support and you hid him in your heart, and I say that it would be just as wrong to have deserted Mr. Blaine [loud cheers] as for you to sacrifice so excellent a Republican as Judge Gresham simply because he has received the praise of these men. We should neither make a sacrifice to their fury nor to their praise. There is no question whatever of what the policy of his opponent, Mr. Cleveland, is. It is not civil-service reform. It is not spoils, it is not protection or free trade. Himself is his own star and that he always follows, no matter over what vows or over what interests of the country he may stumble, and I believe, gentlemen, that with Judge Gresham as a candidate, with the hold that he has upon the people, with his splendid Republican record, with his record as a soldier which was never surpassed by any purely soldier candidate in this country, I believe that in him the Republicans have a magnificent member, and if they choose him they will next November ratify the choice of this convention by his election. [Loud and continued applause.]

MR. RECTOR'S SECOND ON BEHALF OF TEXAS.

The Chairman—Is there a further second to the nomination of Mr. Gresham? [Cries of "Ingersoll."] If not the Secretary will proceed with the roll-call.

Mr. Rector of Texas—Mr. President—— [Cries of "Ingersoll," "Ingersoll," and cries of "No, no," all over the house.]

The Chairman—The gentleman from Texas, Mr. John B. Rector.

Mr. Rector—The life and character of Judge Gresham belong to the great Republic. Starting in the blacksmith-shop he worked his way up to the highest positions that can be given by the people of the United States. Born on the farm, when he started in his career, a poor orphan boy in the southern part of Indiana, with no help but his own good right arm, he fought his way, step by step, to the high position which he now occupies in the love, and confidence, and esteem of the American people. When the war came on, that great test of the American Constitution, that great trial that was put upon our Constitution and form of government, Judge Gresham was found equal to the occasion. He cast his lot with the Government, and when the shock of battle came and the men of the South and the men of the North joined in a death grapple Judge Gresham was there. [Applause.] Look at that battle scene before Atlanta, July 22, 1864 (indicating the large painting on the wall near the speaker), where the men of the South and the men of the North were joined in deadly conflict, there you find Judge Gresham——

Mr. Hess of New York—Why, that is Logan. [Laughter.]

Mr. Rector—There you find Judge Gresham battling for the institutions of his country; there you find Judge Gresham receiving from his gallant foe the lead in his body which he carries today. [Loud applause.] Give us Judge Gresham for the nominee of this convention, and the people upon the shields of their love will bear him to certain victory. [Applause.] Capital need not be afraid. The business interests of the country will be conserved. A jurist of high ability, a shining light in the Republican party, he is the man that can win. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

Mr. Graybill of Kansas moved to take a recess until 2 o'clock. The motion was smothered under an avalanche of noes.

The Chairman—Are there any further seconds to the nomination of Mr. Gresham? The Secretary will proceed with the call of the roll.

GOV. PORTER PRESENTS HARRISON.

A Speech That Arouses the Enthusiasm of Indiana Followers.

The Secretary called "Indiana," when every one interested in Harrison set up a howl, and Col. Dick Thompson rose to speak. Cries of "Platform," "Platform," were flung at him from all sides, but the old man refused to be budged from his place. "I merely want to make an announcement," said he. "The Republican party of Indiana has selected a member of our delegation, the Hon. Albert G. Porter, to present their candidate for the Presidency." [Cheers.]

Gov. Porter passed to the platform accompanied by the cheers of many of the delegates and most of the audience. He addressed the convention as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: When in 1880 Roscoe Conkling visited Indiana to take part in the memorable canvass of that year, he was asked on every hand, "How will New York go at the Presidential election?" "Tell me," he replied, "how Indiana will go in October, and I will tell you how New York will go in November." [Applause.] In October, Indiana's majority of 7,000 for the Republican candidate for Governor informed the country how she would go, and New York and the nation echoed her October voice. [Applause.] As in 1880 Indiana held the key of the position, so, although not an October State now, she seems to hold the key of the position as before. [Applause.] Indiana is always called a doubtful State, but when the Republican party has thoroughly organized, when its preparatory work has been done well, and when the spirit of the Republican masses is kindled into a flame, she seldom fails to elect Republican candidates. There never was a time in the history of the Republican party in Indiana when it was more thoroughly organized. There never was a time when the preparatory work of the campaign had been better done. There never was a time when the Republican masses were more thoroughly alive and intent upon victory; and give us Gen. Benjamin Harrison [great cheering and applause and waving of handkerchiefs] — give him your commission to be a candidate [cheers], and the Republicans will fall into line and move forward steadily to victory. The Democracy of Indiana have been disappointed by the failure of the St. Louis Convention to put in nomination an Indiana candidate on their National ticket. There is a tide in the affairs of parties as well as of men that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. [Applause and cries of "Good."] Indiana's present condition is the Republican party's opportunity, if we have an Indiana candidate [cries of "Correct"] the choice of her delegated people [cheers and applause]. I speak the unanimous voice of the delegation from Indiana when I announce that he is Indiana's candidate. [Cheers and cries of "That's right."]

Benjamin Harrison came to Indiana in 1854 at the age of 21. He came poor in purse but rich in resolution. No one ever heard him make reference to the names of his ancestors. South of the line he mounted the back of prosperity without the aid of stirrup. The hospitality of his ancestors had given their property to those whom they had served, and the core had gone to the people, the rind to themselves and families. On his arrival in the State he immediately entered upon the practice of law and at once achieved success. Amplitude of preparation, large views of questions, the widest knowledge of his profession that could be acquired in such a time distinguished him, and he rose rapidly in his profession. He leaned upon no man's arm for aid. Modest and self-confident, he seemed to say, "I am an honest tub that stands on its own bottom." [Cries of "That's good."] Everybody perceived that in web and woof he was of heroic stuff. While practicing his profession, the great rebellion raised its hand to strike down the Union. Relinquishing his profession, he took his sword, went into the army and received his commission from Oliver P. Morton as the Colonel of a regiment. [Cheers and applause.] He marched with Sherman to the sea; he was in the thick of the fight at Reseca and Atlanta. He was not unknown to the people of Indiana before he entered the army. Though so young he had been chosen at a State election by the people as reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. While he was in the field as a soldier his Democratic opponents took the office from him, but while he was still in the field the people of Indiana elected him [cheers and applause] and at the disbandment of Sherman's forces, returning home, he received his commission.

On account of his eloquence as a speaker and his power as a debater he was called upon at an uncommonly early age to take part in the discussion of the mighty questions that then began to agitate the country, and was matched against some of the most eminent Democratic speakers. No man that ever felt the touch of his blade desired to be matched with him again. [Applause.] With all his eloquence as an orator he never spoke for oratorical effect; his words always went like a bullet to the mark. He reminds one of the saying of the great Irish orator and patriot, O'Connell, that a good speech is a good thing but the verdict is *the* thing. [Laughter and applause.] He therefore always pierced the core of every question that he discussed, and in every contest in which he was engaged he fought to win. In 1881, on account of his services in the ardent and prolonged struggles of the Republican party for the rights of man and the integrity and preservation of the Union, the Republican members of the Legislature by a unanimous vote elected him as Senator of the United States. [Applause.] I need not enter into any detailed account of his services as Senator. It is sufficient to say that he always stood in the front rank. The delegates from Dakota can bear witness to the unremitting energy of his efforts to procure the admission of that Territory into the Union [applause], when on account of the fidelity of Dakota to Republican principles the Democratic party resolved to keep it out. We all remember his exposure of the civil-service-reform sham of the present Administration in Indiana. He possesses whatever you could desire in a President—soundness in Republican doctrine, comprehensiveness of mind, calm judgment, firm purpose, unquailing courage, and a pure character. [Applause.] The gentleman from Illinois has referred to another citizen of Indiana. [Applause and cries of "Gresham."] A State's place in civilization is always determined by the manner in which she treats those who have served her faithfully. I honor old historic Massachusetts for the manner in which she cherishes the fame of those who in whatever department of service have reflected honor upon the Commonwealth, how she calls rolls of their names with pride, how impatient she becomes if any one is unjustly aspersed or disparaged. If Gen. Harrison were present today he would bid me that I should say nothing against the honorable gentleman, the brave and just Judge and heroic soldier who has been presented before him. [Applause.] In standing here I should have said in reference to the soldier, that if the roll of the soldiers of Indiana were to be called here today she would bid me call them all. There is no need that I should endeavor to dwarf any other man in order that Benjamin Harrison may appear conspicuous. [Applause and cries of "No."] He stands breast to breast with the foremost of Indiana's soldiers. Distinguished also in civic trusts, heroically faithful to every public duty, skillful in marshaling men to the sound of whose bugle they quickly rally and fall into ranks, and who has never failed in Indiana's fiercest conflicts to come out of the charge crowned with victory. [Applause.] Standing here today on behalf of the man who, disdaining adventitious advantages, has risen merely by the force of his own merit, I would deem myself unchivalric did I not refer to some of the useful deeds of his ancestors. We stand here today in the imperial city of the great Northwest; the name of no family is more intimately associated with the Northwest than his. It is identified with the history of the Northwestern people. I shall give but a passing notice to the sturdy Ben Harrison from whom he is named, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. [Cheers and applause.] He was the first Governor of Virginia when the possessions of Virginia embraced the whole Northwest. When the Northwest was formed into a Territory by Congress William Henry Harrison was appointed Secretary of the Territory and afterwards the Delegate of the Territory in Congress. When the Indiana Territory was formed, embracing all of the Northwest but Ohio and a part of Michigan, William Henry Harrison was appointed its Governor. He was a man of deeds. While he was a Delegate in Congress, the youngest perhaps on that floor, he procured the passage of a measure by which it was required that the public lands should be sold in smaller subdivisions than they had ever been before, and for the first time a man of humble means might purchase a home from the Government. The historian McMasters, in his admirable history of the people of the United States, has said of this measure that it was productive of far more good to the country than even his victory over the Prophet at the battle of Tippecanoe, or his defeat of the British at the battle of the Thames. While he was Governor of the Indiana Territory he obtained from the Indians the relinquishment of their title of 70,000,000 acres of land in a single treaty, and procured their relinquishment of lands that embraced one-third of Illinois and a large part of the southern portion of Wisconsin. He fought the battle of Tippecanoe—[applause]—and by defeating the schemes of that great statesman and warrior, Tecumseh, he kept open the portals of the West to the entrance of the emigrant. The tongue of the farm was his native tongue. Benjamin Harrison's ancestors from the earliest generation had been farmers, and when old Tippecanoe—[applause]—parted from a regiment at Vincennes, he said to them: "You will always find a plate and knife and fork on my table and the door will never be shut nor the latch-string be pulled in." In 1813 he left the Indiana Territory to enter upon a larger field of activity, but the memory of his services was such and the affection borne for him was such that twenty-seven years afterwards, when he was a candidate for President of the United States, the State of Indiana, although a Democratic State, gave him 14,000 majority. [Applause.] He died in one month after he had entered upon his great office. The people of Indiana had always associated his name with success and victory, and they could not understand the Providence which had cut him off at the beginning of what they thought would be a most useful career. And now in the cabins and plain farm houses of Indiana the people who remember the old hero regard him as not yet dead. His spirit walks abroad among them, and they expect that in the person of his heroic descendant old Tippecanoe will yet fill out his term. [Cheers and applause.] And so today the people of Indiana, holding in high esteem the name of Benjamin Harrison [applause], and holding in deep affection the memory of old Tippecanoe, have their latch-strings hospitably out to you and their doors are ready to fly out at your touch to let in the grateful air that shall bear upon its wing the message that Benjamin Harrison, their soldier statesman, has been nominated for President of the United States. [Cheers and applause.]

At the conclusion of Gov. Porter's address, at 12:48 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Brogan of Tennessee the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock p. m.

A BAD WEEK FOR THE BUTCHERS.

Notwithstanding the Number of People in Town They Have Lost Money.

"This has been the worst week with the butchers this year," said one of the largest in that line of business yesterday.

"In what respect? Haven't they all made money?"

"Made money! Not by a long sight. Not one in twenty-five has made anything. They have lost money, some of them heavily. In instances these individual losses rise into the thousands. The men who supply the big hotels and boarding-houses on contract have caught it the worst. One man will enter up at least $3,500 on the debit side of his balance for the week. It's surprising to an outsider, perhaps, to learn that with nearly 200,000 extra mouths to feed that the butchers have lost money. It's simple enough, though, when you understand it. Cattle have gone up, while it has been practically impossible to raise the retail price. Why? Well, the biggest consumers, the great hotels, restaurants, and boarding-houses, are generally supplied on long time contracts—six months or a year. Where a man gets 18 cents from them, and has to pay 22 cents a pound for what he furnishes, it's easy to see that loss, isn't it? As to clapping on big extra prices to small customers, that wouldn't do. The trade would certainly be driven away, for if a butcher heard of another raising the price of meat for a week to his customers he would keep his prices down, and thus get the other man's trade permanently. The losses, however, have been most directly dealt by the peculiarity of the demand. Nothing but loins and ribs have been wanted. For the rest of the beef there has been no call, and so these coarse parts have necessarily been thrown on the market for what they would bring. The butchers haven't been gainers by the convention by a big jugful.

AN UNDERGROUND ROAD FOR CHICAGO.

Incorporation of Another Rapid Transit Scheme for This City.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation were filed in the Secretary of State's office today for the Chicago Tunnel Railway Company of Chicago, to construct a line of railway from a central point, beneath the surface, in the City of Chicago, with lines diverging therefrom to, towards, or beyond the limits of said city, with spurs, branches, and side-tracks, depots, ventilating shafts, surface approaches, and all other things necessary to conveniently operate such railway, making Evanston, Lakeview, Norwood Park, Oak Park, Riverside, Brighton Park, Union Stock-Yards, Englewood, Washington Heights, South Park, and Washington Driving Park terminal points, the road to be constructed either wholly or partly under ground, and the principal business office to be in Chicago. The capital stock is $27,000,000, and the incorporators are Wesley R. Crumpton, Frank McMaster, L. H. Clark, T. M. Nelson, and T. Z. Cowles of Chicago, George W. Waite, and George H. Waite of Hyde Park, George W. Wilson of Hinsdale, and James A. Slanker of Itaska.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21.—[Special.]—Incorporation licenses were issued today by the Secretary of State to the following:

The Springsteen Safety Switch Company of Chicago; capital, $1,000,000; to manufacture safety switches and railroad supplies; incorporators, Charles N. Smith, Melvin McKee, Daniel C. Waterbury, John McDonald, and W. W. Augur.

The National Ballast & Paving Material Company of Chicago; to make and sell a material for ballast and paving produced from burned clay; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Delos O. Cole, Charles A. Smith, and Joseph Gerstley.

The Chicago-Waupaca Granit Company of Chicago; to quarry, manufacture, and deal in granit; capital, $250,000; incorporators, Samuel F. Miller, John S. McClure, and Frank D. Thomason.

The Kincaid Flat Mining Company of East St. Louis; to mine and deal in ores; capital, $100,000; incorporators, William H. Barrere, W. E. Lefferty, and David Carlisle.

The Joliet Pioneer Stone Company of Joliet; capital, $225,000; incorporators, William Davidson and Joseph Davidson of Joliet, and Henry Kirber of Chicago.

The German Coal Company of Peoria filed a certificate of the increase of its capital stock from $2,300 to $4,400.

Shayne & Co., 193 State street, Palmer House Block, are reliable furriers. Sealskin garments to order a specialty.

NOW FOR THE BALLOTING.

IT IS TO BEGIN AT 11 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

To the Names of Gresham and Harrison, Presented at the First Session, Allison, Alger, Depew, Sherman, Fitler, and Rusk Are Added at the Afternoon Sitting, and an Adjournment Taken Until This Morning—Enthusiasm During the Speeches.

At 3:19 p. m. Chairman Estee began the task of getting the convention into order, and until 3:22 o'clock the audience and delegates were occupied in settling down into a state of quietness.

When a certain degree of order had been secured the Chairman said: "Gentlemen of the convention, when the convention took a recess Gen. Harrison had been placed in nomination for President. [Applause in the Indiana delegation.] Is there a second to the nomination of Gen. Harrison?"

Before any one could reply to the Chairman's question Mr. Davis of Minnesota rose to a question of privilege. He said: "I have been informed during the noon recess by several old soldiers, holding the tickets given to them by the resolution of the convention yesterday, that they have been compelled to accept standing room in the sky gallery. I move, if it be in order, that this convention set aside for their convenience a section which shall embrace at least as many seats as tickets were issued, and if that be not possible, that the holder of any soldiers' ticket be entitled to hold any seat, save those upon the platform and those assigned to delegates or alternates, which he may first get or occupy."

The Chairman—That would be impossible.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa—I rise to a question of order. I am informed that the tickets that were issued to the old soldiers were mostly taken up at the door and not returned to them; and I move you, sir, if it is in order at this time——

The Chairman—If there be no objection the gentleman will have leave to make his motion.

Mr. Henderson—I ask the unanimous consent to submit a motion to the convention.

The Chairman—There being no objection it is so ordered.

Mr. Henderson—I would therefore move, Mr. Chairman, that the National Committee shall correct the error thus made and issue tickets to these soldiers for those that were thus taken up.

The Chairman—That can be done. [Applause.] You have heard the motion made by the gentleman from Iowa. Those in favor of the motion will say aye.

The motion as thus put was carried unanimously.

MR. TERRILL OF TEXAS.

Seconding the Nomination of Ben Harrison of Indiana.

The Chair again called for seconds to the nomination of Gen. Harrison, and Mr. Terrill of Texas stepped to the platform and addressed the convention as follows:

As one of the members of the Texas delegation, supporting the candidacy of Gen. Harrison [applause], the high distinction has been accorded me of briefly seconding his nomination.

Indiana is the great pivotal State in the coming contest, and the supreme importance of her fifteen Electoral votes must not be ignored by this convention. The distinguished soldier and statesman named here by the Indiana delegation as the choice of their people and as the man who of all others can absolutely secure the support of that State in the approaching campaign is one whose past career has been an honor and a glory to the illustrious name which he bears. [Applause.] The acknowledged leader of the Indiana bar, he has adorned it by his learning and eloquence and honored it by his noble character.

A full term in the United States Senate has given him a grasp of public issues and fitted him for the high duties of statesmanship. On the great political and economic questions now under discussion his views are clear and comprehensive, and in full accord with the principles which have been enunciated by this convention. Strong in debate, forcible in expression, incisive in logic, fearless in his convictions, his voice has been heard in every political contest for thirty years. [Applause.] Time and again has he demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership, and the firm regard in which he is held by the people of Indiana, the great State that gave Garfield a plurality of 6,000, will cause that State to honor her own illustrious citizen with a majority twice as large. [Applause.] In the prime and vigor of manhood, free from the entanglements of faction, he voted for the interests and principles of his party. Of unquestioned ability, untiring industry, and inflexible moral courage, he stands the peer of any man mentioned for the high office of President. [Applause.] He will receive the enthusiastic support of his party in every State of the Union. Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, Gen. Benjamin Harrison is a man that any delegation in this hall may feel proud to support, bearing a name that has been honorably identified with the civil and military history of the Government from its very first, conspicuous in his own gallant record as a soldier——

The Chair—Will the gentleman allow me one moment? Gentlemen of the convention, there must be more perfect order, or it will be unnecessary for gentlemen presenting the names of candidates to do so. The object is to be heard, and with the noise in the galleries it is impossible for gentlemen to make themselves heard who are addressing themselves to the convention. The Chair respectfully asks the galleries to be more quiet.

Mr. Terrill—Combining intellectual force with moral integrity, eminent at the bar, experienced in constructive statesmanship and accomplished in the art of government, harmonious in his relations with the elements of the party, and moreover possessing exceptional popular strength in the State whose support is absolutely essential to success, it seems to me, fellow Republicans, that the hand of destiny has pointed him out as the man to lead us on to victory. [Applause.]

Republicans whose party zeal has been true as tempered steel and whose hard-earned victory in the past has shed a lustre and renown on the Republican party ask that he be made the choice of this convention. Responding to my own deep sentiment I beg to join in that request and most heartily indorse and second the nomination of Gen. Harrison. [Great applause.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE SPEAKS.

The Voice of One of Her Delegates Raised for Harrison.

The Chairman—Does the Chair hear further seconds to the nomination of Gen. Harrison?

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire—Mr. President: After the fitting and eloquent words of the distinguished ex-Governor of Indiana in advocacy of the candidate of my choice before this convention, it is not necessary that I should detain you long. I will say this: that I shall deserve, whether I receive it or not, the plaudits of the galleries by endeavoring to observe the time-honored five-minute rule of the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

We are here, gentlemen, in friendly rivalry to nominate not only the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, but to nominate the next President and Vice-President of the United States. [Great applause.] We are here, so far as I know, with no acrimonious feelings, with no word of unkindness toward any of the distinguished men whose names will be presented to this convention. We are here in a spirit of harmony, of good feeling, and of determination to carry the banner of the Republican party to a glorious victory in November next. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, the little State which I in part represent was one of the original States of this Union. New Hampshire has no favored son to present to this convention. True, New Hampshire has a score of men who, in point of public experience, in point of the culture and the strength that education gives, would make an infinitly better President than the man who occupies the Executive chair today. [Cheers.] New Hampshire is content to let her past speak for itself. She recalls before this magnificent presence the fact that she gave this Nation of ours a Levi Woodbury, a John Stark, a Daniel Webster [cheers], a Salmon P. Chase, a Horace Greeley, a John P. Hale, a William Pitt Fessenden, a John A. Dix, a Nathaniel Baker, and a Zachariah Chandler [cheers], and although, gentlemen, Massachusetts claimed in his later years the peerless Webster as her own son, although the great State of Ohio took to her arms that magnificent Secretary of the Treasury, a native of New Hampshire, S. P. Chase, although New York claimed Horace Greeley, although Iowa did honor to Baker of illustrious memory [cheers], and although the great imperial State of Michigan claimed that magnificent man who led the Republican hosts to victory on many a hard-fought battlefield—Zachariah Chandler [cheers]—yet the little State of New Hampshire feels that she has the right before the assembled intelligence of the Republican party of this country to point with pride to the fact that the little rock-ribbed State gave the Nation the peerless men whose names I have mentioned this moment. [Loud applause.] New Hampshire gave her Electoral vote in 1856, in common with all the other New England States, to that grand man and intrepid leader whose voice you have heard from this platform a few days ago—Gen. John C. Fremont. [Loud applause.] And in every quadrennial contest since when the fate of the Republican party and the fate of the United States have trembled in the balance New Hampshire has been true to the principles and policies of the Republican party. We come here today to join hands with you men representing other States to select from among the illustrious men whose names are presented to this convention a standard-bearer for the campaign of 1888. [Loud applause.] And I say to you here now that, no matter who is nominated by this convention, every Republican in the little State of New Hampshire, true to the party and true to the principles of justice and equality and of liberty, will rally to the polls to help elect that man President of the United States. [Loud applause.]

But, gentlemen, New Hampshire is a close and doubtful State. The vote of the little State stands trembling in the balance today, with the whole power of the Administration and with the whole power of the patronage of that Administration used against the Republican party in that State, and its margin so small that it can scarcely be estimated; with two United States Senators to be elected by the Legislature that is to be elected in November, you must not wonder that I stand here today and say to you that it is your duty, so far as that little State of mine is concerned, to give to the country the strongest man that can possibly be presented for the suffrages of the people. [Loud applause.]

Just one word more. Projecting myself into the future I see in November next the battle of the ballots in this country. As silently as the snowflakes fall in New England on a winter's day, so silently will you find the ballots deposited for us in the ballot-box in a few months if you give us that grand man that Indiana has presented, if you give to us that grand leader on the field of battle, that man who has done credit to himself and his State and his country in the halls of the United States Senate, that man whose public and private life is unspotted and without blemish—Gen. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana. [Applause.]

We promise to the Republican party of this Nation the Electoral vote of that State in the far North. Now, gentlemen, I have but a word more, and I say this is a contest unparalleled, in my judgment, in the history of this country. We are face to face with our ancient foe—the Democratic party. We have to fight corruption, we have to fight every possible species of bad politics at the ballot-box in November next. And I say to you that if we are true to the principles of our party, if we are true to the spirit that animated the Republican party when it nominated Fremont in 1856 and Lincoln in 1860, we will not fail to achieve a magnificent triumph in November next. Why, look at this grand party of ours. Look at its magnificent leaders. Look at the men who have carried it to victory in the past—the party of Fremont, of Lincoln, of Grant, of Sherman, of Sheridan; the party of Sumner, of Phillips, of Garfield, and of Blaine.

At the mention of the name of Blaine one great yell went up from the mass of delegates and principally in Rhode Island, Kentucky, Minnesota, Indiana, and the Territories. Men mounted their chairs and with hats and fans waved themselves into a state of furious perspiration. The larger part of the audience joined with the delegates, and gave the mere mention of Blaine's name such a reception as has not been accorded to that of any other possible candidate. It was twice renewed and continued for several minutes. When the convention quieted down Mr. Terrill continued as follows:

The party of equality, of justice, of protection, of liberty, and of law; the party that rescued our Government from bankruptcy in 1860; the party that beat back that gigantic rebellion; the party that lifted up its strong arms and placed them under 4,000,000 slaves and lifted them up to the plane of manhood and citizenship. Tell me that that party can be defeated in the coming contest! I answer you "No," and when the verdict is rendered at the polls in November it will be found that my prophecy has not been without truth. I say to you here today, give to us that grand man that Indiana presents; give to us Gen. Benjamin Harrison as our standard-bearer—[cheers from the Indiana delegation]—and the Republican hosts, who never have flinched in battle before, will go forward with determination, with an energy, with a zeal that will carry everything before them, restore to the rightful hands of the Republican party the scepter of power that for four years has been usurped by the hypocritical and mock civil-service reform Democratic party that has been masquerading before the people of this country under false pretenses. [Cheers.] I ask you this, fellow-citizens, and I promise you in response the votes of the doubtful States of New England clasping hands with the doubtful State of Indiana and a triumphant victory when the verdict is rendered in November. [Cheers.]

The Chairman—Is there any other second to the nomination of General Harrison? If not the clerk will call the roll. And now, gentlemen of the convention, when the roll is called, unless any State has a candidate or wishes to place somebody in nomination, you can proceed without making any response. I find that has been the custom in the past. Mr. Clerk, call the roll of States.

IOWA'S FAVORIT SON.

The Hon. W. P. Hepburn Nominates Senator William B. Allison.

When Iowa was called Mr. Henderson of that State arose and said: Mr. Chairman, Iowa has a candidate to present to the consideration of the convention. [Cheers.]

While Gen. Henderson was speaking Mr. Hepburn of the Iowa delegation walked up to the platform and was introduced by the Chairman in the following words:

Gentlemen of the convention, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa.

Mr. Hepburn put in nomination Mr. Allison of Iowa in the following words:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It is the laudable ambition of every member of this convention that today we pursue such a course as to deserve and win success at the end of this campaign. Is there such a course open to our choice? We remember that we enter upon this struggle a beaten party—that we were not beaten for want of numbers, but for want of harmony. We are strong enough to compel a triumph, but it will require the united efforts of us all to clutch it. Is it possible for us today to name a candidate for whom all Republicans will vote? If we do we shall succeed. If we fail to name such an one our flag goes down in defeat before the organized appetite for spoils and its allies. The candidate of this convention must be of spotless character, and with unblemished political record. He must be a man in whose armor of integrity there is no flaw or crevasse for the lodgment of censure or calumny. He must be a man versed in the public business, schooled in the public service, fitted for the high office to which we consecrate him by broad experience and observation. He must be a man of affairs.

The Republican party is one of deeds as well as of doctrines—results no less than lofty sentiments. Its just pride and crowning glory is to be found in the long record of what it has accomplished. [Applause.] It loves liberty, and it creates free States. It loves mankind, and it strikes the shackles from the bond and makes free men. It loves equality, and it places the ballot in the hands of the humble and bids him stand unabashed by the side of him who is the strongest. It loves the flag and the union of the States, and it builds navies, it calls into being vast armies, and tramples rebellion under its conquering feet. It sympathizes with the struggling poor and it gems the prairie with a million happy, prosperous homesteads. [Applause.] It feels the dignity of labor and it protects the Nation's industries, and the factory and the forge are erected, the children are schooled, and prosperity smiles on every home. [Applause.] It loves honesty, and it pays the National debt. It is filled with an exalted sense of justice, and in mercy, after the sword is sheathed, it restores its prostrate foe to the high station of untrammeled citizenship. [Applause.]

It is a party of lofty sentiment, and it preserves the National credit, fills the National Treasury with abundant revenue, and gives the Nation almost two billions of currency, the equivalent of gold. It is indeed a party in which ennobling sentiments abound, but they have been followed by grand achivements, as in the economy of God fulfillment follows prophesy. Have we among our number some one who in his public service has been a contributor to this rehearsal of Republican indorsements? Some one who in the legislation of this generation has aided in writing this record? Some one whose recorded votes show that upon all questions that for a quarter of a century have tried the courage and tested the wisdom of patriotic men he has been upon the right side—the right side as time has determined the right in the honest conviction of the Republican party of this day? Gentlemen, the State of Iowa bids me name to you this man—fit to be your candidate—William B. Allison of Iowa. [Cheers.] Of all living men he is the one we most do honor. Iowa asks his selection. It is the prayer of that State that has been more true to Republicanism than all others that have been truest. All others have sometimes wavered. Iowa never. In all others at some time in your history some part of your ticket has met defeat. In Iowa never. In thirty-four years of consecutive victory no man has been inducted into a State office or been accredited to the National Senate who did not follow your flag and march in your column. Fortunately for our candidate, in the Republic we recognize no rights of pedigree or ancestry.

There is no primogeniture nor entail in the honors of the State save those of worth and genius. In these he is richly endowed. He was called to the public service in the early days of 1861. The times needed high courage, hopefulness, integrity, practical common sense, and unlimited capacity for work. His early life and experiences had taught him that these qualities were the antidote for the rigors of lowly birth and humble fortune. He determined to deserve much at the hands of the people, and they, recognizing the value of his services, have been honored by his presence in the Congress for more than twenty-five years.

Twenty-five years of most eventful history, and every page of the legislative portion of the record William B. Allison has helped to write. It is in these records that you will find the attestation of his worth. When he entered the Congress he recognized the perils of the situation—a continent at war, human liberty, man's capacity for self-government, the issues. He knew that it was only by the use of all the resources of the Nation that success could be won. So we find him in the legislation of that day aiding, by marshaling the men and granting the treasures of the Nation with unstinted hand, to meet all the requisitions of the Commander-in-Chief. [Applause.] And when peace was won we find him striving on all occasions to pay, so far as payments can be made, the just claims of the heroes, mutilated and war-worn, who by imperishable deeds had saved the State. When he came into public life the country was reaping the fruits that followed that woful experiment, the tariff of 1846. The conditions had not changed for the better from those a little earlier described by President Buchanan in an annual message when he said:

"We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet notwithstanding all these advantages our country at this moment is in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all productions of agriculture and in all the elements of National wealth, we find our manufactories suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the Government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced. Under the circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session. But this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people." This picture of the languishing industries would seem to be dark enough, but the condition was aggravated by the fact that the eight hundred millions of gold yielded by California had been sent abroad to pay for the imported necessaries of life that should have been produced at home, and the country was thus without a currency. In the protective legislation of that era we laid the foundation of that growth in wealth and prosperity that is the wonder of the nations. Believing, to the uttermost, that the American citizen who labors is entitled to better compensation than was elsewhere paid the laborer—believing that this people ought to be independent of all markets save our own for necessaries that we could produce—he became a champion for the protection of American labor and American industries. He has been a constant, unwavering friend of that policy to this day, and finds in that policy the hope for that public quiet and individual contentment that is alone enjoyed where the industries of a nation are diversified and all the people are satisfactorily employed; and that alone gives promise of stable government. He stands on the line of tariff defense in the Northwest. If you drive us from that line by your nomination to-day, we go in utter hopeless rout, beaten by the strategy of the campaign before the battle opens. Your patience will not permit me to state in detail the important measures to which he aided in giving form. The constitutional amendments, one and all, he aided in framing; the currency legislation, and those laws of honor that preserved the National credit; the resumption of specie payment; the silver coinage act; the stoppage of Chinese importation, and all other legislative efforts approved by the Republican party of to-day—Allison's hands, his genius, his industry, aided in securing to us. [Applause.]

We of Iowa know that in here naming our friend we place him in generous rivalry with most illustrious names. Sherman, of ripe experience, sagacious methods, and honest purposes. [Applause.] Ben Harrison, the worthy son of an ancestry renowned for worth. [Slight applause.] Gresham, the soldier, the statesman, the just Judge; varied has been the character, but never varying the pure quality of his extended service. [Continued cheers.] Alger, who has no enemies save his country's enemies, and who wins the love of men, whether he leads them in the fierce shock of battle or guides them in the quiet walks of peace. [Applause.] New Jersey's son, cultured, eloquent, wise. How contentedly we could all follow him as our leader. Rusk, fearless in duty, the clamor of the mob has no fears for his inflexible soul; and Ingalls—how the affections of my old comrades flow toward him as their champion, who never falters in his strife to secure redemption of the pledges made to the boys who wore the blue. [Cheers.] The candidate I have named we of Iowa commend to you. A man of that calm pose of mind who seeks the methods of a judicious conservatism, and yet who has on all occasions the courage to do right. Who excites no anger and has no enemies. Who is sagacious, conservative, versed in the details of public business; whose integrity is above the reach of calumny. Who has the respect and confidence and kindly regard of all who know him, and on whose candidacy all classes of Republicans can unite, and, so uniting, he will lead a harmonious party to a satisfying victory. [Applause.]

We cannot tell you of all that would be done were he to direct the administration of affairs; but were he so empowered we could tell you some things that would not be done by him.

You would not find in his letter of acceptance an able argument against the fitness of a Presidential incumbent for a second term, followed by years of persistent and unscrupulous effort to secure a second term.

You would not find in his official utterances uncounted pledges for civil-service reform, and then long years of constant prostitution of the civil service to all the viler uses of partisanship.

You would not find him striving to destroy the silver coinage of the Nation nor to retire the greenbacks so dear to the people. Nor yet to strike down the manufacturing interests of the country in behalf of our old enemy and our present commercial rival.

You would not find him usurping the functions of a coördinate branch of the Government and hundreds of times thwarting the legislative will by a reckless and wanton use of the veto power that is shameless in view of the traditions of the Republic.

You would not find him sneering at the old veterans, nor heaping gratuitous insults upon them, nor yet belittling and minifying their service, nor refusing to permit a grateful people to show their gratitude. [Applause.]

You would not find him filling the representative places of honor abroad with men who have no just conception of what this Government is, who know nothing of the indissoluble cohesion of these States, and whose only claim to recognition is to be found in partisan service.

You would not find him returning Rebel flags, those honored trophies of grand victories, to Rebel archives. [Applause.]

You would not find him paltering about home rule in Ireland, and then consenting to that partisan conspiracy, justified only by the footpad's logic, that disfranchises 600,000 free American citizens, retains them in Territorial vassalage, and keeps the name of Dakota from the shield that designates a State. [Applause.]

You would not find him contentedly and complacently accepting the fruits of that organized system of violence, fraud, and outrage that practically disfranchises three-fourths of a million of Southern voters, thwarts the popular will, makes a Presidential election a travesty, transfers a political power to an unscrupulous minority, and works pregnant wrong to the political rights of every honest voter in this land.

But you would always find him true to country and the principles of our party. Wise in determining the better course, courageous in pursuing it, honest in the administration of public affairs, calm, deliberative, conservative, kind and honest, giving the country an administration that would meet the demand and secure the benediction of a contented people. [Cheers.]

"LITTLE RHODY" SECONDS ALLISON.

Mr. Ben M. Bosworth Thinks Iowa's Favorit Son the Most Available Candidate.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, the Hon. William B. Allison of Iowa is now in nomination. Does the Chair hear a second to that nomination?

Mr. Benjamin M. Bosworth of Rhode Island advanced to the platform, and having been introduced by the Chairman spoke as follows:

I rise to second the nomination of the Hon. William B. Allison of Iowa. Rhode Island has no favorit son to present to this convention today. She has no candidate whose nomination is necessary to render certain Republicanism. Whoever from among the splendid galaxy of candidates shall receive the nomination of this convention will in November next receive our four Electoral votes. [Applause.] Whatever name this convention shall write upon the Republican banner shall be written upon the great Republican heart of Rhode Island, and, burning there, shall lead us on to victory.

But, while what I have said is true of the little State I have the honor in part to represent, I realize that in many of the larger and more important States the question of the availability of a candidate is of the utmost importance. We all know how doubtful some of our States are and how necessary it is to render as certainly Republican as possible those doubtful States. Upon us as the chosen representatives of a great people rests the responsible duty of not only making such a choice of candidates as shall redeem those States, but such also as shall commend itself to the judgment of the American people in all the States. It is not a question alone of who best and most certainly can secure the Electoral vote of our glorious Empire State; it is not a question alone of what candidate can bring New Jersey into the Republican ranks, or who can place Connecticut in the column of Republican States. It is not a question alone of who can best lead the magnificent Republican hosts of Indiana on to victory. The question is larger and broader than all these. It is National; it is not local. The great question embracing all others is, Who is it, secure in the love and confidence of the American people, can most surely touch the public heart and thus insure success—no, not only in one, but in all the doubtful States? [Cheers]. Who will best represent as our standard-bearer those elements of character which will enable us to say We present to you, citizens of the grandest Republic this world has ever known, a candidate for your suffrages who is worthy of the support of free and honest men; who in all his long public career has never been suspected of doing a mean or dishonest act [cheers]; who is familiar with the great public issues now demanded; who believes in the American system of protection to home industry [cheers]; who is a friend of labor; who knows no North, no South; who has the confidence of all the people of this great land, irrespective of party, as a conservative, safe, and careful statesman [loud applause]; never without faith, outlasting the philosophy of those men who affect to despise but who always vote with the Democratic party?

Such a candidate is William B. Allison. [Loud applause.] Let us remember as delegates assembled here that in the excitement attendant upon a gathering of this kind the judgment is easily led astray. And let us all remember that far from this great city, in the different cities of the Union, in our workshops, our places of business, are serious men awaiting our action and who will pass a critical judgment upon it. Behind and beyond the marching men that fill these streets, the pageantry of this occasion, the music, the shouts of excited admirers of different candidates, lies the sober judgment of the American people. Let us appeal to it by nominating a candidate who will not antagonize the warring factions in any State [applause], whose ability and long public service entitle him to our grateful consideration, and who will stand as the representative of that great issue of protection—an issue which overshadows all others, and which should remain as the great and vital issue during this campaign. [Applause.] I see to the left of me the emblem of my beloved State. Above the anchor is the word "Hope," and above that I seem to see another which is at once its blossom and its fruit. Anchored on the principles which we have today put forth as our platform, and with Allison to lead us on, the success of the Republican party in November is not a hope—it is a reality. [Loud applause.] Rhode Island extends her greetings to the great West, and Rhode Island esteems it a favor to second the nomination of one of her noblest and greatest of living statesmen—the Hon. William B. Allison. [Loud applause continued many seconds, during which the speaker returned to his seat.]

MICHIGAN'S FAVORIT SON.

Placed in Nomination by Robert E. Frazer of Detroit.

The Chairman—Are there any other seconds to the nomination of Mr. Allison? If not the Secretary will call the roll.

There being no other seconds, the Secretary called the roll through the States of Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, and Massachusetts, without any response. When Michigan was called, all of Alger's friends rose in a body and split the air with their cheers. After a while Mr. Horr of Michigan obtained the floor and said: "I wish merely to state that Michigan has a candidate, and that he will be presented by Mr. Robert E. Frazer of Detroit." [Cheers from the Michigan delegation.]

While Mr. Frazer was making his way to the platform a stentorious voice in the rear of the hall:

"What's the matter with Alger?"

To which a number of delegates responded as one man, "He's all right." [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Frazer addressed the convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Michigan comes into a Republican convention for the first time in its history to ask of that convention a favor. [Cheers.] Michigan has always proved true to the Republican party, and Michigan always intends to prove true to that organization in any political battle which may be fought. [Cheers.] We find the Republican party today out of power for the first time in its history. Heretofore, during all the battles that you have fought, during all the great contests in which you have been engaged, Michigan has been modest in her demands of the Republican party; but when we find this party out of power, when we find the Democratic party controlling this Nation, we do not stop to argue by what means or methods that party got there, but we come here to provide for you the ways and means of turning that party out of power. [Cheers.] As long as everything was going along smoothly with the Republican party Michigan had nothing to ask; but now, when you need her, we come here and offer you a man to lead you to victory in this campaign. [Cheers.] And I propose to tell you the reason why. In the first place, gentlemen of the convention it becomes necessary that you should select from the large number of candidates that are named here the most available one to fight this campaign with. He must, as has been described by the gentlemen, be strong in all the States alike; he must be strong alike with the soldier and with the civilian; with the rich man and with the poor; with the black man and with the white man. [Applause.]

I propose to offer you in behalf of Michigan for your careful and candid consideration such a gentleman. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we are here as a deliberative body of men. I am glad to see the enthusiasm that is manifested by this large assemblage of people in behalf of the gentlemen whose names have been and will be presented to this convention. Michigan has no charges to bring against any of them. We know nothing against them, and we have sought to find nothing against them. [Cheers.] They are Republicans all, they have been true to the Republican party, and I ask on behalf of Michigan here a careful consideration of all these gentlemen's merits, and I hope they will receive, each of them, their full measure of praise. And in presenting to you our candidate here I ask nothing but—and I ought to be ashamed to ask it—a fair consideration for him in a Republican convention. These gentlemen, I say, who have all been named, we have nothing to say against them, and we believe that what has been said about them is true; but the availability of the man that you should place in nomination here is a serious question for you to consider: and right here at the outset I say to you that he will supply to you strength from all the quarters that I have named. The rich man will trust him, for he is a man of business and affairs, and his honor among these men has been and always will be unquestioned. [Cheers]. If you think that he is not a friend of the poor, come with me to the City of Detroit, where he lives; enter with me into the poor man's home—aye, into the very abode of misery—and there mention the name of our candidate and you will find that next their God, among the poor people of Michigan, the name of Gen. Russell Alger is in their hearts.

At the mention of Gen. Alger's name there was great enthusiasm, and an enthusiastic Algerite in the main gallery howled, "Three cheers for Gen. Alger," and they were given with a will by portions of the audience. The only delegates that joined in the demonstration were those of Michigan and some from Kansas. When quiet was partially restored another Algerite in the audience requested to be informed as to what was the matter with Gen. Alger. He was immediately informed by about a thousand frenzied partisans of the General that he was all right. When the enthusiasm was suppressed Mr. Frazer continued.

It is not for me, gentlemen of the convention, to detail to you all the history of this man's life; but I said to you a minute ago that this man would receive the vote not only of the rich and of the poor, but there is another element in the Republican party which is entitled to your consideration, and it goes without saying that the soldiers of the Republic are entitled to consideration in a Republican convention. Gentlemen of the convention, many of you, like myself, remember when we were lying at home in our beds with our heads resting upon our downy pillows, with our wives and children safe around us, and how these brave men marched to the front and stood between us and a relentless enemy. You remember how when this country was in all this trouble and the sound of arms was heard all through the Southern border, you remember how we looked down to the South and thought of these men who were then protecting us. Our hearts went out to them. We aided them all we could. When these men in their manhood were stricken down in all their strength, their blood enriching the Southern soil, there was no kind wife there to wipe their clammy foreheads; there was no loving child to close their eyes in death; they had no sweet voiced choir to chant their requiem; the only kindness they received was from a comrade-in-arms, and their only requiem was the shrieking of a hostile shell. These men are entitled to some consideration, and wherever there is a soldier in this country, wherever there is a man that loves brave deeds and daring acts the name of Russell A. Alger is known and honored. [Applause.] I say unto you now, gentlemen of the convention, without fear of contradiction, that there is no soldier in this Nation that is better beloved by the rank and file of the Grand Army of the Republic than the man whose name I have mentioned. [Applause.] I need not tell you of his daring deeds. His bravery is written upon the bloodstained pages of his country's history. His acts of courage and bravery are familiar themes at the campfires of these men who have left those scenes behind them. I can say to you now that these soldiers are not to be with us long. The politician and the statesman will always be here and always wanting office. [Great laughter and applause.] But it will not be long, gentlemen of the convention, before the brave defenders of the nation will all have passed away. Let us honor them while we can. [Cries of "Good."] Let us remember what they have done for us when we are in a position to remember it, and when their names are presented for your consideration. I believe that they have a greater hold upon your hearts than men who have taken no part in the great trouble that freed the slave and saved the Union. [Applause.] The professions of this country, and particularly the profession of the law, have been for all time honored by candidates for the Presidency. The business-men of this Nation have never had a candidate. I present to you a business-man. [Applause and cries of "Hurrah."] This is to be a business-man's campaign. [Great applause.] If we are to fight this battle on the line of the protective tariff, let the lawyers look up the fees after the battle, but let the business-men do the fighting now. [Applause.]

I present to you a business-man who has not his superior in all this free country of ours. [Cries of "Good!"] When he returned from the war, poor, with only a dollar, having entered the service of his country at 24, at 28 he was a Brigadier-General in the army of the United States [cheers], made so by gallant and brave conduct on the field of battle, on the recommendation of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan [cheers]. This man has exhibited as great skill in the selection of men as he does today in his business interests. It was at his request that the Governor gave to Philip H. Sheridan his first commission, and he was the first bearer of this commission, and it was because of his general skill and ability that it was determined then that this man should be given that commission, and is today honored as one of the greatest soldiers of the world. I say he is a business-man, but how did he acquire this business habit? How did he acquire his confidence and wealth that he possesses today? Simply by pursuing a perfectly legitimate course. He has acquired not a dollar by any improper or objectionable means, but by simply following the pure business idea that had taken possession of the man he gradually accumulated a large amount of property; but his property is always in motion, coming in and going out, and every old soldier gets it. [Cheers.] The State of Michigan knows it. The poor people of our State know it, and wherever a man needs it the hand of Gen. Alger is open always to assist him. [Cheers.]

This man of business, I say, has the confidence of the business people of this country. He has no superior, and this being a business-man's campaign, and they being preferred to fight the battle, why should not a business-man be nominated? I then, gentlemen of this convention, backed by the entire delegation from the State of Michigan, backed by every Republican from Michigan in this house, in this city, backed by every Republican we left behind us in the State of Michigan—by this authority I nominate for this convention Russell A. Alger as a candidate for President of the United States. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

I propose to make here and now, well weighing and knowing the force of every word I utter, and in calm deliberation, this proposition: that no Republican in the State of Michigan, that no Democratic newspaper in the State of Michigan, that no Democrat who cares anything for his reputation in the State of Michigan will say to you, either in public or private, that he verily believes that Gen. Alger is capable of a dishonorable act. [Loud applause and cries of "Good, good."] I say to you with equal deliberation that if any such charge could possibly be made, if any man could be so base, the whole State of Michigan, Democrat and Republican alike, would rise up in rebellion. A gallant soldier, a faithful friend, a man whom everybody who knows him honors, and none know him but to love him. [Applause.] Urging his name here, not for political purposes, not for the purpose of pushing him into power, but backed by an affection deep down in our hearts, we ask you the serious consideration of this question. I would to God that somebody else had been assigned this position than me. I would that some of the great men that Michigan has produced, that the Republican party knew and always has been glad to hear, were in this presence to discharge this duty. If it was not for the love I bear this man, if it was not for the love that moves my tongue, I could not dare to stand here in the presence of this august body and try to urge the claims of any one. But the affection that we all have for him, the duty that has been assigned to me, which I would not skulk from if I could, makes in this convention a weak man strong—aye, it would make a dumb man talk.

I can remember a man that could discharge it well and believe what he said, for when the country was in trouble and the Democrats sought to take from us our President you would turn to him for information and he cut the Gordian knot. Would to God that old Zach Chandler was here. [Loud and continued applause.] It has been said by some and believed that the power is given to reach across that river that we all must pass and commune with the spirits of the dead. I would that some power would give to me the authority to summon from that field the spirit of the dead that has gone before. I would call into your presence upon the platform the spirit of America's greatest General. I would stand him here by my side. When we all, with tears in our eyes and uncovered heads, were gazing upon that saintly form, I would ask of him if I have spoken to you anything but plain, unvarnished words of truth. I would ask of him if I have said anything but what his experience has proved true. In the death of Gen. John A. Logan [the speaker's voice was drowned in a deafening round of applause which lasted for some moments]. In the death of Gen. John A. Logan Gov. Alger lost a most cherished friend. I would ask him to tell you of this man's kind heart, of his marvelous comprehension of great questions, of his great deeds. I would ask him to tell you if he ever forgot a friend, or if he ever struck an enemy a cruel or needless blow. I would ask him to tell you if when the friend had died and gone to that bourne whence no traveler ever returns, if the friendship of Gen. Alger did not last and cling to those that he had left behind him. [Cheers.] I can utter no better words to you. I can inspire your hearts with no greater theme for thought than to quote to you the words of the widow of John A. Logan in speaking of Gen. Alger, which should be written in your hearts. Would that some infinit power would enable me to write it upon the sky so that all men might read it. She said of him, "A man who has proved true to his friends can be trusted by his country." [Great cheering. A voice, "What's the matter with Alger?" "He's all right."]

MASSACHUSETTS SECONDS HIM.

Charles J. Noyes Tells the Convention Why Alger Is Needed.

The Chairman announced that Gen. Russell A. Alger had been placed in nomination, and asked if there was a second. Mr. Charles J. Noyes of Massachusetts seconded the nomination of Gen. Alger in the following speech:

It strikes my fancy how exceedingly appropriate it is that we have decked this vast hall with the emblem of Republicanism, for against the snuff-rag of Democracy [laughter and cheers] we have displayed the Stars and Stripes, and every great human right and interest that that banner represents today on land and sea the Republican party writes in its platform. And wherever there stands a voter in this contest from now to November who believes that the American flag is the grandest that floats in the civilized world; who believes that the American laborer is entitled to protection against the laborer in any section of the world; who believes that American institutions are more sacred and American markets more to be protected by an American Congress and an American President than those of any other land; who believes that the American [illegible] ought to float everywhere safely under the blue heaven of God, and under the protection of the Stars and Stripes [cheers]—he will be with us in this conflict.

It is only now for us to say to whose hands shall this day be committed that great standard of Republicanism to be carried successfully at the election in November. And as I believe that the American people, when at the ballot-box exercising the grandest privilege with which man has ever been endowed, shall select from the nominees of the parties in this country the man to be their President, they will judge him by those qualities of head and heart that make him most truly a typical American. [Applause.]

Twenty-four long years ago, longer than many a man at majority today can remember, except as history, meeting in this great city of the West, and about to launch its bark upon the political waters, the Republican party turned to a man as its standard bearer who then best represented American character and American manhood. They did not seek him in the office of the attorney-at-law, however richly he was endowed, because he was a lawyer. They did not select him because, perchance, he had served awhile in the American Congress, but they selected Abraham Lincoln [applause] more and above all because in his matchless intellect, that had been tested in this State against one of the greatest debaters that America ever knew, and in the warm pulsations of a generous heart he combined the two great qualities that make a splendid President.

And so believing, fellow delegates, today that the gentleman presented here as a candidate by the great State of Michigan combines in happy harmony those great characteristics of mind, of courage, and heart that make a candidate who is likely to be selected by the American people, I rise with great pleasure to second the nomination of Gen. Russell A. Alger. [Great applause joined in by the delegation from Michigan, some from Kansas, a few from Alabama, and one or two from Montana.]

Do you ask a soldier? Read the history of that awful night, and you find upon its brightest pages such a career as is matched by few men mentioned in the history of the Rebellion. Do you ask a man of administrative business ability? The man who, coming from the army took one of the noblest women as a wife that ever sanctified and graced an American home, and went into the wilds of Michigan to make them blossom as the rose. [Applause.] A man with courage to leave all the enjoyments of city, all the improvements or civilized life, because with foresight and sagacity he saw there a great business enterprise that might be developed for the benefit of his country as well as himself, is a man of matchless courage for this contest. And when you talk of protection, who knows better what protection means to the laboring man than one who comes up from that class himself; who, walking daily with his employés in the commonest duties of common life, does not look upon them as employés, but marches side by side as with a brother walking with his fellow-men. [Applause.]

Talk of the uses of wealth in a country like ours! I say the accumulation of wealth is a grand thing when it is honestly accumulated and when the wealth comes and demand is not exhausted and does not disappear in the process. [A voice, "Good!"] There is no nobler thing than to build up a fortune under the elastic influence of our free institutions, where it is done by honest industry and business methods such as have characterized the life and career of this ex-Governor of Michigan. Now, is he competent to lead this party in the coming contest? [A voice, "Yes."] When Michigan wanted some one to take the State from the Democrats they selected Gen. Alger, and from the day of his nomination the battle was practically won. [Applause.] I wish that some other one were here to second the nomination of such a man, whose character is so typical of all that is grand and noble and truely American. If we could call today from his sickbed the grand General of the American armies beside whom this Nation has stood with tearful interest to know whether he should fight the last battle this time successfully or not, and his lips could part and tell you of the generosity of this man, there would be no question about the glorious use to which wealth can be put [applause.] And so, Mr. President, at this stage in the proceedings, not desirous of wearying the patience of this body, already overtaxed, in a brief word I want to extend from Massachusetts, as far as I am concerned—from a State that since the Puritans landed upon its shore has always esteemed true manhood and true womanhood everywhere,—the right hand of fellowship to the great northwest that has sprung so largely from her loins. Why they tell us that you must take a man from a doubtful State. I say better take a man who shall make all the States anything but doubtful. [Applause.]

They tell us that we must have a man of long public record. The Republican party has cradled in its prolific lap many of the grandest men this Nation has ever produced, and we are so rich today in material we scarcely know how to select; but let me say to this convention that oftentimes the most glorious public record has its weakness as well as its strength, and, like the Roman gladiator who went into the arena often always to come off conqueror, he often came off though victor with battered armor and helmet. And so that may not always be an element of strength. But when you find a man whose record has given rare proof of his ability, when you find a man whose political contests have demonstrated his strength as a candidate, when you come to the American people presenting them a character that can never be assailed, a character that needs bring no blush to any manly or womanly cheek, ask them thus to make him their first and [illegible]

sentative gentleman, in
their vote in November,
applause.]

A VOICE FRO[M …]

**Patrick Egan Also …
tion of …**

The Chairman—Is th…
ond to the nomination …
Mr. Egan of Nebras…
question of the Chair. …
The Chairman—Gent…
tion, I have the ple…
Patrick Egan of Nebra…
Mr. Egan addressed …
lows:
MR. CHAIRMAN AND G…
VENTION: After the spl…
listened to, it is not w…
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gathering of the sentim…
publican party which …
eminently the party …
gress, the champion …
the conservator of …
the guardian of Americ…
do so in order to discha…
to second the nominatio…
from Michigan as a can…
office in the gift of 60,000,…
proudest position in the …
dency of this glorious Re…
Every true and loyal cit…
er native or foreign born …
mand that the man to be …
office should be a true a…
nationalist. Because of …
of us of foreign birth hav…
tain for freedom and n…
tive fatherlands this que…
of this, the land of our …
us with, perhaps, more …
fellow citizens.
We should all desire to …
convention a man who …
mote American comme…
facturing and agricultu…
will protect American …
and American citizenship …
American dignity at ho…
plause]; one who will de…
and, should ever the ne…
know how to fittingly re…
our glorious American f…
lieve, and I think I voice …
considerable number of go…
as of many who are …
with the Republican …
sterling protectionists, th…
Alger [applause], the g…
cessful merchant, the ma…
capacity, the brave, tru…
typical American nationa…
such a man. [Applause.] …
and heartily second the no…
in the earnest hope tha…
dorsement of this convent…
belief that when nomin…
indomitable courage, pe…
luck that have ever char…
ings in war and in comme…
the flag of his party to a g…
applause continued for …
which the speaker retired …
Nebraska delegation, eac…
warmly by the hand.]

NORTH CAROLINA …

**Mr. Estes Adds to the …
Michigan …**

The Chairman—Is ther…
to the nomination of Ge…
In response to the que…
Estes of North Caroli…
the platform amid grea…
introduced by the Chai…
the convention as follow…
GENTLEMEN OF THE CON…
ward to second the nomi…
and desire to speak bri…
for it was as such that I …
privilege to order him …
field of battle [cheers], a…
dier and more chivalro…
drew a sabre. A…
tated, he never falte…
knew a Michigan soldier …
"Good" and "That's it." …
that way. [Laughter.] …
old New England stock a…
matter with them. [La…
"That's the stuff."] The …
gallant chief of four-score …
honored him as he hon…
under him. Kilpatrick …
danger, and Sheridan said …
[Cheers, and cries of "Goo…
dence of President Lincoln …
second to that of no man …
nent to my personal know…
plause], and you, gentleme…
fidence, and the people at …
ber will ratify it overwhel…
believe you are going to d…
of "We will."] We like t…
to us. We can hear it w…
as whistled the bullets …
Michigan cavalry charge…
sabered the cannoneers, …
and took 1,600 prisoners a…
Gentlemen, we were pa…
ter of a century ago. Tw…
the Fourth of July, we h…
Lee and his army, down S…
three years to read the De…
ence, and so we sent up …
Ewell to Longstreet and …
six battalions of artiller…
the Declaration of Indepe…
the burning of 1,600 wagon…
Gentlemen of the conv…
as soldiers to give us Alge…
soldiers' year, and now w…
Alger? [Cheers and cries …
Of course he's all right. W…
all right, and when Nove…
will hoist the colors of Cu…
we did at Gettysburg and …
will ride over and into t…
we will receive a second s…
cratic party as we did …
House.
When Mr. Estes left …
surrounded by the Michi…
gave him a rousing rece…

MR. EGGERS OF ARIZ…

**He Seconds Alger After …
with the …**

The Chairman—If ther…
ond the clerk will call t…
After waiting a mome…
ing from any one desiro…
vancing the Alger boom, …
"There is no further sec…
A voice from somewh…
tories instantly retorte…
upon which the conventi…
rection and greeted the …
a short season of laughte…
the crowd gathered a…
seats in the northeast c…
peared Mr. L. F. Egg…
slowly made his way to …
dressed the convention …
"MR. PRESIDENT AND …
CONVENTION: I desire …
——"
Before Mr. Eggers got …
journey the audience an…
up a tremendous cry o…
"Stop it right there!" …
The crowd shrieked and …
of derisive laughter salu…
that gentleman gritted h…
up like the Colossus of R…
fected by this untowar…
awhile partial quiet was …
Eggers took up his speec…
he had quit and said: "A…
the selection of a candid…
The uproar broke out …
gers, taking it coolly, fro…
without a tremor. In hi…
said: "Wait one moment …
restore order." Then, tu…
crowd outside of the …
"The galleries will hav…
think."
A voice from the to…
down with the remark …
and there was further la…
where in the hall a spe…
her go, Gallagher," an…
laughter, which was fina…
the order-loving delegate…
When things were in s…
forward Mr. Eggers resu…
If you will but for a mom…
West we will endeavor t…
we have a choice. It is abs…
this convention make no …
tion of the man who is to b…
Republican party.
Gentlemen of the conve…
ond time in my career th…
seat in the Republican co…
tion. [Cheers.] It is not …
voice has been heard upon …
out the country [cheers] f…
lant party. [Applause.] …
the last one. [Laughter …
"Time," "Time."]
A great deal of merri…
Mr. Egger's efforts to …
through the efforts of …
others quiet was restore…
continued:
It has been said that th…
dead. I say today that if …
ly corpse that I ever saw. …
to say, gentlemen, that …
casting my vote for the …
ored to look among th…
States. I came here with …
the ground over, seeing …
past careers, looking …
records that we wi…
meet in the coming …
be required to select …
be a favorit both with th…
poor workingman; both …
combined. [Cheers.] In…
that Gen. Russell A. A…
sons. [Applause.] His …
out from poverty and …
position that he occ…
[illegible]

sentative gentleman, in my judgment, recording their vote in November, they will do so. [Great applause.]

A VOICE FROM NEBRASKA.

Patrick Egan Also Seconds the Nomination of Alger.

The Chairman—Is there any further second to the nomination of Gen. Alger?

Mr. Egan of Nebraska responded to the question of the Chair.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, I have the pleasure of introducing Patrick Egan of Nebraska.

Mr. Egan addressed the convention as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: After the splendid addresses we have listened to, it is not without hesitation that I come before this convention, this magnificent gathering of the sentiments of that grand Republican party which has ever been preëminently the party of American progress, the champion of American liberty, the conservator of American rights, and the guardian of American honor. [Cheers.] I do so in order to discharge what I deem a duty, to second the nomination made by my friend from Michigan as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of 60,000,000 of free people, the proudest position in the world today, the Presidency of this glorious Republic. [Great cheers.] Every true and loyal citizen of this land, whether native or foreign born, should desire and demand that the man to be elected to that high office should be a true and thorough American nationalist. Because of the struggles which most of us of foreign birth have been obliged to maintain for freedom and nationality in our respective fatherlands this question of the nationality of this, the land of our adoption, comes home to us with, perhaps, more force than to any other fellow citizens.

We should all desire to see nominated at this convention a man who can be relied upon to promote American commerce and industry, manufacturing and agricultural [applause]—one who will protect American labor, American rights, and American citizenship; one who will maintain American dignity at home and abroad [applause]; one who will defend American honor; and, should ever the necessity arise, who will know how to fittingly resent every indignity to our glorious American flag. [Applause]. I believe, and I think I voice the sentiment of no inconsiderable number of good Republicans as well as of many who are not strictly allied with the Republican party, who are sterling protectionists, that in Gen. Russell A. Alger [applause], the gallant soldier, the successful merchant, the man of broad executive capacity, the brave, true-hearted, broad-gage, typical American nationalist, we can find just such a man. [Applause.] I therefore cordially and heartily second the nomination of Gen. Alger in the earnest hope that he will receive the indorsement of this convention, and with the firm belief that when nominated he will, with that indomitable courage, perseverance, and good luck that have ever characterized his undertakings in war and in commerce as in politics, carry the flag of his party to a glorious victory. [Loud applause continued for many seconds, during which the speaker retired to his seat among the Nebraska delegation, each of whom grasped him warmly by the hand.]

NORTH CAROLINA HEARD FROM.

Mr. Estes Adds to the Indorsement of the Michigan Man.

The Chairman—Is there any further second to the nomination of Gen. Alger?

In response to the query of the Chair Mr. Estes of North Carolina came forward to the platform amid great cheering. He was introduced by the Chairman, and addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I come forward to second the nomination of Gen. Alger, and desire to speak briefly of him as a soldier, for it was as such that I knew him. It was my privilege to order him into action on many a field of battle [cheers], and a more gallant soldier and more chivalrous gentleman never drew a sabre. Alger never hesitated, he never faltered. But whoever knew a Michigan soldier to falter? [Cries of "Good" and "That's it."] They were not built that way. [Laughter.] They came from good old New England stock and that's what's the matter with them. [Laughter, and cries of "That's the stuff."] The soldiers loved that gallant chief of four-score battle fields. Custer honored him as he honored no other soldier under him. Kilpatrick gave him the post of danger, and Sheridan said: "Nobly done, Alger." [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] He had the confidence of President Lincoln after he was wounded second to that of no man on the American continent to my personal knowledge [cheers and applause], and you, gentlemen, give him your confidence, and the people at the polls next November will ratify it overwhelmingly. [Cheers.] We believe you are going to do it. [Cheers and cries of "We will."] We like to hear that; it is music to us. We can hear it whizzing about our ears as whistled the bullets at Monterey, when the Michigan cavalry charged up the pass and sabered the cannoneers, and carried the pass and took 1,600 prisoners and 100 wagons.

Gentlemen, we were patriotic soldiers a quarter of a century ago. Twenty-five years ago, on the Fourth of July, we had learned that Gen. Lee and his army, down South, had neglected for three years to read the Declaration of Independence, and so we sent up the compliments of Gen. Ewell to Longstreet and Lee at the mouth of six battalions of artillery, and Gen. Alger read the Declaration of Independence in the light of the burning of 1,600 wagons. [Cries of "Good!"]

Gentlemen of the convention, we ask of you as soldiers to give us Alger. [Applause.] It is a soldiers' year, and now what's the matter with Alger? [Cheers and cries of "He's all right."] Of course he's all right. We all know that. He's all right, and when November rolls around we will hoist the colors of Custer and will charge as we did at Gettysburg and at Five Forks, and we will ride over and into the enemy's camp and we will receive a second surrender of the Democratic party as we did at Appomattox Court-House.

When Mr. Estes left the platform he was surrounded by the Michigan delegation, who gave him a rousing reception.

MR. EGGERS OF ARIZONA TERRITORY.

He Seconds Alger After Some Little Trouble with the Crowd.

The Chairman—If there is no further second the clerk will call the roll.

After waiting a moment and hearing nothing from any one desirous of still further advancing the Alger boom, the Chairman said: "There is no further second."

A voice from somewhere among the Territories instantly retorted: "Yes, there is," upon which the convention looked in that direction and greeted the announcement with a short season of laughter. Out from among the crowd gathered about the Territorial seats in the northeast corner of the hall appeared Mr. L. F. Eggers of Arizona, who slowly made his way to the platform and addressed the convention as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I desire only to say a word —"

Before Mr. Eggers got any further on his journey the audience and the delegates set up a tremendous cry of "Good! Good!" "Stop it right there!" "We've got enough!" The crowd shrieked and yelled, and a storm of derisive laughter saluted Mr. Eggers, but that gentleman gritted his teeth and stood up like the Colossus of Rhodes totally unaffected by this untoward reception. After awhile partial quiet was obtained, when Mr. Eggers took up his speech at the point where he had quit and said: "As to my choice in the selection of a candidate."

The uproar broke out again, and Mr. Eggers, taking it coolly, fronted the commotion without a tremor. In his aid the Chairman said: "Wait one moment, please, and we will restore order." Then, turning grimly to the crowd outside of the delegates, he said: "The galleries will have to keep order, I think."

A voice from the top loft came floating down with the remark, "All right, boss," and there was further laughter. From somewhere in the hall a spectator yelled, "Let her go, Gallagher," and there was more laughter, which was finally hissed down by the order-loving delegates.

When things were in shape for him to go forward Mr. Eggers resumed as follows:

If you will but for a moment listen to the Great West we will endeavor to indicate to you why we have a choice. It is absolutely necessary that this convention make no mistakes in the selection of the man who is to head the ticket of the Republican party.

Gentlemen of the convention, this is the second time in my career that I have occupied a seat in the Republican conventions of this Nation. [Cheers.] It is not the first time that my voice has been heard upon the rostrum throughout the country [cheers] for that great and gallant party. [Applause.] I hope it will not be the last one. [Laughter and many shouts of "Time," "Time."]

A great deal of merriment was caused by Mr. Egger's efforts to be heard, and finally through the efforts of the Chairman and others quiet was restored and the gentleman continued:

It has been said that the Republican party is dead. I say today that if it is it is the most lively corpse that I ever saw. [Laughter.] I desire to say, gentlemen, that in this election and in casting my vote for the nominee I have endeavored to look among the favored sons of the States. I came here with no choice, but looking the ground over, seeing the men, reading their past careers, looking at the different records that we will be required to meet in the coming campaign, you will be required to select a man who will be a favorit both with the soldier and with the poor workingman; both will be required to be combined. [Cheers.] In doing that I say to you that Gen. Russell A. Alger stands second to none. [Applause.] His ability has been called from poverty and from obscurity to the position that he occupies today. Not a politician, not seeking promotion at this convention, not asking for laurels, but I say to you that he comes here with an indorsement from the Great West, and from different portions of this Nation, that must and will be recognized by an honest convention.

It is not right, it is not proper, that we should endeavor to ignore any one. Every portion of this country should be recognized. [There were here some cries of "Time" which were promptly suppressed.] I say, then, and all I have to say is, that I thoroughly indorse and second the nomination of Gen. Russell A. Alger. [Applause.]

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

His Name Presented by Senator Hiscock of New York.

The Chairman—Is there any further second to the nomination of Gen. Alger?

No response being made the clerk proceeded with the roll-call until the State of New York was reached, when Senator Hiscock advanced to the platform. His appearance was the signal for loud cheers. As soon as he could make himself heard he spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The united Republican party of the State of New York is represented here today, and by the unanimous voice of that party, through its seventy-two delegates, I am instructed to present for your consideration its choice for Presidential nominee.

Gentlemen, let me tell you what that united and harmonious party means to the country. In my opinion, with every Republican voting in New York, next November we shall gain a grand Republican victory and the thirty-six Electoral votes of the Empire State will be cast for the nominees of this convention. [Applause.]

We have no more factional differences in New York than exist elsewhere; but upon a vote of nearly a million and a half where the parties are so nearly equal in strength as there a little apathy, a little friction, a little of the bitterness of faction might cause defeat. Now all friction is allayed, all bitterness is removed, and unanimously, enthusiastically, we are marching against the Democratic-mugwump combine to overwhelm it and defeat President Cleveland [applause] and to restore the Government of the country to the party that preserved—yes, created—it. [Applause.]

Gentlemen have said but little here about doubtful States. We should not leave them out of our calculations. With one exception, the States presenting candidates are not doubtful. Let me call your attention to this fact, that if we win this year it will be against the solid South, as compact as when Kansas was to be appropriated to slavery or as when the Nation was to be destroyed; for I tell you that whatever fraud, and outrage, and violence, even to murder, can accomplish, may be counted upon to return the Presidential Electors from the Southern States for the Democratic party. Democratic leaders openly proclaim this purpose, and, with these conditions, the contest is to be in and over New York.

I would not discourage any one, but confronting the overwhelming responsibilities of this occasion I must frankly state the situation and the potential reasons why New York should name the Presidential candidate. We must have the vote of New York in this election, and equally with us the Democracy concedes that the result must be determined there. [Cries of "No," "No."]

Gentlemen, the contest will be bitter, the fiercest waged since the war. Republicans, farmers, mechanics, have had enough of Democratic maladministration; the business interests have had enough of constant threatening; and with this unnecessary disturbance, accomplishing nothing, enough of futile attempts to reduce the surplus and enough of a constantly contracting currency.

New York, outside its large city, is more strongly Republican than any New England State; from our valleys, from our mountains, from our farms, forests, and mines, and from our shops the people are rallying and will gather irresistibly to the support of our candidate. [Applause.] Labor in New York City, as elsewhere, has become frightened at the base betrayal of its market to foreign capital by the Democracy; and its sturdy blows will be delivered for our side in this vital contest. [Applause.]

Democracy, intrenched in power, with its trained band of officials, holding with its free-trade organization, with its unlimited supply of money, with its unbounded capacity for fraud, will not yield without the most bitter and desperate struggle known in our late politics.

It will help us to name the candidate, and I assure you we shall need the force of all "the sentiment" we can command.

We propose a candidate whose name will be an inspiration to our country. His name is dear to us all. His counsel has led us and will guide us, his eloquence has electrified and will continue to inspire us. His broad and statesmanlike utterances have long commanded the respect of the people—not of New York alone, but wherever heard or read. [Applause.] As Chief Magistrate of the Republic his superb abilities, his matchless executive equipment, his thorough knowledge of affairs, his broad comprehension of public interests and the Nation's capacities, his perfect integrity, his justness and consideration of the rights of men, his fidelity to Republican principles would assure an administration promotive of National development and progress. [Applause.]

I do not begin here, nor shall I be compelled to make elsewhere, if he be nominated, a defensive campaign. It is true his business relations have been urged against him. If the most brilliant career and achievements as a business-man known in our country, where so many markedly successful men may be noted, are just cause of criticism, then he merits it, for I do admit his success has been phenomenal and his achievements unsurpassed; and I now add also that his life has been signally pure and stainless. [Applause.]

Yes, he is the President of a great railroad corporation, and there is not a farmer, freighter, mechanic, or common laborer in New York who will vote against him for that. [Applause.] As his life has been above reproach, so in the management of the vast business interests under his control he has gained the confidence and holds the respect of all our people. [Applause.]

I have told you that the laborers, the wage-workers were to be on our side in this contest. They will not be repelled by the candidate we propose, but such has been his service and fidelity to them, as to all interests intrusted to him, and so true and helpful a friend and counselor has he proved himself, that they will rally to his standard and make his election sure. As their candidate, and as the choice of the Republicans of New York, I present for nomination by this convention, as the Republican candidate for President of the United States, Chauncey M. Depew. [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of Senator Hiscock's remarks the New York delegation arose simultaneously and cheered vigorously. The enthusiasm did not seem to spread far from the New York delegation except at one point in the rear of the hall, where a group arose and volunteered three cheers, but quickly relapsed into silence.

HARTLEY OF MINNESOTA SECONDS.

The Chairman—Is there any second for the nomination of Mr. Depew?

Mr. Hartley of Minnesota came forward to the platform, and after a substantial round of applause addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THIS CONVENTION: Minnesota seconds the nomination of Chauncey M. Depew. [Cheers.] Carry New York and the remainder of your doubtful States and don't be afraid of the Grangers of the Northwest. Minnesota will give Mr. Depew from 30,000 to 50,000 majority. I come from the largest Granger district in Minnesota. I come from the largest Granger district in the Northwest. That district I pledge you for at least 15,000 majority. [Applause.] It is only one of the five districts of the State of Minnesota. [Great applause, the New York delegation cheering and rising to their feet as Mr. Hartley left the platform.]

JOHN SHERMAN OF OHIO.

Presented to the Convention by Mr. Hastings of Pennsylvania.

The Chairman—Is there any further second to the nomination of Mr. Depew?

There being no response the Chair directed the Clerk to continue the calling of the roll.

The Clerk—The next State is North Carolina.

There was no response to this announcement.

The Clerk—Ohio.

As soon as this announcement was made Gov. Foraker arose and said Ohio's candidate would be presented by D. H. Hastings of Pennsylvania.

Immediately there was great cheering and waving of handkerchiefs and flags. During the excitement many of the delegates arose to their feet, cheering loudly for several minutes. The band swelled the grand enthusiasm by patriotic airs, which were caught up by the audience. Ben Butterworth of Ohio was particularly conspicuous, standing upon his chair, waving the American flag, and cheering loudly. After quiet was restored Gen. Hastings mounted the platform and addressed the convention as follows:

Pennsylvania is opposed to Grover Cleveland and to a continuance of his Administration. Her Electoral vote will be cast for the nominees of this convention.

Pennsylvania has never faltered in her devotion to Republican principles, and will not falter now. Her metropolis was the cradle of American liberty, and the Republican party's birth and baptism were both on Pennsylvania soil. With her the fundamental and elementary principles of Republicanism have always been held sacred as the charter of her liberties and the memory of her dead soldiers. Of this her majorities are proof—majorities unequaled in the sisterhood of States—cast for Lincoln, for Grant, for Hayes, for Garfield, and for her well-beloved son, James G. Blaine. [Great applause.]

Pennsylvania comes to this convention, and with great unanimity asks you to name a standard-bearer who will represent the principles, the traditions, and the brightest hopes and aspirations of the Republican party; a man whose name will stand for its integrity, its doctrines, and its matchless history; a man who will execute the law and vindicate the honor of the Nation, whose personality will be "a sword in the hands of honest freemen, wherewith to drive from place and power" a party which holds the reins of National Government by fortuitous circumstances and against the true intent and honest desire of a majority of the Nation's sovereigns.

This convention recognizes that the campaign before us finds the common enemy intrenched in the seats of National power, with the prestige of victory, the support of a Solid South, the influence of public patronage, and an increasing appetite for office to give it encouragement.

But the country is tired of the sham, double-dealing, and mediocrity. [Cheers.] We have seen a chief executive who proclaimed his belief that the President's office should be limited to a single term eagerly clutching at the nomination for a second. His promised reforms of the civil service have resulted in the prostitution of his great office for the narrowest of partisan purposes. Professing sympathy for the welfare of wage-earners and established industries, he has forced upon his party a policy which, if successful, would be ruinous alike to both. Forbidding political activity in his subordinates, he has allowed them everywhere to use the public service for the advancement of his own personal aggrandizement. He has inaugurated and fostered a diplomatic policy hostile to the interests and the dignity of the American people. [Applause.]

He whom I shall nominate to you needs no introduction. His career, his character, his manhood, and his illustrious achievements are a part of the Nation's history. The people know him by heart.

They whom I represent, and who ask his nomination at your hands, point you to a grand career beginning with those patriots who rocked the cradle of Republicanism; to a man who has been in the forefront of every battle for his party, who has been its counsel, its champion, its strong right arm; whose name is a tower of strength, and who was never defeated for any office for which he was nominated. [Applause.]

Those who believe that he who has rendered the most and the best public service is entitled to consideration; who believe that experience in statesmanship is a prerequisit to high public preferment; that it is not a disqualification to have actively and honorably participated in a generation of thrilling and stupendous events—events more vital to humanity and liberty than were ever crowded into an equal period of the world's history—who have seen the danger and folly of placing inexperience and mediocrity in high places, have made their choice.

The free men, waiting for the welcome day when there will be no longer a solid South; the true soldiers of both sides who bravely and loyally accepted the results of war; they who are waiting for the dawn of that new day when the right of suffrage dare not be denied to any man, white or black; when honest elections shall triumph over intimidations and tissue ballots, and a purified franchise shall "preserve the jewel of liberty in the household of its friend"; they who are still waiting until the true gospel of protection to man and the fruit of his toil shall be preached in myriad school-houses south of that political equator called Mason and Dixon's line; waiting for the infusion of that spirit which brings from mountain and valley the blessings of comfort, refinement, and patriotism; that industry which opens new and profitable channels of trade and commerce; which builds railroads running north and south as well as east and west; which recognizes political meridians of longitude as well as parallels of latitude; they who believe with him that honest and intelligent immigration should be welcomed, but that impassable barriers should be erected on the Pacific coast against the hordes of heathen invasion—all these have found in him their consistent friend and steadfast champion. [Applause.]

That grand army of men who followed Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, the widows and orphans of their comrades, and thousands who believe a soldier's honorable discharge is no disqualification in civil life, and thousands more who loved their country and those who served it will welcome him as their choice. They who deserve well of their country, who believe the English language so copious, a hundred pension vetoes might be written without insulting patriotism and loyalty, will rally to his standard. He was the soldiers' friend in war and he has been their constant friend in peace. He stood by the side of Lincoln and the army from the first days of Sumter until another Sherman marched from Atlanta to the sea and peace came on golden wings. [Cheers.]

War and finance comprise much of the history of nations. A people who gave 1,000,000 soldiers to the Republic found a man to sustain them and their country's credit in the darkest hours. Our financial policy was as victorious as our armies. Its inspiration, responding to every need of war, proved equal to every demand of patriotism, until at last, hand in hand, peace and prosperity, twin children of liberty, gladdened the hearts of a reunited people. The statesmanship of resumption, his crowning success, unequaled in any time or country, has placed his name upon the lips of gratitude throughout the land. [Cheers.]

Do you want this record? Read the history and the statutes of the country for the last thirty years. A broken Union restored and made stronger; a race of men emancipated; a system of free public schools extended to every State; a bonded debt—the price of a Nation's life—reduced from $2,200,000,000 to less than $1,100,000,000; a public credit made firm as the everlasting hills; a system of protection to American industries imbedded in legislation and consistently supported as a wise public policy. These are a few of the great achievements of the Republican party, and while every other candidate before this convention has contributed a full share of honorable, patriotic, and meritorious service, no man has become, of the whole splendid record, a more inseparable part than he whom I shall name.

My countrymen, the central issue of this campaign is an American policy for the whole American people, at home and abroad. Before it all else sinks to insignificance. What though our system of currency be the best in the world? It is an achievement of Republicanism. What though secession and slavery are gone forever? They were washed away in Union blood. What if questions of reconstruction, of National credit and public faith have been resolved in favor of the right? They are stars in the party's crown. What though increasing pensions make grateful hearts and smooth the pathways of the Nation's brave defenders? Every dollar bears the stamp of Republican approval. What though Republican honesty and foresight swell the Federal Treasury wherewith to liquidate a Nation's debt? No question of surplus should arise until that debt be paid. But it is of supremest moment that the toiling millions, the bone and sinew of the land, shall not by shuffling cant or sensational policy be made victims of that false system of political economy which tends to beggary. We welcome the issue—protection or free trade. [Cheers.] Let the sovereign freeman in the next election say whether the only Republic founded on the rock of freedom, blessed with every gift of Nature, crowned with imperial powers; enriched by willing hands of honest toil; peaceful, prosperous, and homogeneous, shall be dethroned, degraded, pauperized by a party and a policy at war with the genius of our National existence. [Cheers.]

"With malice toward none, with charity for all," let the battle lines which ran east and west be now formed from north to south, advancing to the seaboard, there to protect the homes and the firesides, the peace and prosperity of the Nation; and let him who has served so long, so ably, and so faithfully be placed in command of the victorious column. [Cheers.]

Make him our standard-bearer, and every principle for which the party has battled, every triumph which it has achieved, will be represented in our leader. Nominate him and there will be no sophistry, no fallacy so plausible as to divert the intelligence and common sense of the people from the vital issue. Nominate him, and a sense of security, of safety, and of confidence in the future will crystallize into triumphant victory.

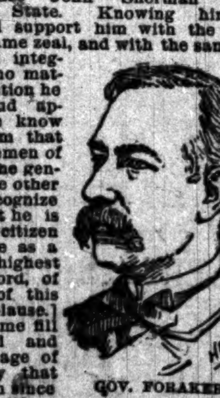
I nominate the patriot, the statesman, the honest man—John Sherman. [Applause.]

SECONDED BY GOV. FORAKER.

The Distinguished Governor from Ohio Seconds the Nomination.

Immediately upon the close of Gen. Hastings' speech several Ohio delegates came to the platform bearing a magnificent floral piece in immortelles embossed with rosets of red roses and surmounted by a crown of red and white flowers. Upon the face of the floral piece was the inscription "No Rebel flags surrendered while I am Governor," referring to the celebrated address of Gov. Foraker in one of his messages. The appearance of the piece on the platform was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheers, which was sustained for a considerable length of time. Gov. Foraker then came to the platform during the cheering and addressed the convention as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Ohio is sometimes like New York. She occasionally comes to a National Republican Convention divided as to her choice for the Presidency and sometimes she comes united. She has so come on this occasion. [Loud applause.] Her forty-six delegates are here to speak as one man. [Applause.] And it is at their bidding, on their behalf and in their name, that I take this platform to second the nomination that has just been made. [Applause.] Not so, however, because John Sherman is a citizen of our State. Knowing him as we do, we should support him with the same unanimity, the same zeal, and with the same determination and integrity of purpose, no matter from what section he might be. [Loud applause.] For we know and pledge for him that which you, gentlemen of New York, and the gentlemen of all the other States, must recognize and concede—that he is not so much a citizen of any one State as a citizen, in the highest sense of the word, of all the States of this Union. [Loud applause.] His name and fame fill the whole land and brighten every page of American history that has been written since he entered public life.



GOV. FORAKER.

Nominate him and you need not waste any time on biographical sketches. [Cries of "That's so."] When you recall what has been said from this platform today you can appreciate that advantage. [Laughter and applause.] He is the immediate friend and acquaintance of all masses and conditions of our people [applause], high and low, rich and poor, white and black, native and foreign. [Applause.] As it was written in our platform, as it was read from that desk today, all alike know and honor him, because all alike have a common part and a common claim in his illustrious achievements. [Applause.] But no more do they honor him for his distinguished services to his country than, as it was well said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, because of the exalted character and purity of his private life. [Applause.] He is in the highest sense of the word a typical representative of the American life, American citizenship, and American statesmanship at the same time. [Cheers and applause.]

Gen. Hastings well said that he would not repeat his record to you from this platform. If he were to detain you until he could do so we would not get a standard bearer until the next term of the Presidency commenced. [Applause.] It covers all there is of Republicanism. [Applause.] It commenced before the party commenced [applause] and it has gone continually on from that moment until this. There is not a question—and has not been in thirty years—affecting the American people, internally or externally, that John Sherman has not dealt with. [Applause.] And how? In such a way as to command the unbounded confidence, not only of the business interests, but of every other kind of interests, in the United States. [Applause.]

I have not heard of any breezes wafting sighs for his nomination, as was the case with another gentleman [laughter], but I have heard, as you have heard, a Macedonian call coming up from every section of the United States. [Cheers.] But John Sherman is something more than a good citizen and a great statesman, something more in the sense that we want to have something more in the candidate whom we nominate today. I will be a little particular in this matter. I want a Republican this time. [Applause. Cries of "Good." "Good."] I want one of the kind of Republicans we had on this platform last night. [Applause, and cries of "That's right."] I want a man who is not only Republican from the top of his head to the soles of his feet, but who has been one all his life. I don't mean to insinuate anybody is not that—— [cries of "O, no." "O, no."] but I do want to impress upon you that John Sherman is all that. [Applause.] He has ever been ready, no matter how much personal disappointment might be involved, to support the platform and the nominee of the convention. He never sulks; never he strays away with bad company. [Laughter.] On the contrary he is always in line and ready for duty. [Applause.] Yes, he is always on duty, and that too at the fore front. [Applause.] Where the fight is thickest, there he always delights to be [applause], and he is a leader of men. A natural-born leader. He belongs to a family of leaders. [Cheers.] [And some one in the audience called out "Hurrah for Sherman," but Forker deprecated any display and proceeded]: He is a brother of that grand old hero and leader, so dear to the heart of every man who wore the blue, who once split the Jeff Davis wing of the Democratic party wide open when he marched in triumph from Atlanta to the sea. [Great enthusiasm.] Put your banner into the hands of John Sherman and let him do a similar job for you now. [Laughter and applause.]

He will not only carry it to victory, but he will give the country the benefit of that victory. [Applause.] Not in any narrow, bigoted sense: not, certainly, by a resort to such pusillanimous methods as those known under the name and guise of "offensive partisanship." [Laughter and applause.] Not either by a cowardly assassination of individual character [cries of "Good," and applause], the method that seems so dear to our ever-righteous mugwump friends [laughter and applause], but he will do it in a manly and courageous way. He will administer our public affairs by Republican agencies according to Republican principles. [Cries of "Good," and applause. He will fulfill the pledge with which we commenced our platform—namely: That the Constitution and the laws of this country shall be enforced everywhere throughout our bodies. [Applause.]

A voice—Even in South Carolina.

Mr. Foraker—Yes, even in South Carolina. [Great applause.] What is the use of talking about reducing the surplus revenue unless you first settle it that when the people have reached conclusions they shall be allowed to express the conclusions they have reached. [Applause.] Yes, John Sherman is a Republican who will settle it that American citizens are protected in the enjoyment and the exercise of their rights of citizenship wheresoever the flag may float. [Applause.]

He will uphold and enforce the wise and patriotic policy of a protective tariff. [Cries of "Good, Good," and cheers.] His aim and ambition, policy and affections, if you please, will be National. They take in South Carolina [applause], and we will make it a decent place even for Republicans to live—yes, under the benevolent guidance of his administration the whole South will be given an opportunity to develop her resources and build up her industrial pursuits, and under such provisions as those proposed by the Blair bill educate her children [cheers] until they have been brought abreast in the march of progress in the development of wealth and power with their sister States in the Union. [Cries of "Good, Good."] And then when we are all abreast there will be rivalries such as have existed heretofore, but under the blessings of a common prosperity will this wicked spirit of sectionalism that the present Administration has revived, [cries of "Good, Good"] will be overthrown and the South bound to the North and every other section of the country in the bonds of prosperity which are ever stronger than any that can be forged by constitutional provisions or legislative enactments, all will be started with us on that march to a destiny that is greater and grander than any language can describe. [Applause.] If, therefore, high personal character, long tried and capable statesmanship, unfaltering and unswerving devotion to the principles of Republicanism, as you have announced them here, coupled with a guarantee of success at the polls in November, to be followed by such magnificent results as I have indicated, are commendations to your favor, then nominate John Sherman, not of Ohio, but of the United States. [Great applause.] He will be popular everywhere with the people, except only in England. [Laughter and applause.] One reason he will not be popular there is that the combination that was made over at St. Louis was put on a free-trade platform, to march under the banner of that same old bandana that we knew so well in the war times, when it meant only Copperhead loyalty, and which now means only British free trade. [Cries of "Good, good," and cheers.] But the day the old bandana was nominated the people of this country foresaw the nomination by you of John Sherman, who represents the flag enthusiastically beloved by the loyal people of this country, and every State felt that it should be our banner in the approaching campaign to offset the old bandana.

FOURTEEN AND A HALF MINUTES OF UPROAR.

Upon the conclusion of Gov. Foraker's speech the Ohio delegation climbed upon their chairs and set up a yell that made the electric lights wink. They were immediately joined in the movement and in the yell by sections of the delegation in various parts of the hall, and the audience also took a hand with a cheerfulness and vigor which must have been satisfactory to Mr. Sherman's friends on the floor. Among the delegates the demonstration extended in whole or in part through the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nevada, Minnesota, Kentucky, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and the Territories. The time was 18 minutes after 6, and the number of delegates elevated to a vertical position was probably about one-third of the entire convention. The noise was simply indescribable, equaling in volume the most celebrated instances of the kind on record. Umbrellas unadorned and umbrellas with flags, handkerchiefs, and fans attached to them were waved wildly to and fro and the thumping of thousands of feet upon the floor of the hall and galleries was like the tramp of a great army. In the midst of the uproar several horns were started in the gallery and several parties in the upper loft caught the bunting which was stretched in front of the rail and sent long waves of red, white, and blue from one side of the hall to the other. With the exception of one or two Sherman men in the outskirts of the New York delegation the entire State was an oasis of sitting delegates looking with a disgusted air upon the proceedings. To an unprejudiced eye at the hight of the demonstration the standing, and gesticulating, and yelling delegates numbered, perhaps, a trifle over one-third of the convention. Fourteen and one-half minutes were devoted to the clamor. Several times within this period the Chairman pounded furiously with his gavel, but the yells rose in proportion to his increase of energy, and he apparently, at last, came to the conclusion that the best way of dealing with the demonstration was to let it die of itself. The floral piece which had stood on the platform since the close of Gen. Hastings' speech was raised aloft several times by a couple of boys in charge of it, and each time it was raised the noise took on a noticeable swell. Every time the boys raised the piece the Chair directed it to be lowered, and the boys were obedient to the Chairman's directions. During the demonstrations several of the delegates from Missouri started "Marching Through Georgia" and the great war ode was taken up by the standing delegates and the audience. On the expiration of fourteen and a half minutes the Chair made an effort with the gavel, and finally order was restored.

VIRGINIA SECONDS IT.

The Hon. John M. Langston Follows Gov. Foraker.

After the excitement had subsided the Hon. John M. Langston of Virginia addressed the convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am so related to a large factor in the population of our country, so largely benefited by every word and every deed that distinguishes the history and the character of John Sherman [cheers], that I may not let this occasion pass without bringing the testimony of that great past before you today here in this august presence in favor of his nomination to the Presidency of the United States. [Cheers.] I have not only the honor of living in the Old Dominion, and representing in part on the floor of this convention the people of the old Commonwealth—the Commonwealth that used to be the mother of Presidents and the mother of statesmen—but in that State, situated as I am, I have the honor of representing the men and the women and the boys and the girls that the Republican party turned from things into men and American citizens. And you will recognize with me the fact that among those men Lincoln was the leader and Chase our counselor, and Seward and Edwards their support. John Sherman in the House of Representatives was the man who was engaged in laboring as legislator in our behalf. And while I stand on Southern soil, a citizen of the old Commonwealth, permitted by God in this brighter day of our freedom in this country to represent the negro race in part, and the white largely, in a body like this, when the name of Sherman is pronounced in connection with the Presidency, I shall need to discharge my duty to second that proposition. [Applause.] Gentlemen have told you how great he is and grand, what a patriot he is and what a statesman. How loaded he is to his arms, how across his shoulders and all over, with the broken shackles of American slaves, and with the fruits of all his other manly deeds. [Loud applause.] Seven millions of negroes today in this country ask you to nominate John Sherman to the Presidency of the United States. All the poor white men in the South, so long denied school-houses, so long denied spelling-books, so utterly abandoned to ignorance, and poverty, and degradation—the substratum of society beneath the negro in the days of slavery—looking up to you as to the sun, ask you today to nominate John Sherman that he may aid now in their redemption with the negro. [Loud applause.] Do you want to make your candidates National? Will you carry New York? Will you carry Connecticut? Will you carry New Jersey? [Cries of "Yes! yes!"] Will you carry the Pacific coast? Will you carry the central portions of our country? And will you add to the certainty of your victory by the carrying of old Virginia and North Carolina? [Cries of "Yes."] Alabama? [Cries of "Yes" and "No."] Tennessee? [Cries of "Yes" and "No."] And then the proud State of Flowers? Will you carry those States? [Cries of "Yes" and "No" and "Pennsylvania."] If you give us that paragon of American statesmen, John Sherman, we will unite Wise and Mahone in Virginia. [Cheers and applause.] We will carry that old Commonwealth with us to victory, and, as she leads on the confines of our freedom the States farther south that I have named, marching to the music of "Hail, Columbia," on the day that shall mark your election, shall be found no longer doubtful. The Southern States, giving always it may be through force and fraud their Electoral votes to the Democratic party, shall bend their knees and give their votes with the Republican States, casting their votes for John Sherman. [Great applause.] Let me tell you, gentlemen of the convention, that the name of John Sherman is a wonderful thing in the South today. The name of John Sherman is a tower of strength to the negro, and the poor white man, and the Republicans in the South today. [Applause.] And now in the name of all the citizens of my State, Republicans and true, in the name of North Carolina, in the name of Alabama, in the name of Tennessee, in the name of the loyal South, white and black, aspiring, longing to be protected, dependent that they may exercise a free ballot and have it counted, I arise to second the nomination of this citizen of Ohio, now so grand a citizen of our entire republic, John Sherman.

The Speaker left the platform amid enthusiastic and hearty cheering.

SECONDED ALSO BY NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Anson of North Carolina Adds the Indorsement of His District.

When the applause had subsided Mr. Anson of North Carolina walked toward the platform and was introduced by the Chairman as follows: "Gentlemen of the convention, Mr. Anson of North Carolina seconds the nomination of John Sherman." Mr. Anson said:

I rise here also the representative in part of one of the States of the South to second the nomination of that distinguished gentleman, the representative of the Republican party in this Nation, the Hon. John Sherman of Ohio. [Applause.] His name is a household word, in the South especially, and it is so because under all circumstances he has ever been true to that section. [Applause.] When it was a question as to whether or not ample protection should be given to the voters in the South, John Sherman was always found in the fore front advocating the amplest protection to them. [Applause.]

Now, as some recognition of our regard and our gratitude, we come here to give what we can to aid him in reaching that position where he can be of essential benefit to us in meting out to us that protection that will make it possible for a vote in the South to be as safe and counted as fairly as it can be in Ohio. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the convention, we know the record of John Sherman. We know it to be the record of the Republican party. [Applause.] If the Republican party has been right since its organization, John Sherman has been right. [Applause.] If the Republican party has been wrong, he has been equally wrong. [Applause.] Every principle, every platform that you have ever adopted he has stood upon. Whenever you have named a candidate at any time since the party was organized—he has been loyal to the support of that candidate. [Applause and cries of "Good."] And now, after his loyalty, after he has proven such a true and firm friend of the party under all circumstances, and has done as much to make it successful in all of its campaigns since its organization, except perhaps that wanderer on the hills of Scotland to-day [tumultuous applause]—with that single exception he stands without a peer in the Republican party. [Applause.] Give him to us, and we promise you that you will have as good a chance of carrying North Carolina this year, on the issue of protection and the abolition of the tax on tobacco, as you have of carrying New Jersey.

I will not detain you, gentlemen. He has been true to us. His record is one as pure as that of any other statesman, grand in the past, true to the principles of his party at the present, prepared for the duties and responsibilities of the future—name him, and the day of the election, when the result has been announced in the precincts all over this Nation, the electric wires will carry the glorious news from one end of the country to the other that the principles for which we fought have triumphed, that the Republican party has been restored to power, and that the enemy of the Nation who has had control of it during these four years has been voted out for at least twenty-five years longer. [Applause.]

MAYOR FITLER'S NAME PRESENTED.

Mr. Charles E. Smith of Philadelphia Does It in Spite of Objections.

The call of the roll of States was then continued. When Pennsylvania was reached Mr. Charles E. Smith advanced to the platform and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Our State, the greatest of Republican Commonwealths; our candidate, foremost among the eminent business representatives who have been the architects of her Republican greatness and of her material grandeur. Pennsylvania is chief in Republicanism, because she is chief in the splendid fruits of Republican policy. Her thriving labor and her varied industries; the music of her myriad spindles and the fires of her flaming forges; the rewards of her teeming farms and the wealth of her lavish forests—a majestic Empire in herself—all testify to the virtue and efficacy of American protection.

Pennsylvania has no interest which is not equally shared by every other section. Pennsylvania asks nothing which is not equally for the glory and prosperity of Iowa, and Indiana, and Minnesota. Pennsylvania wants no policy which is not equally suited to the great farms of the Northwest, whose rich products need a home market, and to the mineral wealth of the New South, whose boundless resources need a new development. She believes that her policy and yours, broad, liberal, and progressive in its spirit, adapting itself to changing conditions, but ever maintaining the bulwark of protection, is the foundation of American greatness and independence. Under this banner in 1884 she gave more than 80,000 majority. Under this flag in 1888 she will lead the majestic column of victory with more than 100,000 majority. Whoever among this shining constellation of stars may be chosen to guide your destiny she will loyally follow him. But among her own sons she presents one who is the peer of any leader, and she invites your deliberate consideration to the wisdom of his choice.

Our candidate is the highest type of the best Republicanism and the best progress and prosperity of Pennsylvania. What Abbot Lawrence was to Boston, what Alexander Stewart was to New York, what Marshall Field is in a business way to the magnificent Chicago of today, the man I name is to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, and you will recognize it when I speak the name of Edwin H. Fitler. Do you ask of his patriotic career? Go back to the days that tried men's souls, when the gallant defenders of the Republic from all the North and East marched through Philadelphia on their way to uphold the imperiled flag of our country, determined that not a star should be erased nor a single stripe polluted; and when the Union League—noble parent of all the similar patriotic organizations of the land—opened its arms, extended its welcome, and bade its hearty godspeed on the sacred and glorious mission, then, as now, and through all the intervening years, Edwin H. Fitler has been its master spirit.

Do you ask of his Republican service? Go back, my Republican brethren of New York and New Jersey, of Ohio and Indiana, of Delaware and Maryland, through the story of your hard-fought campaigns, when to Pennsylvania you sent your Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," and remember that Edwin H. Fitler was always at the front. Do you ask of his administrative capacity and fitness for the great office of President? Let our public history answer.

Two years ago the most important municipal act ever passed in this country ordained a new system of government for the City of Philadelphia, founded upon the model of the Federal Government. So impressed were the people—[cries of "Time, time," and hisses]—so impressed were the people with the importance of intrusting this great work to the right hand that they stepped beyond all the ordinary methods of selection. The business-men of the entire city came together and constituted a committee of fifty. The great Union League created a committee of twenty-five. These bodies met the representatives of the Republican organization and chose—[Loud cries of "Sit down!" "Sit down!" "Time!"]—and chose from among the list of the most conspicuous citizens [Loud cries of "Time!" "Time!"] One word more. [Laughter.] He is the greatest manufacturer in his line [laughter] in all the world. And since the Democratic party has found a President in a Mayor's chair, without seeking to dwarf our candidate by any comparison unjust to him, may I not say that the Republican party may well meet and match and beat a little Mayor with a truly big Mayor? [Laughter and applause.] An employer who never had a difference with his employés, a Republican who never faltered in sunshine or in storm, a leader who would be equally available as a candidate and sure as a President. [Loud laughter and applause and cries of "Sit down."] On behalf of and in the name of a portion of the delegation from Pennsylvania, I present to this convention the name of Edwin H. Fitler. [Loud laughter and applause.]

The Chair—Mr. Fitler of Pennsylvania is now in nomination.

Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman—— [Loud cries of "Roll, roll."]

The Chairman—Gen. Bayne of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bayne—I had intended to make a motion to take a recess until tomorrow at 10 o'clock [loud cries of "No, no"], but, at the suggestion of friends, I withdraw it. [Applause.]

The Chair—Call the roll.

WISCONSIN NAMES RUSK.

Senator Spooner Presents the Favorit of His State—Adjournment.

The Secretary continued the call of the roll of the States, calling out the names Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and there was no response. Wisconsin was next called and immediately a shout arose, and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin ascended the platform.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, I introduce to you Senator Spooner of Wisconsin.

Senator Spooner said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Fully mindful of the disadvantage on this occasion which lies in the fact that Wisconsin is last in the roll-call of States, I turn for courage to that other fact that her stalwart and splendid Republicanism has placed her and keeps her always well up toward the head of the column when the fighting is on. [Applause.]

From the day when the second National Republican Convention presented for the suffrages of the people the names of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin down to the fateful year 1884, when, under superb and inspiring leadership, the Republican party met unexpected and undeserved defeat, Wisconsin has never failed you or justly given you one moment of solicitude. [Applause.] Today, for the first time in all these years of unbroken fealty, she invokes for the name and merit of one of her own beloved and trusted leaders your thoughtful consideration. Happily for the party to whose fortunes we are all devoted I am not able, with good warrant of truth, to urge in advocacy of your adoption of her choice that you will thereby turn a doubtful into a certain State, for, without hesitation, I declare in this great presence that to the nominee of this convention, whatever his name shall be and from whatever State he shall come, will be given at the appointed time the Electoral vote of Wisconsin, as usual. [Applause.]

I ought also to say that you sadly underestimate the quality of our patriotism if there shall gain lodgment for a moment here the belief that we trifle with this convention, in this crisis of the party's life and of the country's good, by urging upon its notice a name simply by way of compliment to a favorit son. Those for whom I speak deem this an hour for wise counsels and deliberate judgment in the interest of the people, not for compliment to any man. He who is to lead this great party in the campaign upon which we now enter must be chosen not because his State asks it, not because his friends demand it, not because he wants it, but because the people want and need him. [Cheers.]

The order of the impending conflict is to be quite new to us. The beating of the long roll is not to summon us, as hitherto, from our tents to repel attack. The bugle notes which call us into action will sound the advance. Those who lead us are to head a storming party against a foe alert and prepared to receive our onset, strongly intrenched behind works which they have been long building. [Applause.]

The rank and file of the Republican party look trustfully to this convention for wisdom, and they will tolerate no mistakes. They demand for leaders those who have walked the mountain range [illegible] view of men, who have kept their feet out of the swamps and the bogs of life, whose careers are without ambush for the enemy, whose adherence to the principles of the party has been "without variableness or shadow of turning," who are strong in the robust and attractive qualities of leadership; men who came from the ranks of the people, who have borne the burdens of life common to the people; men whom the people may cheerfully and without mental or moral protest follow to the end for what they have done, and for what they are, and for what they may be reasonably expected to do. Wisconsin sends you such a man. [Cheers.]

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty and in private thinking.

Is it against him that he does not come from a doubtful State? I deny that fidelity to Republican principles has undergone such deterioration as to diminish the availability of one's candidacy in proportion as the unyielding Republicanism of the State in which he finds his home has placed her above suspicion of defection. If in this I claim too much; if the voice of Wisconsin must fall upon unwilling ears because of the steadfastness of her political faith, so be it; but, "by the same token," your candidate should not come from Maine, or Pennsylvania, or Ohio, or Illinois, or Michigan, or Iowa.

Holding, therefore, to the highest standard of party duty and demanding the subordination of all personal ambition to party welfare, bowing in advance to the decree of this convention, the Republicans of Wisconsin with enthusiastic unanimity have instructed their delegation to name to you as their choice for the first place one who by a long life of conspicuous public service in divers fields of effort has proved his right to stand the peer of any man in stainless character, in patriotic devotion to the best interest of the country, in political sagacity, in unerring judgment, in heroic courage—many times shown in the rush and whirl of battle—and in extraordinary executive capacity. His name is not unfamiliar to the country. It is Jeremiah M. Rusk, the honored Governor of Wisconsin. [Loud cheers.]

Gov. Rusk possesses what seems in these days to be by many considered a fundamental element of eligibility to such a candidacy: He was born in the State of Ohio. He spent his youth and young manhood in the rough but disciplinary work of the farm. Over three decades ago he sought a home in one of the newer counties of Wisconsin. Rich in nothing but brain, and brawn, and principle, and honorable ambition, accustomed to hardship, and not ashamed to labor, he cheerfully mounted the driver's seat of a frontier stage-coach, as Lincoln in early life went out from the rude cabin of his father with the ax upon his shoulder to split rails the long day through, and as Garfield sought and followed a tow-path of the canal, thence through a life of high endeavor to enter the portals of the White House.

It is testified by those who knew our young Ohioan in those days that he never wandered from the road or upset the coach. Never an office-seeker, he drew to himself from the outset the confidence of his neighbors, and was chosen by them to various county positions. Like one now conspicuous in public life, in no good quality or attainment his peer, he held and discharged the duties of the office of Sheriff of his county, but lest prejudice arise from this similarity of career perhaps I ought to say that capital punishment had then been abolished in Wisconsin. [Applause.]

When the cloud which had been so long gathering in our political sky burst upon the country with the fury of a tempest; when that flag was no longer sacred from the assaults of treason; when the Union—the source of all our strength and prosperity and hope—was to struggle for its life, he answered the call of Lincoln and, leaving those who were dearer than aught else on earth but his country, he found straightway the front, and rode again and again, calm and intrepid, on bloody fields where the missiles of the enemy "were weaving the air with lines of death and danger" above him and about him; and he turned homeward his face only when the angel of peace gave the glad command "right about," and he saw the flag under whose folds he had marched and fought with Sherman to the sea, the emblem of a union redeemed and regenerated by patriot valor and blood, "with a star for every State, and a State for every star," and, under God's blessing, the only flag ever again to float upon the breeze as the ensign of our people. [Cheers.]

Loved by those whom he had led, honored and trusted by those under whom he had served, he marched back with the star of a General upon his shoulder, well earned in the hell of battle, to give again into the keeping of his State, stained and tattered but glorified by battle names never to be forgotten, the standard which he bore with him to the front. [Applause.]

After serving with remarkable financial ability as Bank Controller of the State, the banner Republican district of Wisconsin sent him to the halls of the National Congress. There for six years he rendered faithful, patriotic, and able service to the district and to the country. In the Forty-third Congress he served as Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and, as in that day, both in Congress and at the White House, the pension was held a debt of honor, to be cheerfully paid, he was able to render to the surviving soldiers of the Union army, and to the widows and orphans of the dead, a service which they have not forgotten or ceased to appreciate. [Applause.]

With the expiration of his present term the unprecedented honor will be his of having served as Governor of his State for seven consecutive years. He has so borne himself in every detail of duty in this high office as to win the confidence and respect of his constituency, regardless of party lines, and as to endear himself to every man throughout the country who has the brain to discern and the heart to appreciate that the only sure guaranty of our liberties is in the prompt and strict enforcement of the law. [Applause.] It will be well and long remembered to the honor of this man that when insidious and dangerous elements in our midst, wearied of sapping in secret the foundations of our social fabric, came boldly into the sunlight with the red flag of anarchy, when men shrank back affrighted at the horrid sight of death in Chicago's streets, when the cry went up from the metropolis of Wisconsin to the chamber of the Executive for the protection which well-executed law throws alike around the rich man's palace and the poor man's home, it found there no timorous, vacillating demagog to whisper honeyed words into the ears of a mob, but a man with clear eye to discover his duty and the strength of purpose to discharge it. [Cheers.]

Tender and sympathetic as a woman, he met emergency with a hand of iron, and, with the overwhelming commendation which his acts evoked, he gave it to be understood at home and beyond the seas that this is a nation of law; that this people has the strength and the will to purge itself of hostile forces, and that neither anarchy, communism, nor any kindred abomination can find a permanent, prosperous abiding place in this land of ours. [Cheers.]

The comrade of labor from his youth up, the favorit of the farmer, because himself a farmer, with a just sense of property rights, but never the ally or tool of monopoly, his career would successfully challenge the confidence of every deserving class. [Cheers.]

Take him, gentlemen of the convention, for your leader, and the Republican party of Wisconsin bids me pledge you that when the fierce white light of the campaign shall beat upon him it will disclose no weakness in his armor, no spot upon his shield, and when our victory shall have been won you will have installed in the White House again an American President in favor of protecting American labor and upbuilding American industries, of enforcing to the full extent of executive power the constitutional right of a free ballot and a fair count, who knows that wise liberality is the only true economy, and that the truest statesmanship, as well as the highest patriotism, is to strengthen and dignify one's own nation.

The Chairman declared that Gov. Rusk had been placed in nomination, and asked if there was any second. No response came from any one on the floor. The Secretary called the remainder of the roll: Dakota, Arizona, District of Columbia, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, but there were no further speeches made.

"This ends the roll-call," said the Chairman, and waited a moment for the pleasure of the convention.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York rose and said: "I rise at the request of friends. I believe all the candidates have now been presented to this convention, and my motion is this: 'That this convention do now adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.'" The motion prevailed, and at 7:26 o'clock the convention stood adjourned.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Chicago's New Fort—Quincy Wins a Point—Congressmen Who Retire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—[Special.]—Capt. Crosby P. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster, United States army, is to have the immediate charge of the construction of the new buildings at Fort Sheridan, Ill. An order was issued from army headquarters today directing him to report to Gen. Crook, commanding the Division of the Missouri, for this duty, under the direction of Col. Bingham, Chief Quartermaster of the division. Capt. Miller is at present on duty at Millet's Point, N. Y., where he has rendered some efficient service in connection with several new army buildings of novel design. He is one of the most active officers of the Quartermaster's Department. He was recommended for the new detail by the Quartermaster-General on account of his well-known qualifications for superintending the construction of new and important works. Capt. Miller will be relieved from Millet's Point July 1 and will reach Chicago some time during the month. The $300,000 appropriation contained in the Army Appropriation bill for the construction of the buildings at Fort Sheridan will probably be available July 1. It is the desire of the War Department that there be as little delay as possible after that date in beginning operations at the post.

QUINCY REGAINS AN OFFICER.

In the Sundry-Civil bill today Mr. Anderson secured the insertion of an item for a Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Quincy to receive the same salary as paid to the other Superintendents, $820. Mr. Anderson got knocked out by one of Mr. Randall's points of order when he first offered his amendment. Randall claimed that the House couldn't appropriate for an office that did not exist. Mr. Anderson then had the number of Superintendents increased by one, and the new officer will be detailed at Quincy. This position was abolished when Mr. Lincoln was Secretary of War. Although repeated efforts have been made to reëstablish it nothing tangible resulted until Mr. Anderson's amendment of today.

PERRY BELMONT WILL RETIRE.

Representative Perry Belmont of New York has decided to retire from Congressional life at the end of his present term. Mr. Belmont is now serving his fourth term. When first elected he was the youngest man in Congress. He gives no reason for retiring. He will continue to take an active part in politics. It is believed that Mr. Belmont would like to go abroad in a diplomatic capacity, and if Cleveland is reëlected it is not unlikely that his wish will be gratified.

MEN WHO WILL BE MISSED.

Mr. Belmont's determination not to run again recalls the number of well-known men who will be missed in the Fifty-first Congress. Among the most prominent are Gen. Collins, Leopold Morse, ex-Gov. Long, and John E. Russell, all of Massachusetts; Knute Nelson of Minnesota, Morrow of California, Matson of Indiana, Deacon White of New York, B. Wilkins of Ohio, and ex-Secretary Goff of West Virginia. The Massachusetts delegation suffers worse than any other, as out of twelve members six certainly and perhaps seven will not come back. It is a peculiar thing that every one of these six men retires voluntarily and has not asked for a renomination, having had enough of Congressional life.

THE DAY AT MILWAUKEE.

Struggled Beneath Car-Wheels—A New Theatre—Drowning of a Veteran.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 21.—[Special.]—William Graves, a colored barber, while intoxicated, fell from an open car at the approach of Huron street bridge this afternoon, and dragged the conductor under the car with him. One of the rear wheels passed over their bodies. The conductor, Henry Wood, had several ribs and his right wrist broken, and sustained internal injuries. Graves' right leg was so badly mangled that amputation was necessary.

Plans have been received here for the opera-house to be built on Third street by the Davidson Bros. of Chicago. The building is to be six stories in hight, with a frontage of 85 feet and depth of 200 feet, and will cost about $200,000.

The body of James McGallaway, a veteran from the Soldiers' Home, was taken from the river this morning. McGallaway left the home yesterday afternoon, and is supposed to have walked off the dock while intoxicated.

"See Him There."

In a corner of the entresol at the Palmer House is the business office of the Washington Park Club. It is in the midst of a number of State headquarters, and as it is necessary to allow the door to remain open to admit of the free circulation of air the delegates and visitors overflow into this office and gobble the chairs and tables. Occasionally they gather crowds and make speeches there. As next Saturday is Derby-Day, the assistants of Secretary Brewster are busy, and they do not relish these interruptions. Most of the intruders were colored men, the associations of a race-track probably drawing them. Yesterday the room filled up several times with perspiring and noisy outsiders, and as a last resort one of the office men had printed and posted near the door this glaring sign:

MR. BLAINE IS NOT HERE!
He Is Down-Stairs Giving "Tips" on the Political Situation.
SEE HIM THERE!

This placard attracted a great deal of attention and many started out to look up the Plumed Knight, greatly to the relief of the horsemen.—*Mail.*

Unable to Agree on a Scale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 21.—The joint wage committee of the Iron Manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association were today unable to agree on a scale, and another conference will be held tomorrow. The manufacturers think the workmen will sign their scale and avert a lockout.

Famous Women.

It is a significant fact that most of the women who have achieved fame in art, literature, or "affairs," have enjoyed vigorous health. This shows that the mind is never capable of the severe and continued application necessary to creative work, unless the body is at its best. The woman who aspires to fill an exalted place among her associates must be free from nervous debility and female weaknesses. Dr. Pierce's Favorit Prescription will banish these, and it is warranted to restore those functional harmonies which are indispensable to health. As a specific for all those chronic weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, it is unequaled.

The largest real-estate auction sale of the season will be held at Hinsdale Saturday, the 23d, and the Burlington Road will run a free special train, leaving Union Depot at 12:30 p. m. Free tickets at Getchell & Co.'s, 125 Dearborn street.

Considering style and quality of furniture, Colby's, 217 and 219 State st., defy competition.

Summer Hats, Correct Styles, are Ready. Knox, 193 State street.

Does your grocer keep Columbia brands?

$100,000 of 7%

Farm Mortgages

FOR SALE IN AMOUNTS OF $300 TO $5,000.

We guarantee payment of principal and interest both, and watch the crop of each farm and habits of each borrower carefully until paid. You are invited to call at our office and examine them whether you wish to invest or not, or write to us for circular and testimonial letters from Savings Banks, Churches, individuals, and others who make investments through us. Also Savings Bonds maturing at any desired time. Telephone No. 1,542.

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Persons Having Small Sums of Money

Often do not know where to go to find safe investments. Call and see what we have in the line of First-Mortgage Securities.

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225 La Salle-st., cor. Quincy.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Provisions.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN

Acre Property and Lots just outside of city limits. Large tract—about 40 acres. Surrounding property well improved. Lake water on the property. Sewerage and surface drainage perfect. Rapid transit unsurpassed in Cook County. FRANK H. KNAPP, Room 65, 175 Dearborn-st.

July Investments.

We offer $100,000 of Guaranteed Farm Mortgages in amounts of $300 to $5,000 at 7% net to investors. Also 6% Savings Bonds. Telephone No. 1542.

FARMERS TRUST CO.,
111 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 21.	June 14.
New York	$99,756,000	$114,708,485
Boston	13,131,670	12,647,988
Chicago	9,051,000	10,922,000
Philadelphia	10,888,595	9,971,805
St. Louis	3,010,716	2,907,021
Baltimore	1,800,041	1,622,882
New Orleans	731,032	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Boston, par to 5c premium; St. Louis, 85c premium.

It was little use to talk business to people yesterday—there was too much heat and too much politics. The number of customers at the banks was materially smaller than usual, and the total of loans placed must have been considerably below the average. Some engagements were, however, made for the 1st of July by Board of Trade men at 5 per cent, and the bankers say that will be the prevailing rate on wheat receipts, though it is claimed by others that they can get accommodations at lower figures. As to mercantile loans the market was dull, but the recent rates of 6@7 per cent were generally maintained. The rate for New York exchange was nominally par, but little was wanted, and any forcing of bills would have carried the rate to 25c discount or lower. Sterling was dull and unchanged.

Local securities were quiet. The Gaslight & Coke 5s scored another decline, $1,000 selling at 79, $2,000 at 78¾, $1,000 at 78¼, $1,000 at 78⅛, and $2,000 at 78½. Nearly all the brokers seem to have a lot of these bonds for sale, and some of those investors and brokers who loaded up a short time ago are anxious to get out. It is believed that Gibbs of Gas Trust fame is selling half a million to a million of these securities. On the street $50,000 were offered at 78¾, and there were bids of 78½ for small lots. Yesterday's prices were the lowest ever made on the Gaslight & Coke 5s. Sales were made on the exchange of $27,500 West Division Railway 5s at 101½.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

American Ex. Nat'l	128	Gas Trust Cof	36
Atlas National	119¼	Opera-House Co	136
Chicago National	178	N. Chicago St. R. R.	119¾
Continental Nat'l	115	Un. St'k Y'ds & Tran.	99¼
First National	200	City Railway 4½s	99¾
Home National	100	Pass. Railway Co. 6s	108½
Illinois Trust & Sav'g	400	Board of Trade 5s	102¾
Metropolitan Nat'l	187½	Chi. Opera House 6s	105
Nat. Bank America	126	Gas L. & Coke 5s	78¾
Nat. Bank Illinois	195	N. C. City R. 1st M. 6s	112
Park National	125	Do 5-20 deb	102¼
Union National	200	Do New	101¼
Union Trust Co.	200	W. Div. Ry. 5s	101¼
Allen Paper Car-Wh.	108¾	West Park 7s	105¼
C. & C. C. & Dock Cof.	28	West Town 5s	102
City Railway	261		

Chicago operators do not believe in the strength of the New York stock market. Few purchases were made for the long account yesterday and probably as few sales for the short account. It is thought, however, that prices may be carried a little higher under the impulse recently given them. The local pools in Pullman showed no disposition to realize on the advance. On the contrary, it is said there were some purchases. The deal has been one of the most profitable that Chicago speculators have ever engaged in. The declaration of the dividends of the Vanderbilt roads did not greatly increase confidence in the stocks of those companies, as the statements were not particularly good.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 21.—[Special.]—The stock market was dull, but strong and higher throughout the day, all stocks closing ¼@1 per cent higher than last night. The Vanderbilt stocks were the special feature, and the prompt attention of the usual dividends did a good deal to strengthen the mineral market.

Nearly every stock on the list opened ⅛ to ½ higher than it closed last night, and in nearly every case the advances were increased before 11:30 o'clock. It was a noticeable fact that the volume of business during this improvement was smaller than in the same hours on any previous day for over a week, the explanation of this being that as soon as the bears stop hammering prices advance without effort on the part of anybody to put them up.

The declaration of the Rock Island dividend yesterday on the basis of 6 per cent per annum, instead of a lower rate, as the rumor-mongers predicted, made something of a change in the sentiment among the scalping traders on the floor of the exchange, and this morning they were not quite so ready to sell stocks short.

This morning there was another surprise in store for the people who have been declaring for the last six months that the whole group of trunk-line roads were in a "bad way," and "not earning their dividends," etc. Shortly before 12 o'clock the dividend on the Vanderbilt roads was declared, viz.: Lake Shore, 2 per cent for the half-year to June 30; Canada Southern, 1¼ for the same half-year. The surplus earnings of the Lake Shore for the six months were equal to 3.12 per cent on the capital stock, thus leaving a surplus of $553,600 of earnings in the six months over the dividend.

These dividends were not publicly announced on the street up to 10 o'clock, but they became known to some, and before 1 o'clock Lake Shore advanced to 91¼, against 89¾ at the close last night.

Canada Southern advanced to 50¼, against 49¾ last night; Michigan Central to 80, against 79¾, and New York Central to 105¾, against 105 last night.

On dull and sluggish trading the market continued to improve during the afternoon, conspicuously Northwestern, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific.

There was a moderate movement of shorts to cover, and prices were advanced against them on each bid.

Generally, the highest prices of the day were reached in the afternoon.

Important net advances over opening prices were: Burlington & Quincy, ⅝; Cotton Oil Trusts, ⅛; Lake Shore, 1; Louisville & Nashville, ⅝; New England, ½; Pullman, 1¾; St. Paul, ¾.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Ju. 21	Closing—Ju. 20
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	13,840	36	35	35¾	35¼
Alton & T. H.	100	40½	40½	40½	....
Canada Southern	1,250	50½	49⅞	50⅛	49⅝
Canadian Pacific	50	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	56½
Central Pacific	200	30	30	30	....
C., B. & Q.	580	112⅛	111½	112⅛	111⅝
Consolidated Gas	350	72½	72½	72½	72
D., L. & W.	1,700	129	128⅞	128¾	128⅝
Del. & Hud.	571	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	108⅞
D. & R. G. pfd	200	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	....
Erie	6,470	24½	23⅞	24⅜	24
Do seconds	98,500	95	94¼	95	93¾
E. T. & G. 2d pfd.	100	23	23	23	....
Ft. Worth & Den.	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	25
Illinois Central	100	116½	116½	116½	116⅝
K. & Tex.	110	12	12	12	11¾
Lake Shore	15,585	91¼	89¾	91	89¾
Louis. & Nash.	5,700	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛	53⅞
L. E. & W. pfd	200	44	44	44	44
Mo. Pacific	1,500	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞	72⅝
M., L. S. & W.	100	49½	49½	49½	49½
Mich Central	300	80	79	79	....
Manhattan Con.	400	83⅛	83	83⅛	82⅞
Northwestern	3,575	106⅛	105⅝	106	105½
N. Y. & N. E.	3,025	39¼	38⅞	39¼	38⅞
N. Pacific pfd.	3,268	51	50⅝	51	50⅝
Nor. & W. pfd.	1,125	47¼	46⅝	47¼	46½
N. Y. Central	200	105¾	105¼	105¾	105
Nash. & Chat.	100	76½	76½	76½	....
Ogn. Improvement	410	54½	54¼	54½	53⅜
Ogn. Trans. Co.	1,600	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	23¾
Ont. & W.	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	....
Pacific Mail	416	33¾	33⅝	33¾	34
P. P. C. Co.	1,608	154¾	153	154½	152
Reading	21,810	59⅜	58¼	59⅜	58¼
R. & W. P. T.	300	23	23	23	23⅛
Do pfd.	100	66	66	66	65¾
Rock Island	457	105½	105½	105½	105½
St. Paul	30,750	64½	63⅝	64¼	63½
Do pfd.	600	103½	103	103	103
St. Paul & Duluth	100	52	52	52	52
St. Paul & Omaha	900	35¾	35¼	35⅝	35
St. P., M. & M.	100	100	100	100	100
St. L. & S. F.	200	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	29
Do pfd.	400	65½	64½	65½	64¼
Texas Pacific	700	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20½
Tenn. Coal	300	27½	27½	27½	26⅝
Union Pacific	11,475	54½	53⅝	54½	54⅛
W. & L. E.	100	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	....
Wabash pfd.	1,075	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	22¾
Western Union	5,310	76¼	75⅞	75⅞	75¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

24000 US 4½s reg. 107¼	1000 NYC&StL 4s....... 91¼
3000 A&P gtd 4s........ 83¾	24000 NPa 1st cp.........118¾
2000 CRI&P 5s cp........107⅞	5000 NPa 1st rg.........118⅞
27000 C&EIll gn 5s..96@96⅛	3000 NPa 3d cp.......... 89½
1000 C&O 6s—1911 ex cp.103¼	2000 OR&N 5s............101
14000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s 92⅞	5000 OSL 6s............107⅛
19000 CR&BC of G c g 5s 101½	15000 OgnImp 1st.........101
15000 DSoS&A 5s........ 84	25000 R&WP tr 6s........ 89
5000 D&RG W 1st astd. 64¼	10000 StL&SF 2d—ClssB 118
2000 GC&SF gtd 6s...... 94¼	9000 StL&SF g m 5s...105@105¼
20000 H&StJo con.........119	4000 SoCar 1st..........102½
10000 IllCen 3½s........ 96	3000 TexP 2d inc........ 39½
25000 LS 2d cp..........123	30000 TPa 1st 5s...93½@93¾
2000 M&SPls-I&M D. 116½	10000 TCI&Rs—BirDist 99
13000 MK&T gn 5s..64¼@64½	1000 UPa 1st—'99.........117
2000 Met El 1st..........113½	7000 WS gtd 4s..........104¾
4000 MSS N&A 5s........ 98⅞	50 US Express........ 72
10000 NYLE&W n 2d cn 94¾	
10000 NYS&W 2d ref 5s 94½	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

6000 A&P inc.......... 20¾	9000 NYC&StL 4s...... 91¼
11000 C&EIll gn 5s...... 96⅞	6000 NPa 1st cp........118⅞
16000 CB&Q—Neb Ex 4s. 92¾	8000 NJC g m 5s........106
14000 CR&BCGa col g 5s 101½	10000 Of Imp 1s..........101⅛
2000 CRI&P 5s cp..........107⅞	1000 RW&O con.........106
60000 D&GtSo 5s....84@84¼	3000 StL&SF g m 6s...117⅛
20000 DR&GW 1st astd 64½	33000 TexPa 1st 5s..93½@94
5000 DL&W 7s of 1907..137⅞	5000 TexP 2d inc........ 39⅜
5000 GH&SA—WD 1st. 91¼	6000 VaMid g m.......... 80¾
9000 L&N-NO&T 1st.. 87	4000 WS gtd 4s...104¼@104½
1000 MLS&W conv..... 88⅜	40 Adams Ex....143@143
24000 NYLE&W n 2d cn 94	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5 Bnk of Com........165½	62000 NYLE&W n 2 cns ......94½@95
69000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s. ......92¾@92⅞	4000 NW con cp g bds.130¾
7000 CP bds of 1898....107⅞	4000 OR&N 5s............101⅛
14000 DSoS&A 1st 5s. ......84⅛@84¼	5000 Of Imp 1s..........101⅛
13000 D&RG W 1st astd ......64¾@65	4000 R&W 1st trs.......... 89½
2000 FtW&D 1st.......... 83¾	4000 do.......... 89
20000 L&N con............119	10000 StL&IM 5s.......82@83
1000 LNA&C con......... 91	30000 TexPa 1st 5s..93¾@94
1000 NWEx 4s.......... 97	19000 TexPa 2d inc39½@39⅜
37000 M&O g m.......... 88	14000 TStL&KC 1st...92@93
	5000 WS gtd 4s..........104¼
	200 US Express......... 73

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	5,171	88	88¾	88	88¾
Union Pacific	650	54⅛	54½	54	54½
C., B. & Q.	77	111½	112	111¼	111½
Mex. Cent	500	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
Wis. Cent	40	16	16	16	16

Bond transactions and quotations:

10000 Atch Coll 5s. 93¾@94	13000 C B & N 5s......... 98¼
1000 N Eng 2ds..........104¼	2000 Cala So. inc........ 84
25000 Mex Cent 4s.. 66@66⅛	1000 O S L 6s............104⅞
2000 St. Jo 7s..........119½	7000 G & So. K 5s 99¾@99⅞
23000 Vermont 5s........ 86½	1000 C K W 5s........... 94
11000 Wis. Cent. inc.36@37	15000 A & P inc... 20¼@20⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 21.—The market closed dull but firm. Pennsylvania, 52¾@52⅞; Reading, 29 9-16@29⅝; L. Valley, 52¼@52½; Reading generals, 6s, 115¾ asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 21.—Consols closed 99 5-16 for money and 99 for the account. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35; Canada Pacific, 58¾; Erie, 24⅝; do seconds, 96¾; Illinois Central, 120; Mexican ordinary, 41½; St. Paul common, 65⅝; New York Central, 107; Pennsylvania, 53⅝; Reading, 30⅛. Bar silver 42d per ounce.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was £214,000. Bullion in Bank of England increased £390,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is now 42.75 per cent.

PARIS, June 21.—Three per cent rentes, 83f 15c for the account. Weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in gold of 2,250,000f and a decrease of 700,000f in silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Barcelona, $100.00; Caledonia B. H., $200.00; California & Virginia, $10.00; Deadwood, $150.00; Eureka, $612.50; El Cristo, $100.00; Homestake, $10.25; Iron Silver, $375.00; Mexican, $360.00; Sutro Tunnel 17c; do trusts, 70c.

MARKETS.

The leading grain markets were more active yesterday, and were almost panicky during the first half hour of the trading, the scene suggesting the experiences of a year ago in the wheat pit. Wheat and corn averaged a decline of not far from 1½c per bu from the prices of not many days ago, but after a season of heaviness turned steady, and then exhibited comparatively little variation during the rest of the day. The weather was hot, and seemed to wilt all the strength out of breadstuffs, while provisions recovered some from the heaviness of Wednesday, but fell back.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates that the visible supply of lard is 92,000 tcs less than a year ago, and 117,000 tcs less than the average of five years at this date. The figures are understood to include stocks in Europe as well as the United States, and also quantities on ocean passage. The same authority thinks there has been no perceptible improvement in the wheat situation during the week. The total crop of this country will not exceed 400,000,000 bu, leaving only 50,000,000 bu for export from the coming crop. Drouth and heat are serious in the Ohio Valley.

It appears that parties found guilty of selling American refined lard in England were fined, but by request the final disposition of the matter was postponed till the manufacturers could be heard in their own defense, and representatives of two of the principal firms in this city are now on their way to the old country for the purpose of telling what they have to say in the matter.

Henry D. Warner is dead at last, after many weeks of suffering. He will be long and kindly remembered on the board.

It is remarked that there was such a good New England demand for our corn at 52@53c as to indicate that the decline below these figures was the result of a needless bear foray, started for the express purpose of squeezing out the countrymen who are supposed to have been on the long side of the deal. Yet with this and several similar experiences in mind some members profess to wonder that outside business is small.

On the Board of Trade it was not certainly known whether the wheat clearances from New York were 17,000 bu or 170,000 bu. The takings for export were reported as 184,000 bu.

Near Denton, in Texas, the wheat yield is 15 to 18 bu per acre.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was dull and nominally weaker in sympathy with wheat. There was no demand by outside parties.

Wheat was exceedingly weak, and soon passed below the limit of 80c for July which the bears had been talking of for several days. The news that Linn had sold out the previous day seemed to have taken away the last hope of the bulls, and selling orders were numerous both from parties in the city and country. The resulting weakness was intensified by the news that export houses in New York had large selling orders and were also doing considerable business in the same line for parties in the Northwest. The exporters were afterwards said to be free buyers at the reduced prices, but the feeling here continued weak for some time longer. Hutchinson acted as if he were anxious to fill up the crowd, and the smaller holders almost tumbled over each other in the effort to sell ahead of him. The demoralization was stopped by Bloom and Jones-Kennett, the latter taking 500,000 bu, and the former offering to relieve Mr. H. of 1,000,000 bu in one lump. The subsequent trading was not large till afternoon, when Kammerer, Cudahy, and Jones led in brisk buying on the report of rains in Kentucky and a cold wave in the Northwest, with a larger export business at the seaboard. July opened with sales at 80⅛c, being ¼c decline, soon broke to 79⅜c, reacted 1c, fell back to 80c bid, and closed at 80⅛c. August ranged at ¼@¾c premium, and December at 3@3⅛c premium over July. No. 2 red winter in store sold at 81¾c, and No. 2 spring in store was inactive.

Corn was again heavy. The receipts were smaller than estimated, but it is said they will be all the larger after the people have gone home from the convention, the weather was fine for the coming crop, which some folks say will be much the largest ever raised in this country, and cables were weak. The house supposed to be the exponent of the long interest was a free seller all the way down to the bottom, and when it was supposed to have closed out all it had on hand the market reacted some with estimates of only 330 cars for today. Large quantities of long corn were sold out, and the only buyers of futures seemed to be the shorts, but the latter filled freely. The better quality of samples declined about 1c, and the poorer kinds sold 3@5c lower, the offerings including several lots that were out of condition so that the elevators would not take them in. Cash lots in store sold at 48¾@49c for No. 2, and 46½@47c for No. 3. July opened with sales at 49½c, being a decline of ⅛c, went off to 48¾c, improved to 49⅛c, sold back to 48⅞c bid, and closed at 49c, with August at fully ⅞c premium, and September at nearly 1⅛c premium.

Oats were not active. They weakened early in sympathy with corn, and then became firmer. July opened ⅝c lower at 31c, declined to 30⅝c asked, and improved to 31c at the close. August sold off to 25¼c, but closed at 25⅝c. June was quiet, but sold ⅛c above July, the latter difference being ¼c. Samples sold ¼c lower, with weaker markets at the East. In store sold at 34¼c for No. 3 white in special location and 31@31¼c for No. 2 mixed.

Rye was in light request, closing 1c lower on No. 2 in store at 55c, after an early sale at 56c. On track sold sparingly at 56½c for No. 2, and August was inactive and quotably unchanged at 52c bid. Barley was dull and easy, with the few cars on the sample market meeting indifferent sale at low figures. Futures were inactive, and the slight interest shown a few days ago had entirely subsided, with September nominal at 63c.

Provisions were stronger in the first half of the trading, with moderate buying by parties who had sold at lower prices the previous day. Kirkwood and Geddes bought lard, which caused the early strength, and it was then beared by Clifton, who was joined by Wright in a minor hammering of pork. Several lots of ribs were sold out for fatigued holders. Lard opened unchanged at $8.12½ for July, sold at $8.10, improved to $8.20, and closed at $8.15, with August at nearly 10c premium. Pork closed 10c lower, at $13.45 for July, after selling up to $13.62½, with August a good 10c premium. Ribs closed 5c higher, at $7.42½ for this month and next, after July had sold at $7.45. August ribs were about 7½c over July.

Millstuffs were steady, with bran in moderate request around $10.00@10.50.

Flaxseed was steady for No. 1 cash, which sold sparingly at $1.30, while new crop deliveries were easy, with deferred futures slightly lower. September brought $1.05 and year $1.04@1.04½, closing at the inside. Timothy seed was unchanged, though nearly nominal in the absence of offerings. A small lot of August sold at $2.10, and full cars were quotable at about $2.11. For September $1.97 was bid, with sellers at $1.90, and prime cash was salable at $2.20. Clover seed was lifeless at $4.45 for October. German millet was scarce and firm at $1.40 for choice.

The street markets were moderately active, with nearly all kinds of seasonable farm produce offered in abundance, and prices covered a wide range, owing to the variableness of the offerings. Butter met with more demand than recently, and was steady, while eggs were a trifle less firm than last week, as the weather was so warm that dealers desired to keep stocks well reduced. Dressed veal was in an unsatisfactory condition, with only a light demand, and many carcasses in bad order. Poultry was dull and weak. Spring chickens have undergone a severe decline in the last two days of fully 7@8c per lb. A moderate demand was reported for fruits, with strawberries in less request than recently because of the free receipts of other varieties. The inaugural sale of California fruits at auction occurred yesterday, and transactions were generally at a low range of prices.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
June	80⅛	79⅝@	80⅛	80⅛
July	81⅛	79⅝@	80½	80⅛
August	81⅜	80⅛@	81¼	81
December	84⅜	83⅜@	84	83⅝
CORN.				
June	49⅛	48¾@	48⅞	48⅝
July	49⅝	48⅞@	49½	49
August	50¼	49¾@	50⅜	49⅞
September	50⅝	49⅞@	50½	50⅛
OATS.				
June	31	31⅛@	31¼	31⅛
July	31⅛	30⅝@	31⅛	30⅞
August	26⅜	25½@	26⅜	25⅝
MESS PORK.				
June	$13.50	$.......@	....	$13.40
July	13.55	13.40	@13.62½	13.45
August	13.65	13.50	@13.70	13.55
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.				
June	$ 8.05	$.......@	....	$ 8.05
July	8.12½	8.10	@ 8.20	8.12½
August	8.22½	8.20	@ 8.30	8.22½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
June	$ 7.35	$.......@	....	$.......
July	7.37½	7.37½	@ 7.45	7.40
August	7.47½	7.45	@ 7.55	7.47½

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	June.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	$ 69¾	$ 70¾	$ 73
No. 2 corn	36	36⅝	38¼
No. 2 oats	25¾	....	25⅜
Mess pork	22.00	....	....
Lard	6.40	6.40	6.50

PRODUCE MOVEMENT.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

Articles.	Receipts 1888.	Receipts 1887.	Shipments 1888.	Shipments 1887.
Flour, brls	11,915	11,028	17,729	14,314
Wheat, bu	16,775	108,008	9,614	386,606
Corn, bu	192,418	45,125	80,314	87,384
Oats, bu	116,792	64,330	154,607	60,377
Rye, bu	585	602	3,785	....
Barley, bu	2,079	3,537	1,108	2,325
Grass seed, lbs	17,140	58,080	42,362	12,420
Flaxseed, bu	1,492	1,128	21,889	436
Broom corn, lbs	54,400	29,100	25,070	1,985
Cured meats, lbs	395,260	188,640	1,272,474	2,065,100
Canned meats, cases	....	....	3,159	2,126
Dressed beef, lbs	349,600	900	2,354,479	1,787,466
Beef, tcs	....	....	8	62
Beef, brls	....	100	322	139
Pork, brls	60	75	379	189
Lard, lbs	563,250	52,200	948,318	403,822
Cheese, lbs	137,855	72,760	117,420	35,735
Butter, lbs	454,760	307,336	395,987	264,010
Dressed hogs, No.	....	....	357	261
Live hogs, No.	20,376	16,462	4,707	4,051
Cattle, No.	11,288	11,072	2,324	2,414
Sheep, No.	5,624	2,759	1,686	1,051
Hides, lbs	200,792	345,675	450,500	356,880
Wool, lbs	75,339	127,939	132,523	130,529
Coal, tons	8,385	22,217	1,599	1,049
Lumber, M.	10,261	8,234	2,199	4,311
Shingles, M.	2,100	2,017	....	1,067
Salt, brls	2,495	1,427	2,053	3,867
Hay, tons	273	180	42	....

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Wednesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	7	....	....	7
Spring wheat	11	12	4	27
Corn	140	149	82	371
Oats	59	93	2	154
Rye	5	1	....	6
Barley	....	....	2	2
Total	222	225	90	537

Inspected out: 630 bu wheat, 164,747 bu corn, 34,001 bu oats, and 1,198 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 54 cars wheat, 330 cars corn, 180 cars oats, and 20,000 hogs.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

Points.	Receipts, bu. June 21.	Receipts, bu. June 20.	Shipments, bu. June 21.	Shipments, bu. June 20.
Western.				
Chicago	16,775	39,215	9,614	11,000
Milwaukee	20,475	15,750	8,008	500
St. Louis	34,000	22,000	2,000	29,000
Toledo	500	500	16,000	7,000
Detroit	2,182	7,121	18,861	....
Kansas City	....	....	....	4,000
Peoria	1,000	5,000	3,000	3,500
Minneapolis	84,980	59,850	33,000	31,920
Duluth	43,888	20,854	47,602	27,743
Total	203,700	168,300	138,145	115,572
Eastern.				
New York	87,600	103,400	170,000	93,420
Philadelphia	4,660	3,122	2,551	7,270
Baltimore	1,996	750	20,000	....
Total	94,256	107,272	192,551	100,690
Grand total	297,956	275,572	315,837	216,262
Same days 1887	561,132	541,976	819,619	1,197,377

Lake freights were quiet, with vessel room in but moderate request, and rates unchanged at 1¼c on oats, 1½c on corn, and 1¾c on wheat to Buffalo. Charters were made for 110,000 bu oats, 110,000 bu corn, and 24,000 bu wheat.

CASH SALES ON 'CHANGE.

PROVISIONS—Sales were 225 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 100 boxes long-cut hams, and 50 boxes long and short clears all on private terms; 100,000 lbs short ribs, partly at $7.45.

FLOUR—Transactions were limited to 250 brls on private terms.

SPRING WHEAT—Free on board: 19 cars at 76@77½c for No. 3 Northern and hard, 68@73c for No. 3, and 60@63c for No. 4. No sales in store.

WINTER WHEAT—In store: 2 cars No. 2 red at 81¾c. Free on board: 3 cars at 82c for No. 2 Turkish and 63c for No. 4 red.

CORN—In store and to go there: 258 cars and 4,100 bu at 48¾@49c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 47½@48c for No. 3 yellow, 46½@47c for No. 3, and 40@41½c for No. 4. Free on board: 51 cars at 48@49c for No. 3 white, 41½@44c for No. 4, and 28@35c for no grade. On track: 49 cars at 49¼c No. 2 white, 47½c for No. 3, and 41½@42c for No. 4, with 31@37c for no grade and other lots out of condition.

OATS—In store and to go there: 12 cars at 34¼c for No. 3 white in special location and 31@31¼c for No. 2 mixed. Free on board: 79 cars at 33@35c for No. 2 white, 34@35½c for No. 3 white, 32c for No. 2 mixed, and 29@31c for No. 3 mixed, with 28@29c for no grade. On track: 41 cars at 36@37c for No. 2 white, 34@35¼c for No. 3 white, and 31½@32c for No. 2 mixed.

RYE—In store: 3 cars No. 2 at 55@56c. On track: 1 car No. 2 at 56½c.

BARLEY—Free on board: 8 cars at 46@48c for No. 3 and 39@42c for No. 4.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran: 30 cars free on board at $9.00@9.50 for specky and $9.62½@10.75 for sound. Middlings: 10 cars free on board at $11.00@11.50 for coarse and $12.00@14.50 for medium and fine. Shorts: 1 car at $13.75.

SEEDS—Flax: 1 car No. 1 on track at $1.30. Timothy: 21 bags at $2.25. German millet: 25 bags at $1.40.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was more activity at the prices ruling earlier in the week, due to increased inquiry from buyers. The supply was not large, and included some consignments that were in poor condition, which went at a discount. Ladle-packed goods were salable at 12½@14½c per lb; fancy Elgin creamery, 18½@19c; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do, 17½@18c; fair to good do, 15@17c; fancy dairies, 15@16c; common to fair do, 13@14c; packing stock, 12@13c.

CHEESE—Prices were steady on choice goods, with cheddars and Young Americas in fair request from exporters, while twins showed some accumulations, as the demand for this shape was confined chiefly to home orders. Stocks are increasing all around, and trade is mostly in full creams. Quotations: New full creams, cheddars, 7¼@7¾c per lb; do flats, 7¾@8c; do Young America, 8¼@8¾c; poor to choice skims, 2@6c; brick cheese, 8@9c.

EGGS—The supply was fully equal to the wants of buyers, and while quotations were unchanged at 14@14½c per doz for strictly choice stock the feeling was easy.

GREEN FRUITS—Offerings were large all around, and a fair sale was reported, with prices covering a wide range. Black and red raspberries were plentiful, strawberry consignments were chiefly from Michigan, and met with fair demand, and peaches brought irregular prices. Receipts of watermelons exhibited a material increase, and prices were reduced. Quotations: New apples, 30@40c per ½-bu box; sour cherries, $3.50@4.50 per stand of 2 bu; lemons, $3.50@5.50 per box; oranges, $5.50@7.50; watermelons, $1.50@1.75 per car; peaches, 35@50c per box of ⅓ bu; black raspberries, $2.00@2.50 per case of 24 qts; red do, $1.00@1.75 per 25 pts; Michigans strawberries, $1.25@1.75 per 16 qts.

HAY—Choice grades were salable at fully previous prices, while extreme dullness was again noted for inferior and common lots. Straw was without demand and slow. Sales were: On track—11 cars No. 1 timothy at $12.50@14.00; 6 cars No. 2 do at $11.50@12.00; 2 cars clover at $10.00; 11 cars upland prairie at $5.00@12.50; 3 cars straw at $5.00@8.00. Receipts, 273 tons; shipments, 42 tons.

HIDES—The movement was much as on the earlier days of the week and prices were unchanged: Green hides, 4½@5c per lb; heavy green salted, fully cured, 5¾c; light do, 5¾c; No. 1 G. S., 3½@4c; green salted, bull, 3¼@4¼c; green salted, calf, 7¼c for No. 1 and 5¾c for No. 2; deacons, each, 25@35c; No. 1 dry salted, 7@8c per lb. All branded hides sell at a discount of about 1c per lb from the price of No. 1.

POTATOES—The supply was liberal from Tennessee and St. Louis, and while choice stock was wanted at $2.75@3.25 per brl, some of the offerings were poor in quality, and sold slowly at a marked discount. No regular demand existed for old potatoes.

POULTRY—A further marked decline occurred in springs, which were in excessive supply. The local trade was light, as consumers turned their attention to other kinds of meat. Old hens were steady, and iced fowls selling at about the same prices as live. Quotations: Live hens, 8c per lb; roosters, 5c; springs, 13@16c; turkeys, 6@7c; ducks, 7@8c.

VEGETABLES—Much of the supply, which was large in the aggregate, was inferior in quality, and only choice lots were in good request. Quotations: Asparagus, 25@40c per doz; cucumbers, $1.50@2.00 per brl; green onions, 10@15c per doz; green peas, 75c@1.00 per bu; radishes, 8@10c per doz; cauliflower, 50c@$1.00 per doz; wax beans, 50c@$1.00 per bu; tomatoes, 75c@$1.50; head lettuce, 20@25c per doz; new cabbage, $1.00@1.75 per crate.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.20.

WOOL—No special change occurred in this market, and while the aggregate sales were moderate for the season the feeling was easy.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Monday, June 18	10,641	1,083	18,317	4,871
Tuesday, June 19	8,374	534	12,904	4,108
Wednesday, June 20	11,288	705	20,376	5,624
Thursday, June 21	11,000	300	17,500	5,000
Total	41,276	2,602	69,097	19,603
Same period last week	38,411	1,679	100,116	21,808
Shipments.				
Monday, June 18	1,998	225	7,730	982
Tuesday, June 19	1,377	4	4,195	1,904
Wednesday, June 20	2,324	42	4,707	1,686
Thursday, June 21	2,700	....	6,000	1,700
Total	8,398	271	22,632	6,272
Same period last week	13,462	196	28,622	11,987

Today's receipts are estimated at 20,000 hogs, 8,000 cattle, and 4,000 sheep, against 21,089 hogs, 10,312 cattle, and 2,993 sheep received Friday of last week.

Reports from thirty-three round-up stations in Colorado show the cattle to be in excellent condition and the loss last winter to be unusually small.

CATTLE—Thursday's cattle market was active, but common to fair grades of natives and Texas cattle sold 5@10c lower. The choice to fancy native beef cattle ruled 5@10c higher. Fully half the cattle on sale were from Texas. The supply of choice natives was rather small. Shippers and exporters were the principal buyers of native beef cattle at $3.75@6.00 for common grassers to fancy corn-fed steers. They bought largely at $5.30@5.67½; 20 car-loads, averaging 1,278 to 1,362 lbs, sold at $5.67½; 70 head, averaging 1,515 lbs, sold at $5.80; 2 loads, averaging 1,461 lbs, sold at $5.85, and 17 head, averaging 1,507 lbs, sold at $6.00. Dressed beef men paid $3.55@5.90 for native steers. A car-load averaging 1,836 lbs sold at the outside price. Twelve car-loads of Dakota cattle, averaging 1,113 to 1,269 lbs, sold at $4.25@5.00. Texas cattle sold at $1.70@2.50 for bulls and cows and $2.50@3.90 for steers. Texas calves averaging 140 to 200 lbs sold at $2.75@3.50. The San Antonio Ranch Company sold here today 113 935-lb steers at $3.30 and 18 bulls, 1,022 lbs, at $1.90. These were the John T. Lytle cattle and were in the Cattle Trust last year. They are selling in open market now. Native butcher stock sold at lower prices. Cows sold at $1.75@3.20, and bulls at $2.50@3.50. Stock cattle sold at former prices, but the demand from outside parties was light. Revised quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves, 1,500 to 1,800 lbs.	$ 6.10@ 6.40
Good to fancy, 1,300 to 1,550 lbs.	4.60@ 6.00
Medium to good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.	4.50@ 5.50
Common to fair, 900 to 1,300 lbs.	4.30@ 4.85
Native grassers, 950 to 1,300 lbs.	3.75@ 4.45
Distillery-fed steers	4.75@ 5.80
Fancy cows and heifers	3.15@ 3.45
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,300 lbs.	2.10@ 3.10
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs.	2.65@ 3.65
Texas steers, 740 to 1,100 lbs.	2.40@ 4.00
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs.	2.80@ 3.70
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs.	3.50@ 4.20
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs.	3.50@ 5.25
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—Thursday's receipts hardly reached expectations, but offerings were larger than the demand. About 9,000 hogs were carried over from Wednesday, making 27,000 on sale. Today's market was fairly active, but values ruled a shade lower, or 5@12½c off from last Tuesday's quotations. The quality was good. Several loads of prime heavy sold at $5.75. The bulk of heavy packing and shipping sold at $5.60@5.65; mixed sold largely at $5.55@5.60, and light principally at $5.50@5.60; rough heavy quotable at $5.40@5.45, and common light and poor mixed at $5.30@5.40.

5.45. Selected Philadelphia butcher pigs, averaging 240 lbs, sold at $5.70.

SHEEP—The demand was good and prices were without quotable change. Local dealers were the principal buyers. Country feeders bought quite a good many Western for fattening purposes. About 2,500 shorn Texas sheep, averaging 75 to 79 lbs, sold at $2.65@3 principally at $3.05; 500 wooled Texans, averaging 87 to 94 lbs, sold at $3.80; nearly 1,200 Washington Territory sheep, averaging 105 lbs, sold at $3.30, and 300 Western, averaging 86 lbs, sold at $3.15. Native sheep, averaging 62 to 125 lbs, sold at $1.75@5.35, principally at $4.25@5.00. Lambs sold at $5.50@6.50 per 100 lbs and at $2.00@4.50 per head.

OTHER MARKETS.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 2,350. Market steady; choice heavy native steers, $5.40@6.00; fair to good native steers, $4.90@5.50; butchers' steers, medium to prime, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, fair to good, $2.30@3.70; rangers, corn-fed, $3.50@4.30; grass, $2.25@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,350; shipments, 210. Market steady; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $5.55@5.65; packing, medium to prime, $5.35@5.55; light grades, ordinary to best, $5.30@5.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,740; shipments, 210. Market firm; fair to fancy, $3.50@5.00.

HORSES—Receipts, 340; shipments, 255; Texans and Indians, in car-lots, $27.00@40.00.

New York, June 21.—BEEVES—No receipts; dressed beef dull; 7c for native sides; 6¼@7½c for Texas and Colorado do. Today's Liverpool cable quotes American refrigerator dull and rather weak at 9½c. Receipts, 39,000, and 3,500 were on sale besides from previous arrivals. Quiet at $3.30@5.25 per 100 lbs. $5.75@5.80 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,200; nearly nominal for live hogs at $5.65@5.90.

Kansas City, Mo., June 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, none; but few good on sale; market generally weak and lower, except for best corn-fed steers; good to choice corn-fed, $5.25@5.50; common to medium, $4.00@5.00; grass range steers, $2.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.50; cows, $2.00@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 575; dull to weak and 5c lower; good to choice, $5.35@5.45; common to medium, $5.10@5.25; skips and pigs, $2.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 250; shipments, none; steady for good and weak for common; good to choice muttons, $3.50@4.00; common to medium, $2.00@3.00.

Omaha, Neb., June 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; mostly sold; lower; prime 1,300@1,500-lb natives, $5.15@5.50; 1,100@1,300, $4.50@5.50; cows, $1.75@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,200; all sold; shade to 5c lower; heavy, $5.35@5.45; light, $5.25@5.30; mixed, $5.30@5.35.

East Liberty, Pa., June 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 57; shipments, 57. Market nothing doing. All through consignments. No cattle shipped to New York today.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,500. Market active; Philadelphias, $5.90@6.00; mixed, $5.85@5.95; Yorkers, $5.70@5.80; common to fair, $5.60@5.70; pigs, $5.25@5.40. Six cars of hogs shipped to New York today.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 2,400.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; demand poor; holders offer freely; winter 6s 6d@6s 8d, dull; spring, 6s 6d@6s 8d; club, 6s 7d@6s 8d. Corn steady; demand poor; 4s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s 3d. Long and short clears, 40s 6d. Cumberland cut, 42s; long-cut hams, 52s. Cheese, 43s 6d.

CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork in poor demand and unchanged. Lard in poor demand and dull; spot and June, 41s; July and August, 41-6s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and flour are in poor demand and prices unchanged. Corn in poor demand and dull; spot, 4s 7¼d; June, 4s 7d; August, 4s 7¼d.

COTTON—Firm, with good demand. Sales—12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 8,400 bales American.

New York, June 21.—[Special.]—Business was slow and prices favored the buyer in most instances where there was any change.

COTTON—The prices on spots are continued in the absence of important business. The market for forward deliveries was an exceedingly uninteresting one. Final rates were identical with those of Wednesday.

WHEAT—Options unsettled and lower. The market opened lower and heavy and closed weak at about the lowest prices of the day. Cash wheat was lower. Sales included No. 1 hard at 88@90c, including free on board; 87½c afloat; No. 1 Northern, 86¾c afloat; No. 2 red, 88¼@88¾c in store and elevator, 89¼@90c afloat, 89@90c free on board; ungraded red, 91@92¾c; closing, June, 87c; July, 87¼c; August, 88¾c; September, 89¼c; December, 92¾c; May, 97¾c.

CORN—Was easier. Sales, including ungraded mixed, at 51½@55½c; No. 2, 55¾@56c delivered. Closing—June 54⅝c, July 55⅛c, August 56⅛c, September 56⅝c, October 57c, November 56¾c, December 53¾c.

OATS—Were lower. Sales, including No. 1 white, 43c; No. 2 do, 38@39c; No. 3 do, 38@38½c; No. 2 mixed, 35c; No. 2 do, 34@34½c; No. 3 do, 33¼c; rejected, 32c; No. 2 Chicago, 35¼c; mixed on track, 36@38c; white on track, 40@47c. Closing, July, 34¼c; August, 31¾c; September, 31⅝c. No. 2 white, July, 38½c.

RYE—Dull and nominal.

BARLEY AND BARLEY-MALT—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork was dull and weak. Bacon dull and nominal. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 7¾c. Lard dull and lower; Western, $8.47½@8.50.

BUTTER—Receipts liberal, but demand light; Eastern creamery quoted at 19@20c and Western do 17@19c; State dairy, 18@20c; Western, 14@17c.

CHEESE—Steady, with a fair home and export demand; State factory full cream, colored and white, 8¼@8¾c; Ohio flats, 7@8c; part skims, 4@6¾c; full skims, 3@3c.

EGGS—Market about steady, with best Eastern quoted at 16@16½c, and Western 15½@15¾c.

SUGAR—The market was strong, though not active. Refined firm, with demands excellent. Cut-loaf and crushed, 8c; cubes, 7c; powdered, 7c; granulated, 6¾c; mold A, 7c; confectioners' A, 6¾c; standard A, 6½c; off A, 6@6¼c; white extra C, 5¾c; extra C, 5 11-16@5 13-16c; C, 5 7-16@5 9-16c; yellow, 5 5-16@5⅜c.

COFFEE—Spot: fair Rio dull and nominal; 15c; options 30@35 points lower, closing steady; June, 11.90@12.35c; July, 10.60@10.75c; August, 9.85@10.05c; September, 9.65@9.70c; October, 9.50@9.55c; November, 9.50c; December, 9.50@9.55c; January, 9.50@9.55c; February, 9.60c; March, 9.65@9.70c; April, 9.70@9.75c; May, 9.75@9.80c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, in brls, 6@6¾c; united closed weak at 78⅝c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 9,278 pkgs.; exports, 11,034 brls, 1,050 sacks; sales, 26,550 brls; fairly active and steady, unchanged.

Boston, Mass., June 21.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Is steady; Western fresh creamery, 20@21c per lb; extra firsts, 19@20c; firsts, 18@19c; imitation creamery, 16@18c; Western choice factory, 16@17c; fair to good, 15@16c; New York creamery, 21@22c; and extra firsts, 19@20c; Vermont extra creamery, 21@22c; extra firsts, 19@20c; and good to choice dairy, 19@20c; Eastern creamery, 18@20c for good to choice.

CHEESE—Choice New York at 8@9c per lb; firsts at 7@8c; seconds, 6@7c; Vermont extra, 8¼@8½c; firsts, 7@8c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 16@17c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 16½c; Western choice, 15@16½c per dozen.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 21.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat sold at 90½c to 87½c; No. 1 Northern, 88½c to 83¾c; winter wheat dull but firm; No. 2 red, 92½c; choice do, 95½c; No. 1 red, 95c; No. 1 white, 95½c; milling white, 89½@90c. Corn in light demand; No. 3, 49½@50c; No. 3 sellers, 52½c; No. 4, 49c to 49½c.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—FLOUR—Easy; lower on the inside.

GRAIN—Wheat demoralized early and broke 1¾c, partially recovered later, but was unsettled toward the close, closing 1¼c below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 84@84¼c; June 83⅝@83¾c, closing at 83¾c; July 79@81⅛c, closing at 80⅜c; August 80⅝@81⅜c, closing at 80¾c; September 81¼@81¾c, closing at 81¼c; December, 85@86⅛c, closing at 85¾c. Corn lower and depressed early, but recovered partially; cash, 45c; June, closing at 44¼c; July 44¾@45½c, closing at 44¾c; August 45¼@46c, closing at 45¾c; year, 36⅝@36¾c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN — Wheat firmer; June, 83¾c; July, 80⅜c; August, 80¾c. Corn higher; June, 44½c; July, 45½c; August, 45⅜c; September, 46c. Oats quiet; June 32c; July, 26½c; August, 25½c.

Toledo, O., June 21.—GRAIN—Wheat active and lower;; cash and June, 87c; July, 85¼c; August, 85¾c; December, 88¾c. Corn lower and dull; cash and June, 50c; August, 51c asked. Oats easy; cash, 35c.

CLOVER-SEED—Easy; October, $4.45.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, cash, 84@84¼c; June, 83¾c; July, 80⅜c; August, 80¾c; year, 85¼c. Corn lower; cash, 45c; June, 44½c; July, 44¾c; August, 45⅜c; year, 36⅝c. Oats lower; cash, 32¾c; June, 32c; July, 26½c.

Kansas City, Mo., June 21.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 soft, July, 71½c bid, 73c asked; August, 72¾c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 42½c bid, 43½c asked; July, 43c; August, 44@44½c asked. Oats—July, 21c bid; August, 21c bid; 21½c asked.

Cincinnati, O., June 21.—GRAIN—Corn weaker at 51c. Oats quiet at 35½@36c.

WHISKY—Quiet; sales 631 brls on basis of $1.14.

Wilmington, N. C., June 21.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33½c.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, June 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

Springfield av, 225 ft s of Ohio st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 14 (William Claflin to E. K. Tuttle)	$ 1,050
Polk st, 300 ft w of Albany av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated May 13 (J. Nichols to T. McGlynn)	1,400
Point st, 50 ft s e of Chancey, s w f, 25x111 ft, dated June 6 (P. O. Stensland to J. M. Anderson)	550
Beers st, 50 ft s of Thirty-fourth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 1 (S. Beers to J. Marshall)	600
De Kalb st, bet Polk and Leavitt, n w f, 21x100 ft, dated June 11 (A. Bleser to M. G. Hussander)	3,500
Francisco st, 50 ft n of Augusta, e f, 25x123 ft, dated Jan. 1, 1887 (estate of James Carter to C. Christoffersen)	425
Humboldt boulevard, 241 ft n of North av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 19 (M. Hayes to C. P. Johnson)	1,200
West Thirteenth place, 52 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 21 (George Derkes to E. Biesenthal)	1,700
Twentieth st, 216 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 28 (C. Hennings to F. Henschel)	1,800
Paulina st, 50 ft s of Yak, w f, 50x125 ft, dated June 25 (H. H. Kohlsaat to M. C. Freman)	3,750
Ayers av, 147¼ ft s of Indiana st, w f, 24⅝x119 ft, dated May 1 (T. J. Diven to E. Taylor)	1,300
Owasco st, w of Washtenaw av, w f, 25x100 ft, dated June 18 (T. K. Love to M. J. Corcoran)	400
Washington boulevard, 150 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 30x124 ft, improved, dated June 12 (A. S. Havens to A. L. Gehrig)	7,000
Dania av, 96 ft s of Wabansia, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 16 (J. R. Dole to M. A. Wanzain)	550
Girard st, 308 ft s of Armitage av, w f, 24x124 ft, dated June 15 (C. Winter to A. Radtke)	600
Lake st, w of Albany av, s f, 120¼x125 ft, dated June 20 (A. M. Jones to R. Guenther)	30,000
Hamlin av, 150 ft n of Prince st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated June 1 (J. T. Hannah to J. Wieczorkowski)	300
Frankford st, 116 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 24x100 ft, dated April 17 (A. Crawford to J. Rudnicki)	500
Ohio st, 192 ft e of Elizabeth, n f, 24x100 ft, dated June 21 (T. Wold to F. A. Tillotson)	4,000
North av, n e cor of Humboldt boulevard, s f, 56x125 ft, dated June 20 (R. S. Cox to V. Liftner)	4,850
Sheffield av, 300 ft n of Garfield, w f, 25x126 ft, dated June 21 (J. J. Keller to R. McCormick)	1,500
Wabash av, 80 ft n of Peck court, w f, 78x180 ft, dated June 1 (J. Rosenberger to Nathaniel K. Fairbank)	85,000
Dudley st, 220 ft n of Thomas, e f, 50x125 ft, dated May 22 (H. S. Cram to F. S. Malitzki)	850
Leavitt st, 50 ft s of Adams, e f, 25x140 ft, dated June 15 (L. A. and C. L. Rolfe to Payson & Clapp)	2,750
College st, 233 ft w of Cottage Grove av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated April 25 (E. Davis to General Conference Association of Seventh-Day Adventists)	5,750
Curtis st, 50 ft s of Indiana, e f, 25x110 ft, dated June 11 (B. Paulsen to A. Matson)	4,675
Halsted st, 99 ft n of Meagher, w f, 25x97 ft, dated April 28 (Master in Chancery to D. S. Wegg)	3,165
Same premises as above, dated April 30 (D. S. Wegg to J. Johnston Jr.)	4,000
Clybourn av, 489 ft n w of North, s w f, 25x100 ft, imp, dated June 21 (C. and J. Obermayer to M. J. Steffens)	4,000
Point st, 75 ft s e of Chancey, s w f, 25x111 ft, dated June 5 (P. O. Stensland to H. C. Hansen)	550
Harrison st, 100 ft e of Sibley, n f, 25x145 ft, dated May 1, 1886 (E. Sturtevant to C. C. Busse)	2,500
Park av, n e cor Hoyne, s f, 36x118¼ ft, dated June 5 (A. D. C. Anguera to A. M. Phillips)	5,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Bryson st, 260 ft w of Halsted, s f, 40x122 ft, dated June 1 (J. A. Hall to L. A. J. Williams)	1,350
Grace st, s w cor of Olga, n f, 58¼x100 ft, dated June 4 (C. Buckingham to H. P. Schwenesen)	1,175
Olga st, 341 ft s of Grace, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 9 (same to A. Halesen)	825
Ashland av, 225 ft n of Noble, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 17 (A. J. Meckler to K. Schweizer)	750

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Aberdeen st, 71 ft s of Fifty-third, e f, 25x124 ft, dated April 7 (F. Gaylord to W. H. Wensley)	$ 450
Wabash av, near Fifty-second st, e f, 50x161 ft, dated June 20 (D. G. Barnett to A. C. O'Neal)	3,500
La Salle st, near Fifty-sixth, e f, 25x127 ft, dated May 11 (George Schweinfurth to H. A. Vail)	750
Madison av, 194 ft s of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 50x150 ft, dated June 19 (W. K. Smith to S. Despres)	3,000
Drexel av, 289 ft s of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 24x130 ft, dated June 2 (S. Callaghan to C. Breen)	2,950
Part of Lot 4 in Blk 12, L. L. Woodbridge's subn, Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated June 18 (C. H. Morse to W. N. Craine)	970
Fortieth st, 175 ft w Cottage Grove av, n f, 25x180⅝ ft, dated June 8 (J. J. and J. W. Langley to J. Wilson)	5,000
California av, s e cor of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 91½x125 ft, dated June 14 (M. E. Smith to H. H. Bowman)	4,000
Frederick st, 170 ft s of Chestnut, e f, 40x133 ft, dated May 10 (C. S. Bogue to M. E. Hoyles)	2,600

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

West Forty-sixth st, 249 ft n of Harrison, e f, 25x120 ft, dated June 21 (C. Counselman to M. C. O'Neill)	$ 275

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

T. J. Wells, three-story dwelling and barn, 27x50, No. 111 South Lincoln street, to cost $5,000.

J. Beck, cottage, 22x70, No. 277 North Centre avenue, to cost $2,500.

W. Beiver, cottage, 18x18, No. 3042 Emerald avenue, to cost $500.

L. Pisch, cottage, 20x36, No. 1500 Harvard street, to cost $800.

P. J. Frey, two-story flats, 22x50, No. 513 West Thirteen street, to cost $3,200.

J. Kruz, cottage, 20x30, No. 1091 West Twentieth street, to cost $600.

T. R. Marshall, cottage, 22x34, No. 3405 Wood street, to cost $800.

G. T. Nolter, addition, 20x16, No. 3420 Wood street, to cost $800.

J. McDonnell, four-story store and flats, 28x56, No. 242 and 244 Western avenue, to cost $5,000.

M. Betke, cottage, 20x34, No. 70 Eighteenth place, to cost $900.

Emma Wells, two-story flats, 21x44, No. 565 Hastings street, to cost $2,300.

D. D. Healy, two-story flats, 23x50, No. 596 Fairfield avenue, to cost $3,200.

William Clary, cottage, 21x36, No. 3853 Emerald avenue, to cost $500.

J. H. Mohan, two-story stores and flats, 20x50, No. 191 Centre street, to cost $7,000.

William Gilon, two-story flats, 22x52, No. 1036 West Taylor street, to cost $3,250.

William Barrett, cottage, 22x44, No. 448 Colorado avenue, to cost $1,300.

George H. Fox, three three-story dwellings, 76x48, No. 3158 Prairie avenue, and Nos. 212 and 214 Thirty-second street, to cost $25,000.

C., B. & Q. Land Excursion.

June 19 and 22, 1888, "Burlington Route," C., B. & Q. R. R., will run special land excursions from Chicago to points in Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and Dakota, and to points in Colorado east of and including Akron and Sterling, on the B. & M. R. R., and Sterling, on the U. P. Railway, at greatly reduced rates. A great reduction in rates will also be made to Texas, New Mexico, and Arkansas points June 22, 1888. For tickets and further information regarding the above apply at No. 211 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Union Depot, corner Adams and Canal streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Without Cost.

THE CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN MAP FOR 1888.

I will freely give to every applicant at my office a complete Chicago map, and also furnish free tickets to and from EDGINGTON PARK, where I offer, on the easiest payments, a lot for $225.00.

Just such as others are selling in the vicinity for $300.00 and $350.00.

We will send you soon through this paper an announcement of our GRAND PICNIC and PRIZE AWARD to lot purchasers.

Call in season and get free tickets for our pleasure trip to Edgington Park on Sunday, June 24. A fine band and free refreshments will enliven the occasion.

L. FRANKLIN, 159 La Salle st.

Whether to dye or not is a mere matter of taste; use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Timber Limits,

THE PROPERTY OF

HAMILTON BROTHERS,

IN LIQUIDATION.

On or About the First Week in July Next

Will be offered for sale by Auction at OTTAWA CITY the following timber limits, comprising on

Dumoine River and Tributaries,
Black River and Schyan River,
All in the Province of Quebec,

751½ SQUARE MILES,

With large and well cultivated farms, general plant, supplies and stock in connection therewith; and on

Gatineau River and Tributaries,
In the Province of Quebec,

934½ SQUARE MILES,

With farms, plant, supplies, &c., &c. Plans of above limits can be seen at Government Crown Timber Office, or Hamilton Brothers' office, Sussex street, Ottawa City. Immediate transfer of above on sale being effected.

ALSO, with possession, say, the 1st of December next, the property known as the Hawkesbury Mills, owned by the above firm, and used for manufacturing timber from above limits; situated on the Ottawa River, in the Province of Ontario, midway between Ottawa and Montreal, consisting of four saw-mills with lath and scantling mill additions, driven by water, with sawing capacity of over

2,000,000 FEET WEEKLY,

Blacksmiths', fitting, wheelwrights', and carpenters' shops, &c., &c., &c. Extensive wharves, and piling space for forty million feet of lumber. Large brick dwelling house with extensive grounds; ditto stone house, and seven good houses built of wood, and one hundred tenements now occupied by employes.

Valuable farm in the vicinity of over 1,000 acres, a large portion of which is covered with excellent timber.

J. J. C. ABBOTT,
GEORGE W. HAMILTON,
G. C. HAMILTON,
C. F. GILDER,
Trustees.

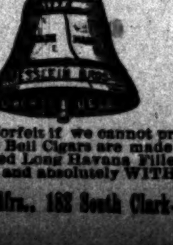
THE WONDERFUL CARLSBAD SPRINGS.

An Eminent Physician Reads a Paper of Great Interest Before the International Medical Conference.

At the Ninth International Medical Congress Dr. L. A. Toboldt of the University of Pennsylvania read a paper stating that out of thirty cases treated with Carlsbad Water and the Powdered Carlsbad Sprudel Salt for chronic constipation, hypochondria, disease of the liver and kidneys, jaundice, adiposis, diabetes, dropsy from valvular heart-disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, ulcer of and stomach or spleen, children with marasmus, gout, rheumatism of the joints, gravel, etc., twenty-six were entirely cured, three much improved, and one not treated long enough. Average time of treatment, four weeks. In all of these cases no particular diet was prescribed. The doctor claims, in conclusion of his paper, that the Carlsbad Mineral Water, as exported by the City of Carlsbad, being the natural product, is much to be preferred where the quantity of water is no objection, particularly in diseases of the stomach. He states that the effect of the Water and Powder Sprudel Salt is to be relied upon independently of any adjuncts of treatment, such as diet and exercise, whether taken hot or cold, claiming even an advantage when taken cold, as it acts more decidedly purgative, and that he has given cold the preference, only using the water hot when no purgative action is desired. The dose of the water employed was two tumblerfuls before breakfast and one or two during the day. The dose of salt is a teaspoonful three times a day dissolved in water. Whenever a stronger action is desired the Powder Sprudel Salt should be used in conjunction with the water. The GENUINE article is bottled under the supervision of the City of Carlsbad, and has the seal of the city and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," sole agents for the United States, on the neck of every bottle. All others are worthless imitations. Eisner & Mendelson Company, No. 6 Barclay street, New York, sole agents.

LIBERTY BELL CIGAR.

GENUINE HAVANA. 5c Only.



GENUINE HAVANA. 5c Only.

We offer $1,000 forfeit if we cannot prove that our Celebrated Liberty Bell Cigars are made exclusively of Genuine Imported Long Havana Filler, Imported Sumatra Wrapper, and absolutely WITHOUT ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR.

HESSLEIN BROS., Mfrs., 182 South Clark-st., Chicago.

LADIES enamel your ranges twice a year, tops once a week and you have the finest polished stove in the world. For sale by all Grocers and Stove Dealers.

N. GOULD & CO., Jobbing Agents,
W. J. QUAN & CO., "
DEANE BROS. & CO., " } Chicago, Ill.
Who buy 25, 50, and 100 gross lots.

Only $1.00 for this "Little Beauty."

Weighs from ¼ oz to 4 lbs.

This Steel Bearing Brass Beam Little Scale with Brass Scoop is nicely Japanned and is just the thing for House, Store or Shop. We will sell one only for $1.00 Cash. (Not ¼ its value). All sizes of Scales, and thousands of other useful articles in same proportion. CHICAGO SCALE CO., 151 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

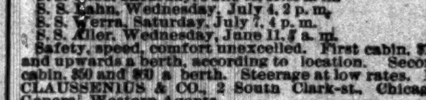
FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.

S. S. Fulda, Saturday, June 23, 5 a. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, June 27, 8 a. m.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, June 30, 10:30 a. m.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, July 4, 2 p. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, July 7, 4 p. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, June 11, 5 a. m.

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $100 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $60 and $65 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§12.00 m	§ 2.15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 7.30 pm / §10.30 pm	§ 8.00 am / § 6.50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	§12.00 m / * 7.30 pm / §10.30 pm	* 2.15 pm / * 8.00 am / § 6.50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	* 7.30 pm	* 8.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	* 7.30 pm / * 9.00 pm	* 9.30 am / * 7.00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9.00 pm	* 6.35 am / * 4.00 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	X8.30 am / *11.30 am / § 3.00 pm / * 5.00 pm / * 7.30 pm / § 9.00 pm	X1.45 pm / * 1.50 pm / § 7.00 pm / *10.30 am / § 9.30 pm / * 6.30 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8.00 am / *11.30 am / * 3.00 pm	*10.30 am / * 1.50 pm / * 7.00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11.30 am / § 9.05 pm	* 1.50 pm / § 6.30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3.00 pm	* 7.00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9.05 pm	* 4.30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11.30 am / * 9.05 pm	* 1.50 pm / * 6.30 am
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	* 3.00 pm / § 9.05 pm	* 1.50 pm / * 6.30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10.30 pm	§ 6.50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 2.20 am / * 4.45 pm	* 4.30 pm / *10.25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10.15 am / * 4.15 pm / *11.30 pm	* 2.40 pm / *10.30 am / *11.25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7.15 am	* 5.50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9.00 am	* 6.50 pm
Dixon, Sterling, & Clinton	* 8.30 am	* 6.10 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3.45 pm	*11.00 am
Lake Geneva	* 7.15 am / * 8.05 am / * 3.15 pm / * 4.15 pm	* 5.50 pm / * 7.35 pm / * 9.50 am / *10.30 am / X 9.45 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, and Concordia.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8.45 am	† 6.50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	† 2.50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	* 8.00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.50 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4.50 pm	*10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	† 5.35 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	* 5.35 pm	* 8.25 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5.55 pm	* 9.30 am
Mendota and Galesburg	† 9.45 pm	† 3.10 pm
Sioux City	†10.00 pm	† 6.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†11.00 pm	†10.30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.

The 11.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8.00 a m / § 5.30 p m / §10.30 p m	*10.20 p m / § 9.30 a m / § 7.00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	*11.30 a m / §10.30 p m	* 7.00 p m / § 7.00 a m
Milwaukee and Madison	* 3.00 p m	* 1.15 p m
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8.30 a m	1.45 p m
Milwaukee	b 7.30 p m	b10.30 a m / b 4.00 p m
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	§12.30 p m / §10.40 p m	§ 2.10 p m / § 6.50 a m
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	§12.30 p m / §10.40 p m	§ 2.10 p m / § 6.50 a m
Kansas City and St. Joseph	§10.40 p m	§ 6.05 a m

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8.00 am	† 7.25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.30 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.30 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12.05 pm	* 2.30 pm
Peoria Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.30 pm
Kansas City and Leavenworth Limited Express	* 4.30 pm	*11.30 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Lim. Ex.	* 4.30 pm	*11.30 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5.00 pm	†10.00 am
Council Bluffs Vestibule Limited Express	* 7.30 pm	* 8.00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	* 6.50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10.30 pm	o6.50 am
Peoria Night Express	†11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	§10.30 pm	¶6.50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am	§ 5.30 pm
Do. Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 7.30 pm	10.30 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 7.30 pm	10.30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	b11.30 am	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.30 am	3.40 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.30 pm	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5.00 pm	9.50 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 7.30 pm	10.30 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3.00 pm	1.45 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	10.30 am
Ashland, Duluth & Lake Superior	a 3.00 pm	7.30 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 7.30 pm	1.45 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8.25 am	6.30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9.00 pm	7.15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.45 pm	2.00 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	8.25 am	6.30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9.00 pm	7.15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4.30 pm	9.25 am

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

(Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining-cars. Palace sleeping-cars, combination smoking-cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st. (Opera-House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Waterloo and Des Moines Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	*10.45 pm	*10.30 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10.45 pm	* 8.00 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 5.45 pm	* 9.45 am

*Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 6.40 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8.00 pm	§ 7.00 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4.15 pm	§10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4.15 pm	* 7.00 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	* 8.30 am

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M. Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§ 6.00 pm / § 1.00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11.30 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 9.00 am / § 9.00 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11.30 pm	[illegible]
Joliet, Dwight & Streator accom'n.	* 5.00 pm	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

Galesburg and Fort Madison Exp.	† 8.40 a.m.
Vestibule Express to K. C.	*12.05 noon
Streator and Joliet Accom.	† 5.25 p.m.
Denver Express	*10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at *7.00 a. m., †10.35 a. m., *2.30 p. m. and †5.00 p. m.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am	* 7.20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	* 7.20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Riverview Express	* 4.05 pm	* 9.10 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2.50 pm	*10.30 am
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 7.20 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.30 pm	* 9.45 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am	* 3.50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10.00 pm	* 6.35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central and Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am	* 6.40 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8.50 am	* 8.40 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 2.50 pm	§ 9.30 am
Vestibule Limited	§ 5.30 pm	§ 9.45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8.00 pm	§ 6.35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11.30 pm	* 7.00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom'dation	* 4.05 pm	*11.00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5.00 am	† 6.40 pm
New York & Boston Day Express	† 9.00 am	† 6.40 pm
New York & Boston—Limited	* 3.10 pm	* 9.30 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.10 pm	†10.20 am
Atlantic Express	* 4.40 pm	* 4.45 am
Night Express	* 9.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	† 6.10 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3.55 pm	† 6.40 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	*10.50 pm	† 6.40 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address E. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	x8.10 pm	[illegible]
New York & Boston Limited	x3.30 pm	[illegible]
Philadelphia Express	x3.30 pm	[illegible]
Lima, Marion & Columbus	o8.45 am	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	x5.35 pm	[illegible]
Hammond Accommodation	o5.40 am	[illegible]
Jamestown & Buffalo	x3.30 pm	[illegible]

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	§ 3.25 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4.25 pm	[illegible]
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m / * 5.30 pm / * 6.25 pm	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	[illegible]
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8.15 pm	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	[illegible]
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.20 am

All trains daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8.10 am	[illegible]
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5.45 pm	[illegible]
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm	[illegible]
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm	[illegible]
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	*10.20 pm	[illegible]
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4.10 pm	[illegible]

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10.20 p. m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Fostoria.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	[illegible]
Night Express (daily)	8.30 pm	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10.00 am	[illegible]
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.00 am	[illegible]
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	[illegible]
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	11.30 pm	[illegible]

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee at [illegible]
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at [illegible]
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at [illegible]
Daily for Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids, etc. [illegible]
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay ports on Mon, Wed., & Fri. [illegible]
For Green Bay, Manistique, etc., Tuesday at [illegible]
*Except Sunday. Office and docks foot Michigan-av.

GRAHAM & MORTON TRANS. CO.

DAILY STEAMER AT 11:30 P. M.

For St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, Niles, Elkhart, Goshen, Warsaw, Wabash, Marion, Anderson, and Indianapolis; also Coloma, Watervliet, Hartford, Bangor, Holland, and Grand Rapids.

The Palace Steamer Puritan will make an excursion to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor every Sunday during warm weather, commencing June 24, leaving the dock at 10 a. m., returning at 10 p. m.

FARE FOR SUNDAY ROUND TRIP, $1.

The Steamers Lora and Puritan both leave Saturday nights. Dock 48 River-st., foot of Wabash-av.

THE GREAT LAKE MICHIGAN ROUTE.

Take the Northern Michigan Line.

The only line of steamers from Chicago touching at all the popular summer resorts. Leaving Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m. For folders giving full information address, S. S. BURKE, Agent, Office and dock 126 Market-st., Chicago, Ill.

Six We[ek]...

VOLUME

NO GRANGER...

DEPEW'S RETALIA[TION]... GRANGE...

His Heir Is Harrison— State Has Passed the Railroads N... Street Outfit for A... A "Combine" of... to Be Offered to... Their Approval— Away by Persona[l] Chagrin.

The action of the m... delegation during the... prised many of the del... than Mr. Allison's c... had received positive... thought to be influe... after the withdraw... name of Allison w... of a majority of... gates. These pledges... faith, and would have... had not been for the in... The subject had been l... large for their determ... of them were in consu... tered the room, and, ... opinion, said with som... could not consent to t... son by the New Y... view of the legislati... State of Iowa affecti... he was unalterably opp... any other candidate f... other State that had be... Granger legislation. ... not hesitate to affirm ... son or any man like hi... which had followed th... reference to railroads ... the whole influence of ... he represented and th... mon interest with hi... thrown against the Rep...

The other delegates ... ference were amazed ... Depew's attitude of ... tility to any Grange... seemed to discover ... manner for the ... indication of personal... chagrin. Mr. Depew, ... and amiable gentleman, ... common weakness of A... has not been able to pro... by any armor th... that penetrating ... the Presidential be... buzzing vigorously in hi... last two or three month... taken possession of his ... Chicago with the idea ... an ornament of club lif... Chicago but that he ... popularity among the m... His disillusionment beg... that he was not cheere... left the hall. He was ... form to make a speech, ... until he volunteered ... saying that he was no... The introduction of ... less applause than ... didate, unless that o... cepted. Still his fr... he was a substantial ... When the New York d... give him its unanimou... only being excepted o... the 71 votes were give... the convention he t... that he might be a ... But Mr. Depew's larges... senting in the whole ... 28 votes in addition to... ceived from New Yor... known to the delegates ... New York votes were p... As the Depew colum... in size it became evide... a Presidential candidate... failure. Not only had h... he had missed receivi... give to his candidac... National compliment. ... respect was attributed b... supporters chiefly to the... tion of the Granger Sta... egation in particular h... say, when questioned, ... nominated, would make ... in the Presidential elect...

While smarting under... wounded in the most ... nature by the result ... Depew during the r... meeting of the New ... then joined in the ... of the delegates s... rily magnanimous, a... offense, he could not ... personal humiliation ... his surroundings. He... for striking back ... This threat of railro... thrown against any Gra... distinctly in the natu... The Granger States ... they would not h... candidate; he retorted ... Central would not hav... any Granger State. ... an effort to demonstr... would be acceptable to... would be recognized by t... candidate. It was a ca... up out of the si... gently dropping his man... to favorable breeze... the feet of Elisha... could not remain ... his trusty followers why... become the prophet of th... Harrison is a railroad att... Elkins in Wall str... Montana cattle bubb... candidate who seem... cockles of Mr. D... could promise the su... York Central Railr... date he introduced... not guarantee that... bestowed upon any Rep... identified with the dark... and the back alleys of ... ventures.

The threat meant so... politics and was so alar... delegates-at-large sur... choice reluctantly and ... pew's plans.

Mr. Harrison's fina... with the unspeak... served to recomme... affections of Mr. ... notorious associati... and the other mem... route and land-gr... the Southwestern ... and Territories endeare... [illegible] President of th...